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Yugoslavia, see *Dalmatia*.

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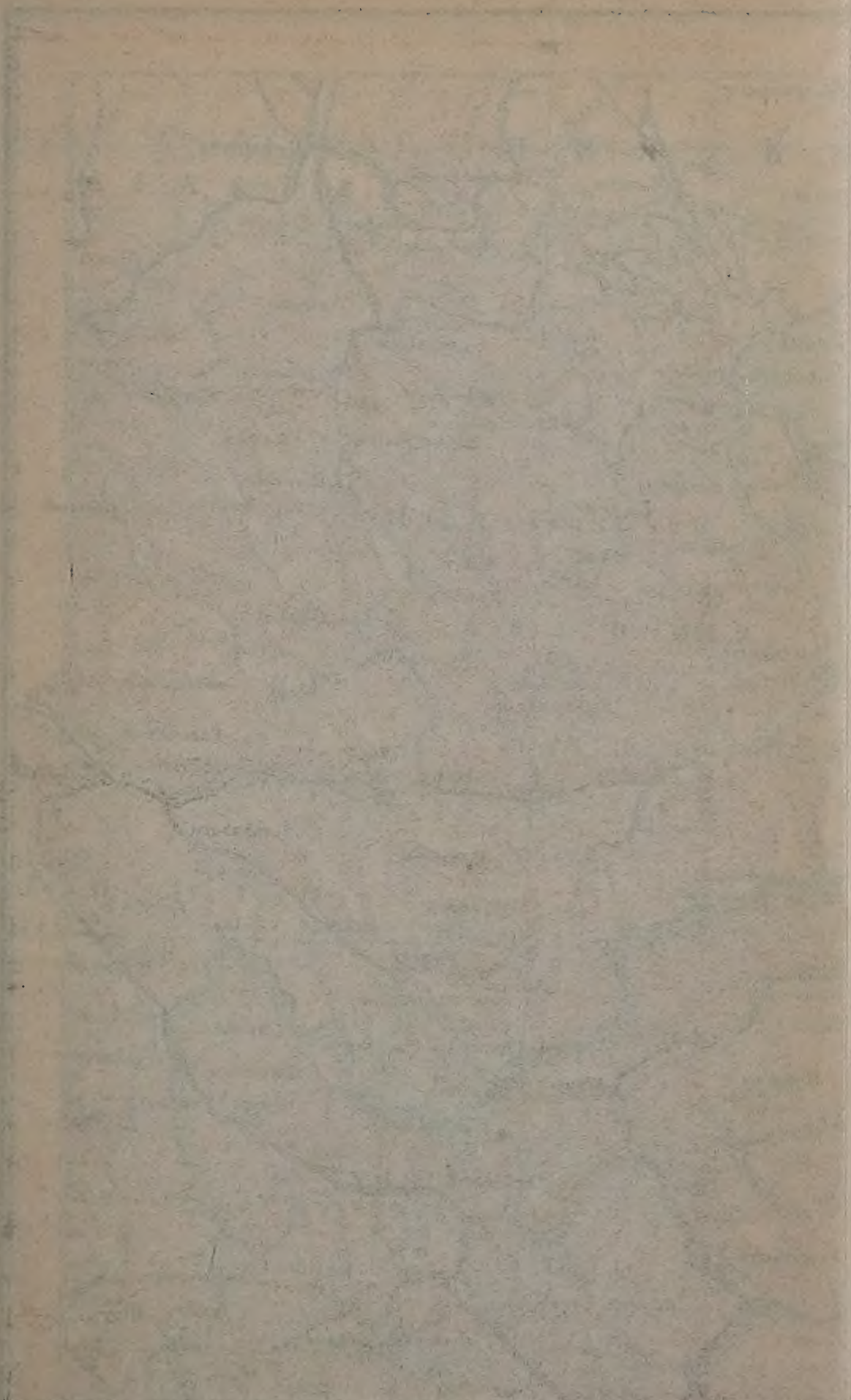
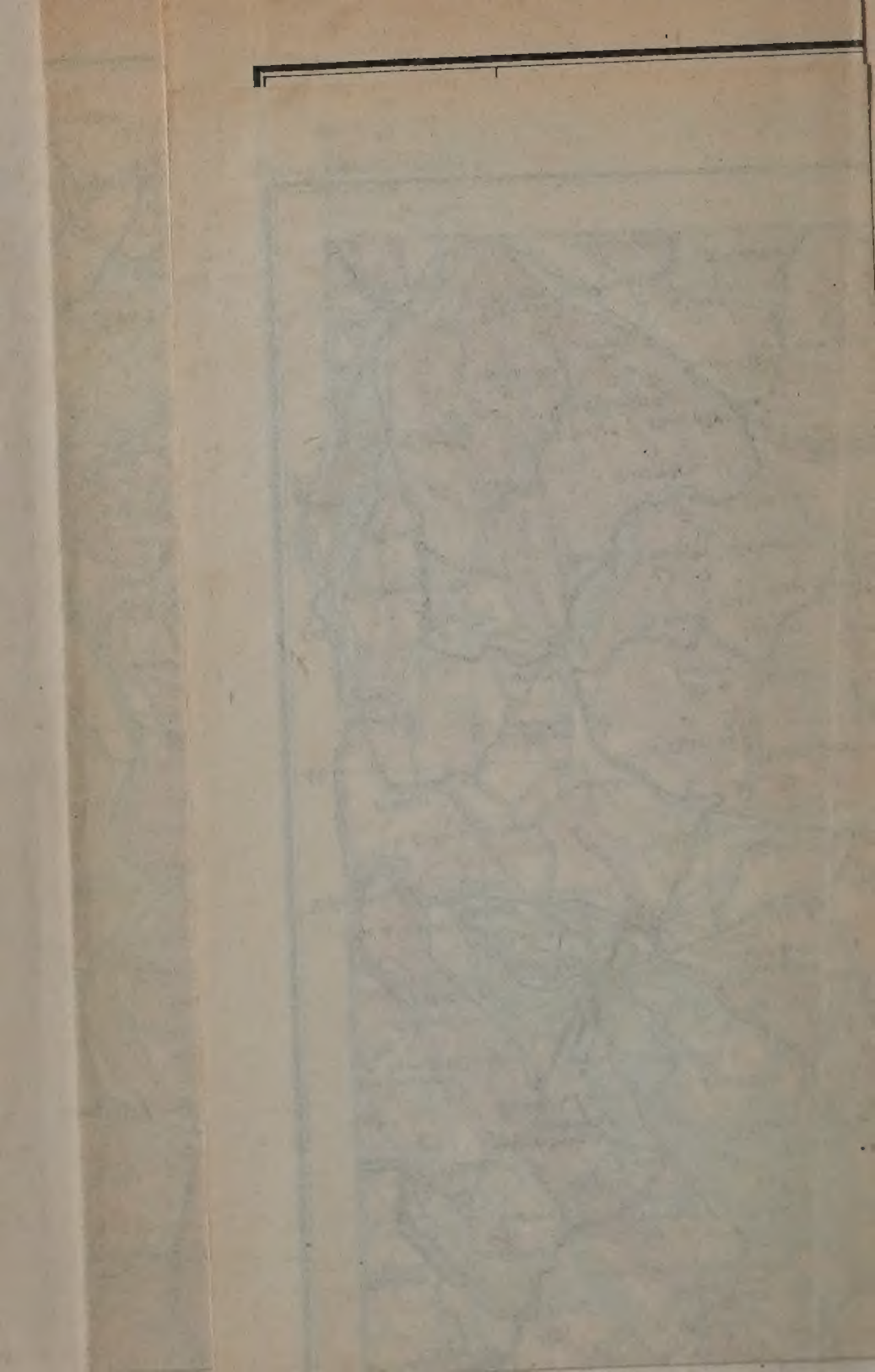
Approximate Equivalents (comp. p. xviii).

American		French	English			American		Italian	English			American		Swiss		English		
$	c.	*Francs*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	$	c.	*Lire*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	$	c.	*fr.*	c.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
—	4	1	—	—	2	—	5	1	—	—	2½	—	5	—	25	—	—	2⅓
—	8	2	—	—	4	—	11	2	—	—	5	—	10	—	50	—	—	4¾
—	12	3	—	—	6	—	16	3	—	—	7¾	—	14	—	75	—	—	7
—	16	4	—	—	8	—	21	4	—	—	10	—	19	1	—	—	—	9½
—	20	5	—	—	10	—	26	5	—	1	1	—	39	2	—	—	1	7
—	24	6	—	1	—	—	32	6	—	1	4	—	58	3	—	—	2	5
—	27½	7	—	1	2	—	37	7	—	1	6	—	77	4	—	—	3	2
—	31	8	—	1	3	—	42	8	—	1	9	—	96	5	—	—	4	—
—	35	9	—	1	5	—	47	9	—	1	11	1	—	5	18	—	4	1
—	39	10	—	1	7	—	53	10	—	2	2	1	16	6	—	—	4	9
—	78	20	—	3	3	1	—	19	—	4	1	1	35	7	—	—	5	7
1	—	25½	—	4	1	1	05	20	—	4	4	1	54	8	—	—	6	4
1	18	30	—	4	10	1	58	30	—	6	6	1	74	9	—	—	7	2
1	57	40	—	6	5	2	11	40	—	8	8	1	93	10	—	—	7	11
1	96	50	—	8	1	2	63	50	—	10	10	3	86	20	—	—	15	10
2	36	60	—	9	8	3	16	60	—	13	—	4	87	25	23	1	—	—
2	75	70	—	11	3	3	68	70	—	15	2	5	—	25	92	1	—	7
3	14	80	—	12	11	4	21	80	—	17	4	5	79	30	—	1	3	10
3	53	90	—	14	6	4	74	90	—	19	6	7	72	40	—	1	11	9
3	93	100	—	16	2	4	87	92½	1	—	—	9	65	50	—	1	19	8
4	87	124	1	—	—	5	—	95	1	—	7	9	73	50	45	2	—	—
5	—	127	1	—	7	5	26	100	1	1	8	10	—	51	84	2	1	1
7	85	200	1	12	3	10	—	190	2	1	1	11	58	60	—	2	7	7
10	—	255	2	1	1	10	53	200	2	3	3	13	50	70	—	2	15	6
11	78	300	2	8	5	15	79	300	3	4	11	15	43	80	—	3	3	5
15	70	400	3	4	6	21	06	400	4	6	6	17	36	90	—	3	11	4
19	63	500	4	0	8	26	32	500	5	8	2	19	29	100	—	3	19	5





SWITZERLAND

TOGETHER WITH

CHAMONIX AND THE ITALIAN LAKES

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 81 MAPS, 30 TOWN PLANS, AND 15 PANORAMAS

TWENTY-SEVENTH REVISED EDITION

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1928

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"Go lytel boke god sende the good passage . . .
And specyally let this be thy prayere
Unto hem al that the wyl rede or here
Where thou art wronge after her helpe to cal
The to correcte in any parte or al."

Sir Richard Ros.

Made and Printed in Germany.

PREFACE.

The Handbook for Switzerland † was first issued in 1863 and is now in its twenty-seventh edition. The chief object of the book is to enable the traveller so to employ his time, his money, and his energy that he may derive the greatest possible amount of pleasure and instruction from his visit. The systematic arrangement of Baedeker's Handbooks has proved itself the most acceptable to travellers, and the most flattering testimony to its merits is that it has been adopted in other works.

The new edition has been thoroughly revised and in some places (especially in N. and W. Switzerland) enlarged. It is based on the personal observation of the Editor, and most of the country described has been repeatedly explored by him and his staff, with the result that it now embodies the most recent information, down to June 1928, obtained from the most trustworthy sources.

The utmost care has been bestowed on the Maps and Plans, which have been revised with the aid of recent authorities and from the Editor's own experience. The new maps and plans for this edition include a map of the environs of Grindelwald and plans of Aarau, Baden, Como, Fribourg, and Thun; a panorama from Montana-Vermala has also been added.

Distances on railways and main roads are given in English miles, reckoned from the starting-point of the route; those on bridle-paths and mountain routes are expressed by the time taken by an average walker and are reckoned from point to point. The attention of motorists is drawn to the brief notes on main roads given at the beginning of the more important routes (comp. p. xxxv). Heights are given in the text in English feet (′), on the maps in metres.

---

† The volume is divided into Nine Sections, each of which may be separately removed by cutting the gauze visible on bending the book sharply back at the beginning and end of each section (Introduction, pp. i-liv; I. Northern Switzerland, pp. 1-100; II. Lake of Lucerne and the St. Gotthard, pp. 101-170; III. Berne and the Bernese Oberland, pp. 171-250; IV. Western Switzerland, Lake of Geneva, Rhone Valley below Martigny, pp. 252-338; V. Chamonix, the Rhone Valley above Martigny, and the Valais Alps, pp. 339-450; VI. South-Eastern Switzerland, the Grisons, pp. 451-546; VII. The Canton of Ticino, the Italian Lakes, pp. 547-586; Index, pp. 587-618). Each section has its table of contents and forms an approximately complete volume, for which separate covers are on sale.

Hotels. The asterisks indicate those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe to be specially worthy of commendation. Houses of a more modest character, when good of their class, are described as 'good' or 'well spoken of'. At the same time he does not doubt that equally comfortable accommodation may sometimes be obtained at other establishments. The hotel-prices given in the handbook refer to the height of the summer season (comp. p. xxii), and are based chiefly upon information supplied by the proprietors themselves and on travellers' bills. To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen and others, the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from this handbook. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

For the further improvement of this work the Editor confidently looks forward to a continuance of those valuable Corrections and Suggestions with which travellers have long been in the habit of favouring him. Hotel-bills, with annotations showing the traveller's opinion as to his treatment and accommodation, are particularly useful.

Abbreviations.

adm. = admission.
b. = born.
B. = breakfast.
c. = centime, centesimo, or circa (about).
C.I.T. = Compagnia Italiana pel Turismo (branch-office of the Italian Travel Bureau).
d. = died.
d. = English penny.
D. = dinner.
F.A.C. = French Alpine Club.
fr. = franc.
g = Groschen ($^1/_{100}$ Austrian Schilling).
gr. = gramme.
I.A.C. = Italian Alpine Club.
kg. = kilogramme.
km. = kilometre.
l. = left.
l. = English pound or sovereign.
L. = luncheon.
L. = lira.
M. = English mile (comp. p. v).
M = mark.
P. = pension, i.e. board and lodging.
pf. = pfennig.
Pl. = plan.
P.L.M. = Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway.
r. = right.
R. = room or route.
rfmts. = refreshments.
s. = English shilling.
S. = supper.
S = Austrian Schilling.
S.A.C. = Swiss Alpine Club.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.
' = English foot (comp. p. v).

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I. Routes from London to Switzerland.

Railway Routes. The following list comprises the quickest and most convenient routes, with through-carriages (usually first and second class) from the Continental port and restaurant-cars during the day. It also makes mention of the special expresses run in the season, from July to early-September and from mid-December to February. Seats in the trains and berths and cabins on the steamers may be booked in advance. Return-tickets are valid for 45 days. Luggage may be registered through to most large towns in Switzerland. The sea-passage from Dover to Calais takes $1^1/_4$ hr., from Folkestone to Boulogne $1^1/_2$ hr., from Dover to Ostend $3^3/_4$ hrs., from Tilbury to Dunkirk $6^1/_2$ hrs., from Harwich to Hook of Holland $7^1/_2$ hrs. Second-class passengers may travel in the saloon on board the steamers for an extra payment. Passport and customs examinations (comp. pp. xvii, xviii) are held at each frontier.

To **Bâle.** *A.* From Victoria Station viâ Dover-Calais (or Folkestone-Boulogne), Laon, and Belfort, 589 M.: *Express* (through-carriages to Venice, sleeping cars; in the season through-carriages and sleeping cars to Coire) daily in $13^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 5*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, 3*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*); *Swiss-Arlberg-Vienna Express* ('Save Express'; 1st class sleeping cars only) on Mon.,

Wed., & Fri., daily in the winter season, in 15 hrs. (supplementary fare); *Engadine Express* (train de luxe, 1st class sleeping cars only to Coire) on Mon., Wed., & Fri. in the summer season, daily in the winter season, in 15 hrs. (supplementary fare). — *B.* From Victoria Station viâ Dover, Calais, Lille, Hirson, Longuyon, Metz, and Strasbourg, 575 M., daily in 18 hrs. (5*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, 3*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*). — *C.* From St. Pancras Station viâ Tilbury, Dunkirk, Lille, etc., daily in 18¾ hrs. (4*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, 2*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, 2*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*). — *D.* From Victoria Station viâ Dover, Ostend, Brussels, and Strasbourg, 592 M.: two *Expresses* (one with through-carriages to Geneva and Ventimiglia and a sleeping car to Venice, the other with a sleeping car to Coire in the summer season) daily in 19-20 hrs. (4*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, 3*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, 2*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*). — *E.* From Liverpool Street Station viâ Harwich, Hook of Holland, Utrecht, Zevenaar, Cologne, and Mayence: '*Rheingold*' *Express* (going on to Lucerne in the summer season) daily in 22 hrs. (7*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, 4*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*); *Express* daily in 24½ hrs. (6*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*, 4*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*). Viâ Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels, and Metz, '*Edelweiss*' *Express* in 22 hrs., *Express* in 26 hrs. (4*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, 3*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*).

To **Berne.** From Victoria Station viâ Dover-Calais (or Folkestone-Boulogne), Laon, Belfort, and Porrentruy, 620 M.: *Express* (through-carriages to Brindisi, sleeping cars to Interlaken and Kandersteg in Feb.) daily in 16½ hrs. (6*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, 4*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*); *Express* (through-carriages to Interlaken and Kandersteg; sleeping car to Interlaken) daily in the season in 18 hrs.; *Oberland Express* (train de luxe, 1st class sleeping cars only to Interlaken) on Mon., Wed., & Fri. in the summer season, daily in the winter season, in 18½ hrs. (supplementary fare).

To **Lausanne.** From Victoria Station viâ Dover, Calais, Paris, Dijon, and Vallorbe, 578 M.: *Simplon-Orient Express* (train de luxe, 1st class sleeping cars only to Constantinople) daily in 19 hrs. (5*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*); *Express* (through-carriages to Milan) daily in 21 hrs. (5*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, 4*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*).— **Geneva** is most quickly reached (19-21 hrs.) viâ Lausanne (see above; change) or viâ Paris (change), Dijon, and Bellegarde.

Air Services (comp. p. xx). *A.* Imperial Airways (British). From mid-April to late-Sept. aeroplanes fly on week-days from London viâ Paris to *Bâle* (6¾ hrs.; 7*l.* 10*s.*) and *Zürich* (7¼ hrs.; 8*l.* 15*s.*), with connections at Bâle (see p. xx) for *La Chaux-de-Fonds* (8*l.* 10*s.*), *Lausanne* (9*l.* 10*s.*), and *Geneva* (9*l.* 10*s.*). Passengers are conveyed to Croydon aerodrome by motor-car leaving Airways House, Charles St., Lower Regent St., ¾hr. before the time of departure of the aeroplane. — *B.* Air Union (French). Aeroplanes fly on week-days from May to late-Sept. from London viâ Paris and Lyons to *Geneva* (8 hrs.; 9*l.* 9*s.*). Passengers are conveyed to Croydon aerodrome by motor-car leaving 32 Haymarket 50 min. before the time of departure of the aeroplane.

II. Season. Expenses. Itinerary.

Season. The best season for a visit to the lower Alps is from the middle of May till the beginning of July; for the higher Alps, July, August, and the first half of September. The summer resorts usually open in May and close at the end of September. The great majority of tourists visit Switzerland between the middle of July and the end of August. The best time for the Lake of Geneva and

the Italian Lakes is in spring and autumn (comp. p. xxiv). In May the contrast between the valleys of the lower Alps, studded with spring flowers, and the wintry high Alps is often very striking, e.g. between the Lake of Thun and the Bernese Oberland, or the Lake of Geneva and the Valley of Chamonix. For winter sports the best months are January and February (comp. p. xxvii).

Expenses (comp. p. xviii). The expense of a tour in Switzerland depends of course on the habits and tastes of the traveller, but persons of moderate requirements may reckon on a daily expenditure (excluding railway-fares) of at least 12-15 fr., while those travelling in greater style or frequenting first-class resorts must be prepared to spend 20-35 fr. per day. Expenses are curtailed by keeping in one place, as pension-prices are usually granted for a stay of five days. Comp. p. xxii.

Itinerary. The following specimen tours give an idea of the time required for the principal routes and will enable the traveller to formulate his own programme.

FIVE WEEKS: NORTHERN AND CENTRAL SWITZERLAND, BERNESE OBERLAND, VALAIS, AND WESTERN SWITZERLAND.

	Days
Schaffhausen and the *Falls of the Rhine* (R. 6, 7); railway to Zürich (R. 10)	1
Zürich and the *Uetliberg* (R. 11)	1
Railway viâ Arth-Goldau to the *Rigi-Kulm* (R. 24, 28)	1
Railway to *Vitznau*, or on foot to *Weggis;* steamer to Lucerne (R. 27).	1
Lucerne (R. 26) and *Pilatus* (p. 132); steamer to *Brunnen* (R. 27).	2
Excursion to the *Axenstein;* steamer to *Flüelen* (R. 27; or steamer to the Tellsplatte and thence on foot); St. Gotthard Railway to *Amsteg* (R. 30)	1
St. Gotthard Railway to *Göschenen* (R. 30); Schöllenen Railway or on foot to *Andermatt* (R. 31)	1
Railway to Furka station, over the *Furka* to the *Rhone Glacier* (R. 33); over the *Grimsel* (excursion to the Little Siedelhorn) to the Grimsel Hospice (R. 50)	1
On foot or by motor post down the *Hasli-Tal* to *Meiringen* (R. 50, 48)	1
Cable railway to the *Upper Reichenbach Fall* (p. 225); walk over the *Great Scheidegg* to Grindelwald (R. 49)	1
Excursions from *Grindelwald* (R. 47)	1
Railway to the *Little Scheidegg* (Jungfrau Railway, $^1/_2$ day extra); walk up the *Lauberhorn* and to *Wengern Alp;* railway to *Lauterbrunnen* (R. 46)	1
Cable railway to *Mürren* (R. 45); walk viâ the *Upper Steinberg* and the *Trümmelbach Falls* to Lauterbrunnen; railway to *Interlaken* (R. 45)	1
Excursions from *Interlaken* (R. 44)	2-3
Steamer to Thun (R. 43c); excursions from *Thun* (R. 41)	1
Lötschberg Railway to Kandersteg and excursions from *Kandersteg* (R. 51); Lötschberg Railway to *Brigue* (p. 399)	2-3
From Brigue to the *Aletsch Glacier* and up the *Eggishorn* (R. 89)	2-3
Railway viâ Visp to Zermatt; excursions from *Zermatt* (R. 84)	3
Railway to *Martigny* (R. 82) and Montreux; excursions from *Montreux* (R. 68); railway to *Lausanne* (R. 66a, 67)	3
Steamer to Geneva (R. 66b); *Geneva* (R. 65)	2
Railway viâ Lausanne and *Fribourg* to Berne (R. 63)	1
Berne (R. 40); railway to Bâle (R. 2); *Bâle* (R. 1)	2

Three Weeks: Central and Eastern Switzerland.

	Days
First week as above, as far as *Andermatt*	6-7
Railway viâ the *Ober Alp* and the Vorder-Rhein Valley (Disentis and Ilanz) to *Reichenau* and Thusis (R. 104, 96)	1
Excursions from *Thusis*; visit the *Via Mala* (R. 102)	1
Albula Railway viâ *Bergün* to *St. Moritz* or *Pontresina* (R. 96)	1
Excursions in the *Upper Engadine:* Muottas Muraigl, Rosegg Glacier and over the Fuorcla Surlej to Sils, Diavolezza Tour and Morteratsch Glacier, Maloja, etc. (R. 97, 98)	8
From Silvaplana over the *Julier* (or from Maloja on foot over the *Septimer*) to *Bivio*, and thence by motor post to *Tiefencastel* (R. 95)	1-2
Albula Railway to *Coire* (R. 96); Federal Railway viâ *Ragaz* (Pfäfers) to Rorschach or Zürich (R. 19, 12)	1-2
A visit to the Canton of Appenzell takes 5 days.	
From Rorschach (p. 37) by railway to *St. Gall* (p. 67); tramway viâ Teufen and Gais to *Appenzell* (p. 78)	1-1½
Sentis Railway to Weissbad or Wasserauen; excursions to the *Wildkirchli* and the *Ebenalp* (p. 78) or ascents of the *Sentis* and the *Hoher Kasten* (pp. 80, 79)	3-4
Railway from Appenzell viâ *Herisau* to St. Gall or Gossau, on the Zürich-St. Gall line (R. 14)	1

Sixteen Days: Bernese Oberland, Rigi, and Lake of Lucerne.

Bâle (R. 1) and railway to Berne (R. 2)	1½
Berne (R. 40) and railway to *Thun* (R. 41)	1½
Steamer to *Interlaken* (R. 43); Kleiner Rugen and Heimweh Fluh (R. 44)	1
Railway to the *Schynige Platte* (R. 44); on foot up the *Faulhorn* (pp. 201, 223); down to Grindelwald; *Grindelwald* (R. 47)	3
Railway viâ the *Little Scheidegg* (on foot to the Lauberhorn and Wengern Alp) to *Lauterbrunnen* (R. 46)	1
Railway to *Mürren* (p. 205) and back to Interlaken	1
Steamer to the *Giessbach* and *Brienz* (R. 48)	1
Railway to *Meiringen*, visit the Reichenbach Falls, and walk through the Gorge of the Aare (p. 225) to *Innertkirchen* (p. 230)	1
Walk over the *Engstlen Alp* to the Trübsee Hotel (R. 36) and down (aerial railway) to *Engelberg* (R. 34)	1
Railway viâ *Stans* (Stanser Horn) to *Stansstad;* steamer to *Lucerne* (R. 34, 29)	1
Steamer to *Vitznau* (R. 27); railway to the *Rigi-Kulm* (R. 28)	1
Walk to *Weggis*, steamer to *Flüelen*, and back to Brunnen (R. 27)	1
Railway to Zürich (R. 24); *Zürich* (R. 11)	1

Three Weeks: Chamonix and the Southern Valleys of the Valais.

From Bâle viâ *Berne* and *Fribourg* (R. 2, 63) or viâ *Soleure* (Weissenstein) and *Neuchâtel* (R. 56) to *Lausanne* (R. 67) and Geneva (R. 66); *Geneva* (R. 65)	3-4
Railway to Chamonix (R. 74); *Chamonix* (R. 76); railway to *Martigny* (R. 75)	4
Southern Valleys of the Valais (R. 83) and *Zermatt* (R. 84)	10
Over the Furka to *Andermatt* (R. 88, 33) and *Göschenen* (R. 31)	2
St. Gotthard Railway to *Zürich* or *Lucerne* (R. 30)	1

Ten or Twelve Days: Italian Lakes.

St. Gotthard Railway to Locarno (R. 106); *Locarno* (R. 107)	2
Steamer to *Pallanza* or *Stresa;* visit the Borromean Islands (R. 108)	2

Steamer to *Luino* (p. 563); electric railway to *Ponte Tresa* (p. 576); steamer to Lugano (pp. 578, 577)	1
Excursions from *Lugano* (R. 109); Monte Generoso (p. 578)	2
Railway to *Como* (p. 585); steamer to *Bellagio* (R. 110)	1
Visit the Villas Serbelloni and Melzi (p. 583) and the Villa Carlotta at *Cadenabbia*	1
Steamer to *Menaggio* (p. 581); railway to *Porlezza* (p. 579); steamer to Lugano (for the St. Gotthard Railway)	1

Tourist Agents. The following agents in London arrange conducted or independent tours through Switzerland by railway, motor-car, and steamer, book tickets, reserve hotel accommodation, provide couriers, etc. *Thos. Cook & Son*, Berkeley St., W. 1, etc.; *American Express Co.*, 6 Haymarket, S.W. 1, etc.; *Sir Henry Lunn Ltd.*, 5 Endsleigh Gardens, W.C. 1; *Pickfords Ltd.*, 205 High Holborn, W.C. 1; *George Lunn's Tours Ltd.*, 74 Wigmore St., W. 1; *Dean & Dawson*, 7 Blandford Sq., N.W. 1; *Polytechnic Touring Association*, 309 Regent St., W. 1; *Frame's Tours Ltd.*, 4 Bloomsbury Place, W.C. 1; *Lep Travel Bureau*, 31 Castle St., W.C. 2.

III. Passports. Money. Custom House.

Passports are essential for foreign travel. British subjects obtain them direct from the Passport Office, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth St., London, S.W. 1 (branch-office at 36 Dale St., Liverpool), or through the usual tourist agents. In the United States application should be made to the Bureau of Citizenship, State Department, Washington, D.C. — Visas are unnecessary for British subjects visiting Switzerland, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Austria. United States subjects require a visa for each country visited, except Switzerland and Belgium.

The Swiss-Italian Frontier may only be crossed at the following places (apart from railway or steamer routes): *St-Rhémy* (p. 379), by the Great St. Bernard; *Iselle* (p. 441), on the Simplon road; *Ponte della Ribellasca* (Dogana Italia, p. 559), between Locarno and Domodossola; *Ponte Piaggio Valmara* (between Brissago and Cannobio, pp. 562, 563), on the W. bank of the Lago Maggiore; *Zenna* (between Vira and Pino, pp. 562, 563), on the E. bank of the Lago Maggiore; *Ponte Cremenaga*, between Luino (p. 563) and Ponte Tresa (p. 578); *Ponte Tresa* and *Porto Ceresio* (p. 578), on the Lake of Lugano; *Gaggiolo*, S.W. of Mendrisio (p. 554); *Ponte Chiasso* (p. 555); *Monte Spluga* (p. 528), on the Splügen road; *Castasegna* (p. 496), in the Val Bregaglia; *Piattamala* (near Madonna di Tirano, p. 508), on the Bernina road; *Ponte del Gallo*, on the way from Zernez to Livigno (pp. 521-522); *Umbrail Pass* (Giogo di Santa Maria, p. 523); and *Taufers* (Tubre; p. 523), in the Münster-Tal. — It is forbidden (and quite possibly dangerous) to cross at any other point or to take photographs in the frontier-district. Offenders are severely punished.

Language. The tourist who speaks nothing but English will find that Switzerland presents fewer language difficulties than any other country on the Continent, though some knowledge of French and, in the remoter districts, of German and Italian (comp. p. xliv) will naturally add greatly to his pleasure.

Money. English and American bank-notes are received almost everywhere at the full value. A convenient and safe mode of carrying money is in the shape of letters of credit, which are readily procurable at the principal banks. The travellers' cheques issued by the Swiss postal authorities (London agents: Swiss Bank Corporation, 99 Gresham St., E.C. 2, and 11c Regent St., S.W. 1), Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, the American Bankers Association, and the American Express Co. may be found convenient also.

The monetary unit is the *Swiss Franc* (fr.) of 100 *Centimes* (c.) or *Rappen* (in the German-speaking cantons). In gold there are Swiss coins of 20 and 10 fr. (now seldom seen), in silver of 5, 2, 1, and $^1/_2$ fr., in nickel 20, 10, and 5 centimes, and in copper 2 and 1 c. pieces. The Swiss National Bank issues legal tender notes of 20, 50, 100, 500, and 1000 fr. French, Italian, Belgian, and Greek coins are no longer current. — The Swiss franc is equal at par to $9^1/_2$ *d.* (about 25 fr. 23 c. to the English pound and 5 fr. 18 c. to the United States dollar). The French franc, stabilized in June 1928, is equivalent to about 2 *d.* (one pound = 124 fr. 21 c.; one dollar = 25 fr. 52 c.). The monetary unit of Italy is the *lira* (*L.*; plural *lire*) of 100 *centesimi*, stabilized in Dec. 1927, and now worth about $2^1/_2$ *d.* (one pound = 92 *L.* 50 c.; one dollar = 19 *L.*). Comp. the money table before the title-page.

Custom House. The chief articles dutiable in Switzerland are cigars (10 passed free if loose), cigarettes (40 passed free), and tobacco (2 oz. passed free). Custom-house receipts should be preserved. It is advisable to accompany one's luggage through to Switzerland (rather than send it in advance; comp. below) and to superintend the custom-house examination at the frontier in person. Luggage registered to Berne, Brigue, La Chaux-de-Fonds, Coire, Geneva, Interlaken (in summer only), Lausanne, Locarno, Lucerne, Lugano, Montreux, Morges, Neuchâtel, St. Gall, St. Moritz, Vevey, Winterthur, or Zürich is (if previous arrangement is made) examined at those places. Hand-luggage is always inspected in the train. Luggage is best sent in advance through the American Express Co. or other goods-agents.

For the return-journey it should be remembered that the chief articles dutiable in Great Britain are tobacco, silk and artificial silk in any form, lace, wine and spirits, perfumes, chocolate and sweetmeats, saccharin, tea, coffee, watches and clocks, scientific and musical instruments, cameras, and field-glasses. Foreign reprints of copyright English books are confiscated. Merchandise may not be imported in luggage.

IV. Conveyances.

Time in Switzerland and Italy, as in Germany and Austria, is reckoned according to Central European Time (M.E.Z., i. e. Mitteleuropäische Zeit). This is one hour in advance of the West European or Greenwich Time of Great Britain, Belgium, and France, but coincides with the 'summer time' adopted in these countries. It is 40 min. in advance

of Amsterdam Time (Holland; 20 min. behind Amsterdam summer-time) and 6 hrs. in advance of the Eastern Zone of the United States. — For official purposes the 24-hour system of expressing time has been introduced into Switzerland, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, etc.; thus 13 o'clock corresponds to 1 p.m., 20 to 8 p.m., 0.10 to 12.10 a.m., etc.

Time Tables. The *Indicateur Officiel Suisse* ('Amtliches Kursbuch'; Berne, $2^1/_2$ fr.) contains complete information on railways, tramways, motor posts and diligences, and steamer and air services. The *Kursbuch Bürkli* (Zürich; 2 fr.) and the *Schweizer Kursbuch National* (Bâle; $1^1/_2$ fr.) are, however, detailed enough. Swiss time-tables usually give distances on railways in 'tariff-kilometres' (for the purpose of reckoning fares in hilly country).

The latest Information about travelling, health resorts, winter sports, etc., is obtainable gratis from the official foreign agencies and ticket offices of the *Swiss Federal Railways* (Carlton House, 11b Regent St., London, S.W. 1; Boulevard des Capucines 37, Paris; 475 Fifth Avenue, New York), from the *Swiss National Tourist Office* (Löwenstr. 55, Zürich, and Rue Pichard 2, Lausanne) and its representatives (Thos. Cook & Son, Berkeley St., London, W. 1; American Express Co., 65 Broadway, New York; J. Hone, 84 St. James St., Montreal), and from the *Official Inquiry Offices* found in all large Swiss tourist resorts.

Railways. The state-owned *Swiss Federal Railways* include all the main lines. Since 1920 much of the total mileage has been electrified (more than half will have been completed by the end of 1928), thus ensuring a quicker train-service. The railway-carriages are very clean. *Fares* given in this book are usually for 2nd and 3rd class only, though 1st class charges are occasionally quoted also. For express-trains the following additional charges are made: 1-50 km. (31 M.), 1st class 1 fr., 2nd class 75 c., 3rd class 50 c.; 51-100 km. (62 M.) 2, $1^1/_2$, and 1 fr.; 101-150 km. (93 M.) 3, $2^1/_4$, and $1^1/_2$ fr.; longer distances 4, 3, and 2 fr. Single tickets are valid for one day (two days for distances of over 125 M.) and return-tickets (20 % reduction) for 10 days; the journey may be broken at intermediate stations. Besides the Sunday excursion-tickets and the usual circular tickets (see the bills at the stations) there are circular coupon tickets (20 % reduction) for distances of over 185 M., valid for 45 days; these must be ordered specially and may now include motor-post routes. General season tickets ('abonnements généraux'; for 2 weeks and 1, 3, and 12 months), available over the whole system, are recommended only when the railway is very frequently used.

The chief of the private railways are the *Lötschberg Railway* (52 M. long; see p. 235) and the narrow-gauge *Rhætian Railway* (172 M. long), which serves the valleys of the Grisons. *Mountain Railways* are numerous; the oldest is the railway from Vitznau up the Rigi (p. 126), opened in 1871, while the most interesting is the Jungfrau Railway (p. 214).

Luggage. Hand-luggage is free in Switzerland, but heavy luggage must be booked and a voucher procured for it, and this being done, the traveller need be under no apprehension, as it will be kept in safe custody at its destination until he presents his voucher. — Luggage may be sent in advance by railway (without a railway-ticket having to be produced) or by post (pieces up to 50 kg. or 110 lb. accepted).

Motor Posts *(Autoposten, Cars Alpins)*, maintained by the Federal Post Office, traverse even the loftiest Alpine roads. They are comfortable open motor-cars, with hoods (warm clothing, however, advisable) and seating accommodation for 8, 12, or 17. The cars make a stop at frequented spots such as the Rhone Glacier, Handeck Fall, etc., and on long distances for luncheon also. Some Alpine roads are served in winter by heated caterpillar cars (comp. pp. 494, 471, 533), others by *Diligences* (Pferdeposten), which ply on various side-roads also in summer. The fare by motor post is 20-25 c. per km. (⅔ M.) in flat country, 30 c. in hilly districts (usually 40 c. in July and August). Tickets may be purchased in post offices. On main routes it is advisable to telephone for seats in advance; on paying for the fare and the telephone call one receives a voucher, which is exchanged for a motor post ticket at the starting-place. Circular tickets, see p. xix. — Luggage (free up to 10 kg. or 22 lb.) must be ready 10 min. before the time of departure.

Steamers and motor-boats ply on all the larger lakes and on the Rhine between Constance and Schaffhausen. Tickets are purchased at the booking-offices near the more important landing-stages. A moderate amount of light luggage is conveyed without charge.

The **Air Services** affecting Switzerland are run by the following companies: Ad Astra (Swiss), Air Union (French), Balair (Basler Luftverkehrs-Gesellschaft; Swiss), Imperial Airways (British), K.L.M. (Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij or Royal Dutch Air Lines), Lufthansa (German), and Oelag (Österreichische Luftverkehrs-Gesellschaft; Austrian). The aeroplanes, which usually fly once daily (except Sun.) in each direction, carry passengers, luggage, and mails. Passengers are conveyed by motor-car, free of extra charge, to and from the aerodromes. Luggage to the extent of 33 lb. (15 kg.) is free. The programme for the summer of 1928 included the following routes.

From **Geneva** viâ Lausanne (½ hr.; 20 fr.) and La Chaux-de-Fonds (1½ hr.; 40 fr.), to *Bâle* (2¼ hrs.; 50 fr.); viâ Zürich (1½ hr.; 50 fr.). Munich, and Vienna to *Budapest* (10½ hrs.; 251 fr.); viâ Bâle (1¾ hr.; 50 fr.), Mannheim, Frankfort, Hanover, Hamburg, and Copenhagen to *Malmö* (11 hrs.); viâ Lyons to *Paris* (4¼ hrs.; 115 fr.), with connection for *London* (7½ hrs.; comp. p. xiii); and viâ Marseilles and Barcelona to *Madrid* (11½ hrs.; 358 fr.).

From **Lausanne** viâ Bienne (½ hr.; 25 fr.) to *Zürich* (1¾ hr.; 50 fr.).

From **Bâle** to *St. Gall* (1 hr.; 45 fr.), and viâ Zürich (¾ hr.; 20 fr.) to *Munich* (3 hrs.; 95 fr.).

From **Zürich** to *St. Gall* (½ hr.; 25 fr.); viâ Constance, Innsbruck, and Salzburg to *Vienna* (6½ hrs; 146 fr.); viâ Stuttgart, Erfurt, and Schkeuditz (Halle-Leipzig) to *Berlin* (8¾ hrs.; 150 fr.), to Berlin direct in 5 hrs. (187½ fr.); viâ Stuttgart and Frankfort to *Cologne* (4½ hrs.; 80 fr.); viâ Bâle (¾ hr.; 20 fr.), Brussels, and Rotterdam to *Amsterdam* (6¾ hrs.; 145 fr.); and viâ Bâle and Paris to *London* (7¾ hrs.; 206 fr.; comp. p. xiii).

Passengers to or from *Berne* or *Lucerne* may order special aeroplanes: from Berne to Bâle, ¾ hr. (30 fr.); from Lucerne to Bâle, ¾ hr. (40 fr.).

V. Postal Information.

The larger post offices in Switzerland are usually open on weekdays, 7.30-12.30 & 1.30-6.45 (7 on Sat.), and Sun. 10-11.

	Inland	Abroad
Letters	20 c. for 250 gr., 30 c. for 1000 gr.; by air-mail 15 or 30 c. extra	30 c. for 20 gr., then 20 c. per 20 gr.; by air-mail: 20 c. extra for 20 gr., 30 c. for 100 gr., then 25 c. extra for each 100 gr.
Post Cards	10 c. (reply paid 20 c.)	20 c. (reply paid 40 c.)
Printed Matter	5 c. for 50 gr., 10 c. for 250 gr., 15 c. for 500 gr.	7½ c. per 50 gr. (maximum weight 2 kg.)
Registration	20 c.	40 c.
Parcels	30 c. for 250 gr., 40 c. for 1 kg., 60 c. for 2½ kg., 90 c. for 5 kg., 1 fr. 20 c. for 7½ kg., 1 fr. 50 c. for 10 kg., 2 fr. for 15 kg.	To Great Britain: 1 fr. 95 c. for 1 kg., 3 fr. 15 c. for 3 kg., 3 fr. 65 c. for 5 kg. — To the U.S.A.: 1 fr. 60 c. for 1 kg., 2 fr. 90 c. for 5 kg., 5 fr. 10 c. for 10 kg.
Telegrams	60 c., plus 5 c. per word	60 c., plus 12½ c. per word to Austria, France, Germany, or Italy, 16½ c. to Belgium or Holland, 20 c. to Denmark or Sweden, 24½ c. to England, and 27½ c. to Norway (United States according to distance; to New York 1 fr. 32 c.)

VI. Hotels and Pensions.

Switzerland has long been famous for its hotels. Besides the large modern establishments there are excellent and equally well-organized hotels of the first and second class, and numerous smaller houses offering clean and comfortable accommodation for the traveller of modest requirements. The Protestant hostels ('Christliche Hospize') and the temperance ('Blue Cross') hotels are well spoken of. Many Swiss hotels are styled 'Kurhäuser' without any real claim to that name; just as hotels in England are often unreasonably called 'hydros'. The 'hôtels garnis' provide bed and breakfast only.

Visitors to the larger holiday resorts are recommended to reserve rooms well in advance. This is most effectively done by reply-paid telegram or post-card (comp. p. xxii), although even these methods have been known to fail. Otherwise it should be remembered that those arriving early at an hotel stand a better

chance of finding rooms. The visitor should at once ascertain at the office the charge for the rooms; if a double-bedded room is offered to a single visitor, he should see that a corresponding reduction is made. — The midday meal is served at 12.30 or 1 o'clock, whether it be dinner ('dîner', to be followed in the evening by supper or 'souper'), or luncheon, in which case the principal meal takes place in the evening. It is not usual to serve meals à la carte in Switzerland.

In the height of the summer season the charge for a room at hotels de luxe is from 8-12 fr., for full board and lodging from 20 fr., at other first-class hotels 5-8 and 15-20 fr., at second-class establishments 4-5 and 9-12 fr., and at smaller houses $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ and 6-8 fr. 'Pension' prices are granted only for a stay of more than 5-8 days. They are usually lower in the early and late summer season, but higher in winter.

Pensions, or boarding-houses, are somewhat cheaper, offering board and lodging from 8, 10, 12, or 15 fr. per day. The length of the intended stay should be mentioned, or an agreement made as to what notice is to be given. No reduction is made for missed meals, but provisions for excursions are provided instead.

Gratuities are added proportionately to the bill in many hotels under the heading of 'service', while in others they are left to the discretion of the visitor. The following suggested scale of charges may be found useful: for one night without dinner 15% of the bill, for 1-3 nights with dinner 10-15%, for longer stays 10-12%, when special arrangements are made 8-10%, in sanatoria 5%. Gratuities may be paid together with the bill, and the distribution left to the management.

To simplify Telegraphic Orders for Rooms (comp. p. xxi) the following code may be used: *alba*, one room with one bed; *albaduo*, one room with double bed; *arab*, 1 R., 2 B.; *abec*, 1 R., 3 B.; *belab*, 2 R., 2 B.; *birac*, 2 R., 3 B.; *bonad*, 2 R., 4 B.; *ciroc*, 3 R., 3 B.; *carid*, 3 R., 4 B.; *calde*, 3 R., 5 B.; *caduf*, 3 R., 6 B.; *casag*, 3 R., 7 B.; *danid*, 4 R., 4 B.; *dalme*, 4 R., 5 B.; *danof*, 4 R., 6 B.; *dalag*, 4 R., 7 B.; *dirich*, 4 R., 8 B.; *durbi*, 4 R., 9 B.; *kind*, child's cot; *cour*, room with hot and cold water; *bat*, private bath-room; *connex*, rooms with connecting doors; *sal*, sitting room; *serv*, servant's room. The style of the rooms may be indicated by *best*, *bon*, or *plain*. The day and hour of arrival must be given (*granmatin*, between midnight and 7 a.m.; *matin*, between 7 a.m. and noon; *sera*, between noon and 7 p.m.; *gransera*, between 7 p.m. and midnight) and the length of stay (*pass*, one night; *stop*, several days). Other code-phrases are *reception station* (please meet at station), *reception quai* (please meet the boat), and *garage* (motor-car accommodation required). The telegram should be signed with the name and address of the sender. To cancel the order only the word *cancel* and the name are necessary.

VII. Health Resorts and Spas.

The *Purity of the Atmosphere* stands in direct ratio to the height above the sea-level. Apart from accidental interruptions, caused by the presence of factories or similar sources of atmospheric impurity, the number of bacteria steadily diminishes as we ascend, until at about 6500′ above sea-level they entirely disappear.

The *Warmth* of the atmosphere is in inverse ratio to the height. Among the Alps the average fall in temperature is on the N. side 2.74° Fahr., and on the S. side 3.78° Fahr., for every 1000′ of ascent. The mean temperature of the three months of summer is 62° in London, 64° in Paris, and 71° in New York; among the Alps it is only 57.4° at Gais, 57° at St. Beatenberg, 56.8° at Churwalden, 56.5° at Engelberg, 50.9° at Sils-Maria, 50.2° at Arosa, and 48.2° on the Rigi-Kulm.

The *Decrease of Atmospheric Pressure* as we ascend is important. The barometer, indicating a pressure of 30 in. at the sea-level, falls to 28 in. at 1640′, to $26^1/_2$ in. at 3280′, and to $24^3/_4$ in. at 4920′. Anyone who mounts rapidly from the valleys by a mountain-railway (e.g. to the Rigi or to Davos) will be conscious of a distinct diminution of pressure.

The lakes and forests of Switzerland increase the *Atmospheric Moisture* and moderate the extremes of temperature. The moisture in the air is much slighter at high levels than in the plains, owing to the powerful sunshine and rapid evaporation. This is especially obvious in the Grisons; fresh meat exposed to the dry, pure, cold air of that region dries up without putrefying. — In the Canton of Appenzell, the original home of the whey-cure, the extensive grassy slopes and pastures produce a comparatively warm climate.

The best-known of the *Winds* (p. xxxii) is the Föhn, which is especially unpleasant in spring and autumn, causing both man and beast to feel languid. It is reckoned to blow for 17 days in spring, 5 days in summer, and 10 days in autumn. The cold N.E. wind, known as the Bise, which blows in the direction of Geneva, between the Bernese Oberland and the Jura, is occasionally troublesome in winter. Invalids should not forget the numerous local winds which prevail at the higher levels, e.g. the mountain-wind blowing downhill towards evening, in alternation with the valley-wind blowing uphill in the morning.

The higher inhabited regions of Switzerland may be divided into three zones. The lowest of these, the *Hill Region*, between 1300′ and 2600′ above the sea-level, embraces the banks of the lakes in N.E. and Central Switzerland and the adjacent mountain-slopes, on which the walnut-tree and chestnut flourish in full luxuriance. At the height of summer this region is often too hot, but a pleasant refreshment is afforded by the lake-baths. The

warmest of the lakes is the Lake of Constance (68-75° Fahr.). The second, or *Mountain Region*, extends from 2600′ to 3900′. Within its limits are numerous towns and villages, while deciduous and coniferous trees flourish. Within the third, or *Alpine Region* (3900′ to 6500′), only coniferous trees are found, and these but to a limited extent. The mountain-climate, with its characteristically cold and rarified atmosphere, reigns supreme. Numerous admirable resorts, rendered accessible even for the weak and delicate by means of mountain railways and motor posts, are to be found on the mountains and in the elevated valleys of this region.

In judging of a **Health Resort** the most important consideration is its height above sea-level. Convalescents in a state of prostration after an acute illness and those suffering from overwork will regain their tone and strength with marvellous rapidity by a residence of some weeks at a height of 5000′-6000′. For pulmonary and rheumatic patients protection from the wind is essential; and that, though frequently found in Alpine valleys, is scarcely to be looked for on isolated mountains. In cases of dry catarrh the N. bank of the Lake of Geneva is often favoured in spring and autumn, for its climate then resembles that of N. Italy, being sheltered from the N., lying low, and receiving the full benefit of the sun. In summer the Appenzell health resorts are equally beneficent. After inflammatory conditions of the throat or lungs the patients, if free of fever, will find it advantageous to ascend to higher levels, where the climate is dryer. Invalids suffering from chronic catarrh accompanied by emphysema must content themselves with heights averaging from 2600′ to 3900′. Those with weak or diseased hearts must avoid lofty altitudes altogether. The following is a selection of health resorts arranged in order of height above sea-level.

English feet.

600. — Lago Maggiore (636′; R. 108); Lake of Como (650′; R. 110).

900. — Lake of Lugano (900′; p. 577); Sondrio (1017′; p. 509); Castagnola (1079′; p. 573); Liestal (1083′; p. 12).

1200. — Lake of Geneva (1220′; R. 66-68); Lake of Constance (1296′; R. 8); Lake of Zürich (1342′; p. 53); Bex (1358′; p. 325); Lake of Zug (1368′; p. 104); Aigle (1388′; p. 324); Walensee (1388′; p. 59); Lake of Lucerne (1435′; R. 27).

1500. — Sachseln (1558′; p. 158); Sarnen (1562′; p. 157); Lausanne (1584′; R. 67); Bad Schauenburg (1595′; p. 12); Wolfenschiessen (1686′; p. 151); Ragaz (1696′; R. 19).

1800. — Lake of Thun (1840′; R. 43); Chexbres (1844′; p. 319); Brienz (1863′; p. 226); Interlaken (1867′; R. 44); Kerns (1867′; p. 158); Meiringen (1960′; p. 224).

2100. — Morschach (2116′; p. 121); Linthal (2136′; p. 92); Glion (2270′; p. 323); Ilanz (2303′; p. 536); Axenstein (2323′; p. 122); Thusis (2369′; p. 477).

2400. — Rüttihubel-Bad (2438′; p. 168); Lungern (2475′; p. 159); Faido (2487′; p. 551); Sixt (2497′; p. 345); Nesslau (2500′; p. 73); Frutigen (2560′; p. 236); Lauterbrunnen (2615′; p. 203); Heiden (2644′; p. 75); Wallenstadt-Berg (2648′; p. 61); Promontogno (2685′; p. 496); Weissbad (2690′; p. 78).

English feet.

2700. — Seelisberg (2770′; p. 120); Le Châble (2820′; p. 383); Aeschi (2821′; p. 189); Gurten (2825′; p. 182); Uetliberg (2864′; p. 52); Macolin (2885′; p. 256); Charmey (2920′; p. 284); Bürgenstock (2926′; p. 129); Melchtal (2933′; p. 158); Ballaigues (2950′; p. 272); Fideris (2953′; p. 461); Trogen (2976′; p. 76); Amden (2989′; p. 59).

3000. — Corbeyrier (3038′; p. 325); Unter-Iberg (3054′; p. 107); Salvan (3061′; p. 347); Gais (3077′; p. 77); Rodi-Fiesso (3100′; p. 550); Zweisimmen (3100′; p. 245); Vättis (3120′; p. 88); Val d'Illiez (3123′; p. 331); Les Hauts-Geneveys (3135′; p. 267); Elm (3156′; p. 99); Seewis (3162′; p. 460); Les Avants (3195′; p. 324); Le Sépey (3208′; p. 333); Andeer (3210′; p. 525); Ambri-Piotta (3252′; p. 549); Unterschächen (3260′; p. 96); Le Trétien (3260′; p. 348); Weisstannen (3281′; p. 62); Engelberg (3287′; p. 152).

3300. — Château-d'Oex (3300′; p. 285); Le Pont (3310′; p. 272); Eigental (3314′; p. 114); Goldiwil (3314′; p. 187); Brünig (3317′; p. 160); Saanen (3326′; p. 247); Laax (3356′; p. 536); Les Marécottes (3385′; p. 348); Chamonix (3390′; p. 354); Grindelwald (3402′-3468′; R. 47); St-Cergue (3422′; p. 303); Reuti (3428′; p. 160); Hohfluh (3442′; p. 160); Champéry (3450′; p. 331); Gstaad (3450′; p. 246); Caux (3458′; p. 323); Les-Praz-de-Chamonix (3491′; p. 354); Ste-Croix (3510′; p. 274); Flims (3510′; p. 533); Vicosoprano (3512′; p. 495); Lenk (3514′; p. 247); Soglio (3570′; p. 496).

3600. — Wildhaus (3602′; p. 74); Chaumont (3609′; p. 267); Les Plans (3612′; p. 326); Flims-Waldhaus (3618′; p. 534); Göschenen (3639′; p. 141); Valzeina (3671′; p. 460); Ober-Iberg (3694′; p. 107); St. Niklaus (3708′; p. 414); Disentis (3711′; p. 540); Gryon (3717′; p. 336); Airolo (3756′; p. 548); Beatenberg (3773′; p. 194); Gurnigel-Bad (3783′; p. 183); Les Diablerets (3789′; p. 333); Nieder-Rickenbach (3812′; p. 151); Sörenberg (3822′; p. 166); Kandersteg (3835′-3937′; p. 237).

3900. — Savognin (3900′; p. 474); Gsteig (3911′; p. 334); Klosters (3917′; p. 462); Tarasp (3945′; p. 516); Chesières (4000′; p. 337); Grimmi Alp (4009′; p. 244); Courmayeur (4016′; p. 370); Churwalden (4036′; p. 471); Argentière (4081′; p. 352); Finhaut (4081′; p. 349); Schuls (4082′; p. 516); Vals (4094′; p. 537); Braunwald (4115′; p. 92); Villars (4120′; p. 336); Vulpera (4135′; p. 516); Teniger-Bad (4176′; p. 540); Wengen (4190′; p. 210).

4200. — Urigen (4200′; p. 96); Weissenstein (4220′; p. 261); Mayens de Sion (4265′-4593′; p. 392); Trient (4282′; p. 351); Rigi-Klösterli (4320′; p. 127); Rosenlaui-Bad (4364′; p. 229); Curaglia (4370′; p. 543); Morgins (4406′; p. 331); Splügen (4429′; p. 528); La Comballaz (4432′; p. 333); Tschiertschen (4432′; p. 456); Hotel Alpenclub (Maderaner-Tal; 4442′; p. 146); Adelboden (4450′; p. 241).

4500. — Bergün (4515′; p. 480); Evolena (4520′; p. 401); Langwies (4537′; p. 457); Gressoney-St-Jean (4544′; p. 433); Santa Maria (4555′; p. 523); Randa (4626′; p. 414); St. Antönien (4659′; p. 461); Wiesen (4721′; p. 469); Rigi-Kaltbad (4725′; p. 126); Andermatt (4737′; p. 143); Haudères (4757′; p. 402); Leysin (4757′; p. 325); Binn (4783′; p. 445); Casaccia (4790′; p. 495); Mühlen (4793′; p. 474).

4800. — Hospenthal (4823′; p. 143); Lac Champex (4829′; p. 338); Lenzerheide (4843′; p. 472); Fionnay (4910′; p. 384); Montana-Vermala (4920′-5512′; p. 393); Griesalp (4954′; p. 235); Parpan (4955′; p. 472).

5100. — Davos-Platz (5115′; p. 465); Grimentz (5151′; p. 407); Davos-Dorf (5164′; p. 467); Rigi-Staffel (5269′; p. 126); San Bernardino (5270′; p. 531); Zermatt (5315′; p. 416); Gressoney-la-Trinité (5338′; p. 433); St-Luc (5390′; p. 410).

5400. — Mürren (5415′; p. 205); Guarda (5423′; p. 514); Tenna-Safien (5426′; p. 535); Clavadel (5459′; p. 469); Rigi-Scheidegg (5460′; p. 128); Zinal (5500′; p. 408); Zuoz (5560′-5735′; p. 511); Bevers (5623′; p. 482); Göschener Alp (5625′; p. 141); Samaden (5669′; p. 482); Celerina (5685′; p. 483).

English feet.

5700. — Arosa (5740′-6070′; p. 458); Rigi-Kulm (5742′; p. 125); St. Moritz-Bad (5824′; p. 486); Preda (5880′; p. 481); Saas-Fee (5900′; p. 427); Pontresina (5910′; p. 498); Maloja (5910′-5940′; p. 492); Sils-Maria (5945′; p. 490); Silvaplana (5955′; p. 489); Gruben (5961′; p. 412); Piora (5997′; p. 549).

6000. — Campfèr (6020′; p. 489); Engstlen Alp (6033′; p. 161); St. Moritz-Dorf (6080′; p. 486); Fiéry (6160′; p. 435); Melchsee-Frutt (6295′; p. 158).

6300. — Rieder Alp (6315′; p. 449); Chandolin (6350′; p. 410); Avers-Cresta (6394′-6440′; p. 526); Arolla (6437′; p. 403).

6600. — Le Breuil (6601′; p. 389); Oberalpsee (6670′; p. 543); Little Scheidegg (6770′; p. 212); Hotel Monte Prosa, St. Gotthard Pass (6873′; p. 144).

7000. — Hotel Belalp (7011′; p. 448); Eggishorn Hotel (7195′; p. 449); Hotel Riffelalp (7260′; p. 418). — Hotel Wildstrubel (7640′; p. 240); Hotel Weisshorn (7694′; p. 407).

8000. — Hotel Torrent Alp (8078′; p. 396). — Schwarzsee Hotel (8195′; p. 421).

The following is a list of **Spas.** Detailed information is supplied by the booklets entitled 'Swiss Spas, Climatic Resorts, and Sanatoria of Switzerland', and 'Swiss Spas and their Mineral Springs', which may be obtained through the Swiss National Tourist Office (p. xix).

Cold Waters. Aigle (1388′; p. 321); Attisholz (1490′; p. 260); Brestenberg (1516′; p. 169); Evian-les-Bains (1635′; p. 309), in France; Weissbad (2690′; p. 78); Disentis (3711′; p. 540).

Thermal Waters. Ragaz (1710′; p. 85); Pfäfers (2247′; p. 87).

Earthy Waters. *Cold:* Rheinfelden (945′; p. 18); Montreux (1220′; p. 320); Thonon-les-Bains (1400′; p. 308), in France; Yverdon (1137′; p. 273); Lostorf (1486′; p 14); Henniez-les-Bains (1968′; p. 277); Andeer (3210′; p. 525); Grimmialp (4009′; p. 211); Teniger-Bad (1176′; p. 540); Bergün (4515′; p. 480); Silvaplana-Surlej (5955′; p. 489). — *Warm:* Weissenburg (2770′; p. 244); Vals-Platz (4091′; p. 537); Bormio (p. 508; New Baths, 4379′; Old Baths 4575′), in Italy; Leukerbad (Loèche-les-Bains; 4630′; p. 395).

Alkaline Waters. St-Gervais-les-Bains (1998′; p. 312), in France; Passugg (2720′; p. 456); Ober-Iberg (3691′; p. 107); Tarasp (3915′; p. 516); Vulpera (4135′; p. 516).

Sulphur Waters. *Cold:* Bex (1410′; p. 325); Lostorf (1186′; p. 14); Heustrich (2303′; p. 189); Montbarry (2606′; p. 281); Rietbad (3041′; p. 73); Alvaneu (3115′; p. 479); Serneus (3153′; p. 462); Champéry (3450′; p. 331); Lenk (3625′; p. 247); Gurnigel (3783′; p. 183); L'Etivaz (3865′; p. 286); Schwefelberg (1586′; p. 282); Clavadel (5459′; p. 469). — *Warm:* Schinznach (1165′; p. 25); Baden (1273′; p. 20); Lavey-les-Bains (1377′; p. 328); Yverdon (1437′; p. 273).

Iodine Waters. Rheinfelden (915′; p. 18); Schinznach (1165′; p. 25); Bex (1410′; p. 479); Passugg (2720′; p. 456); Tarasp (3945′; p. 516).

Chalybeate Waters. Acquarossa (1740′; p. 545); Passugg (2720′; p. 456); Tiefencastel (2910′; p. 479); Lenk (3625′; p. 247); Gurnigel (3783′; p. 183); Tarasp (3945′; p. 516); Morgins (4406′; p. 331); San Bernardino (5270′; p. 531); St. Moritz (5824′; p. 486).

Arsenical Waters. Acquarossa (1740′; p. 545); Val Sinestra (4826′; p. 519).

Brine Baths. Rheinfelden (945′; p. 18); Bex (1410′; p. 325).

Peat, Mud, Fango, and Sand Baths. Schinznach (1165′; p. 25); Lavey-les-Bains 1377′; p. 328); Acquarossa (1740′; p. 545); Andeer (3210′; p. 525); Val Sinestra (4826′; p. 519); St. Moritz (5824′; p. 486).

VIII. Winter Sports.

The invigorating effect of the Alpine winter climate is principally due to the dryness and purity of the atmosphere, which at a height of 2600-3300′ is analogous to that experienced in bright summer weather at heights of not less than 6500′. Dust and fog are alike unknown, there is comparatively little wind, the weather is usually settled, and between November and the middle of January there is a curious inversion of the thermometer, for the temperature rises as we ascend. The sun is frequently so powerful that in sheltered spots visitors may comfortably sit in the open air for hours at a time. Many hotels and health resorts that used to close in autumn now enjoy a prosperous winter season.

Winter Sports. Ski-ing, though introduced into Switzerland about 1893 only and demanding the greatest strength and skill, has there become perhaps the most popular sport, revealing to its devotees winter landscapes of unimaginable beauty (comp. p. xxxi). In 'skikjöring' the ski-er is towed by a horse. The British Ski Championship, the Oxford and Cambridge Ski Race, and the Anglo-Swiss Ski Race (university teams) are held annually in Switzerland, and other important events are the races for the Roberts of Kandahar Cup, the Alpine Ski Challenge Cup, etc. — Skating. The chief prizes competed for in Switzerland by skaters in the English style are the St. Moritz Bowl and the Houghton Cup; for international skating, the Lytton Cup. — Tobogganing includes both the exciting sport of ice-running on 'skeletons', which implies some skill and practice, and the less ambitious snow-running or road-tobogganing on the small sleds known as 'luges'. A 'tailing party' is a number of 'luges' towed by a horse-sleigh. Lugeing or snow-running obtains wherever there are snow-covered slopes. The most famous ice-run in Switzerland is the 'Cresta' at St. Moritz (p. 485).— Bobsleighing is practised on ice-runs with teams of four or five. The bob-sleigh of to-day is a heavy machine with a steering-wheel and an ice-brake. — Curling. The chief Swiss events are the Jackson Cup and the International Curling Bonspiel. — Mention may also be made of the Oxford and Cambridge Ice Hockey match, which takes place every year at St. Moritz.

February is the best month for winter sports in general, and excellent ski-ing is enjoyed till the end of April at the higher Alpine centres and till the beginning of April at the lower ones. Spring is better than winter for ski mountaineering, while May and June are ideal months for glacier ski-ing. — All equipment may be bought on the spot; toboggans, skis, etc., may usually be hired. — For books on winter sports, see p. lii.

Many will no doubt find their account in joining the *Public Schools Alpine Sports Club* (hon. sec. Lt.-Col. P.T. Westmorland, C.M.G., D.S.O., 2 Albany Courtyard, Piccadilly, London, W. 1; life subscription 21s.), a

proprietary club which reserves accommodation for its members at Mürren, Wengen, Sils-Maria, Maloja, Pontresina, and Bergün, where it organizes competitions, fêtes, etc. — The ski-ing clubs are the *Alpine Ski Club* (a select club for ski-mountaineers; hon. sec. Mr. J. L. Mercer, 19 Knightsbridge Court, Sloane St., S.W. 1) and the *Ski Club of Great Britain* (hon. sec. Mr. W. Lavington Evans, 72 Chandos House, Palmer St., S.W. 1; novices admitted; annual subscription 10 *s.*), which publishes the 'British Ski Year Book' and 'Ski Notes and Queries'. — British skating is controlled by the *National Skating Association of Great Britain* (hon. secretaries R. S. Hewett and H. R. Yglesias, 6 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4).

The following are the best known **Winter Sports Centres.** Chief of all is *St. Moritz* (6080′; p. 486), with its vast hotels crowded throughout the winter by visitors of all nationalities. Those desiring a less popular resort in the Engadine will choose *Celerina* (5685′; p. 483), *Samaden* (5669′; p. 482), *Pontresina* (5910′; p. 498), *Campfèr* (6020′; p. 489), *Silvaplana* (5955′; p. 489), *Sils-Maria* (5945′; p. 490), *Maloja* (5910′; p. 492), *Zuoz* (5560′; p. 511), *Bergün* (4515′; p. 480), or *Flims-Waldhaus* (3618′; p. 534). Next to St. Moritz in popularity comes *Davos* (5115′; p. 465), equally sunny and no less favoured by champion skaters. *Klosters* (3917′; p. 462), close by, is quieter. The third place is taken by *Arosa* (5740′-6070′; p. 458), especially popular for ski-ing. Favourite British resorts are *Mürren* (5415′; p. 205), *Wengen* (4190′; p. 210), and *Grindelwald* (3402′-3468′; p. 218); others are *Lenzerheide* (4843′; p. 472), *Adelboden* (4450′; p. 241), *Beatenberg* (3773′; p. 194), *Kandersteg* (3835′-3937′; p. 237), and *Gstaad* (3450′; p. 246). *Engelberg* (3287′; p. 152), *Rigi-Kaltbad* (4725′; p. 126), and *Andermatt* (4737′; p. 143) may also be mentioned, the last two, like Gstaad, especially for ski-ing. In Western Switzerland are *Les Avants* (3195′; p. 324), *Caux* (3458′; p. 323), *Les Diablerets* (3789′; p. 333), *Zweisimmen* (3100′; p. 245), *Château-d'Oex* (3300′; p. 285), *Gryon* (3717′; p. 336), *Villars* (4120′; p. 336), *Chesières* (4000′; p. 337), *Champéry* (3450′; p. 331), *Morgins* (4406′; p. 331), and, in the Jura, *Weissenstein* (4220′; p. 261), the *Chaumont* (3862′; p. 267), *Ste-Croix* (3510′; p. 274), and *Les Rasses* (3850′; p. 274), *Ballaigues* (2950′; p. 272), and *Le Pont* on the Lac de Joux (3310′; p. 272). In Savoy the most popular winter resort is *Chamonix* (3390′; p. 354).

IX. Walking Tours. Mountaineering.

Walking Tours in Switzerland (especially in the mountainous districts) are still highly repaying, in spite of the numerous modern means of locomotion. Walking, however, is less popular here than in the Eastern Alps.

The walker should wear fairly thick clothing, with warm undergarments and stockings, and a light hat or cap. Special attention

should be paid to the boots, which should be strong, with double or treble soles and low, broad heels, and roomy, so that two pairs of socks may be worn. For mountain-ascents and glacier-tours the soles must be supplied with sharp nails; climbing-boots should be greased instead of polished. Puttees may be worn with advantage. Instead of the long 'alpenstock', tourists now generally use an ordinary walking-stick, strong and not too short, furnished with a hooked handle and shod with an iron spike; this will be found more useful than the alpenstock when ascending, though inferior to it for the descent. — A light rucksack (best obtained in Switzerland) suffices to contain all that is necessary for a week's excursion. It should be of waterproof material, and should contain a light mackintosh, a change of flannel shirts and woollen stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and toilet articles. A pocket-knife with a corkscrew, a drinking-cup, a tin-opener, a pocket-flask, stout gloves, a compass, and a pocket first-aid outfit should not be forgotten. Useful, though less indispensable, are a pair of binoculars, an aneroid barometer, sewing materials, a piece of cord, and an electric torch. It should be remembered, however, especially by the novice, that an overloaded rucksack may prove exceedingly troublesome, and that mountain guides are not obliged to carry more than 10 kg. (22 lb.; comp. p. xxxiii). Additional luggage may be sent in advance by post or rail (comp. p. xix).

The first golden rule for the pedestrian is to start on his way betimes. If strength permit, and a suitable halting-place be met with, a two hours' walk may be accomplished before breakfast. At noon a moderate luncheon is preferable to a regular table d'hôte dinner. Repose should be taken during the hottest hours, and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p.m., when a substantial meal may be partaken of. An early arrival for the night is always advisable (comp. pp. xxi, xxii). — When a mountain has to be breasted the prudent pedestrian will "pursue the even tenor of his way" with regular and steady steps ("chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano"); the novice alone indulges in spurts. On level ground an average pace is $2^3/_4$-$3^1/_4$ M. per hour; when climbing, a height of about 1000′ to the hour. These figures correspond with the distances given in the handbook. In the case of short walks ample time is allowed; in the mountains average times are given, which some will find excessive and others too scant. — Every two or three hours the traveller should stop for a short rest and light refreshment. If he cannot digest solid food after much exertion, he will find that biscuits, chocolate, and fruit will serve him in good stead. A little cold tea, slightly sweetened, or a dried prune now and then is a good thirst-quencher. The cold glacier-water should usually not be drunk except in small quantities mixed with wine or cognac. Cold milk is prejudicial also.

Mountaineering. Switzerland is the classic country for mountaineering, which first found favour as a sport in the mid-19th cent., when it was largely pioneered by Englishmen. The ascent of the Wetterhorn by Sir Alfred Wills in 1854 marked the rise of the 'Golden Age of Swiss Mountaineering', which terminated with that of the Matterhorn by Edward Whymper in 1865. During this period most of the West and Central Alps were opened up, with the help of native guides. The nucleus of these activities was the English *Alpine Club*, a relatively small body of tried mountaineers (648 members in 1926), which was founded in 1857 at the instigation of W. Mathews (p. lii) and E. S. Kennedy (p. li) and was followed by the Continental clubs (comp. p. xxxiii). Its 'Alpine Journal' and 'Alpine Guide' (comp. p. lii) were the first publications of their kind.

The most important HEADQUARTERS for mountaineering are *Grindelwald* (p. 218), *Wengen* (p. 210), *Jungfraujoch* (p. 215), *Kandersteg* (p. 237), *Adelboden* (p. 241), and *Ried* (p. 397), in the Bernese Oberland (fine glacier-tours); *Zermatt* (p. 416), *Saas-Fee* (p. 427), *Zinal* (p. 408), *Evolena* (p. 401), and *Arolla* (p. 403), in the Valais Alps (also *Macugnaga*, p. 430, and *Gressoney*, p. 433, on the Italian side); *Chamonix* (p. 354; in France), *Lac Champex* (p. 338), and *Courmayeur* (p. 370; in Italy), for the Mont Blanc group (excellent rock-climbing); *Engelberg* (p. 152), *Maderaner Tal* (p. 146), *Göschener Alp* (p. 141), and *Linthal* (p. 92), in Central Switzerland; and *Pontresina* (p. 497), in the Engadine. — For books on mountaineering, climbers' guides, and maps, see pp. lii, liii. — For regulations as to crossing the Swiss-Italian frontier, see p. xvii.

For glacier-excursions ice-axes, not too long, snow-spectacles (preferably yellow-green or grey), woollen gloves without fingers, puttees, and ropes (furnished by the guides, p. xxxiii) are essential. The best rope, light and at the same time strong, is made of silk or Manilla hemp. When tackling ice-slopes well-fitting climbing-irons (crampons) are almost indispensable. For difficult rock-climbing canvas shoes with rope soles (French 'espadrilles', German 'Kletterschuhe', Italian 'scarpette') are much used; these may take the place of slippers when staying in club-huts. — At heights of about 13,000′ (less in many cases) climbers are often attacked by mountain sickness, the symptoms of which are palpitation, dizziness, faintness, and bleeding at the mouth and nose. The usual remedies are repose, restoratives, and (safest of all) immediate descent to a lower region.

Present economic conditions and the fact that mountains have lost much of their terror have led to more climbs being attempted without guides than heretofore, and this independent spirit is also fostered by an increased knowledge of technique and a greater ability on the part of the climber to form his own judgments as to dangers and weather-signs. It is precisely for these reasons, however, that the novice must be solemnly warned not to dispense with expert guidance. It must likewise be remembered that many accidents occur on apparently safe routes, e.g. by traversing steep

slopes of turf or débris without due caution, treading on a loose stone, losing the sense of direction in a sudden change of weather (comp. below), neglecting to take adequate equipment, etc. Climbs among the High Alps should never be undertaken alone (three is probably the ideal number), though the company of incompetent climbers, which in those regions may cause serious accidents, should always be avoided.

Glaciers are best traversed before the sun softens the snow covering the bergschrunds and crevasses, and should on no account be negotiated, even by experts, without a guide and rope. A glacier with many crevasses should never be attempted by less than three persons, all roped together. The rope should be securely tied round the waist, leaving a space of 20-26′ between each person; it should always form a slight curve and not drag along the ground.

Ski Running among the High Alps requires great experience and a thorough mastery of the technique of ski-ing. Ski-runners are especially warned against avalanches, the danger of which is usually present and is impossible to estimate, but which is still underrated. All snow-covered slopes of more than 25% may become dangerous. Most avalanches descend after much snow has fallen or when the Föhn (p. xxxii) is blowing. Ski-ers must not attempt tours from which they have been dissuaded by guides and instructors, and should never make expeditions without expert guidance. Glaciers should not be negotiated by less than three or four persons. Avalanches and winter snowcraft are dealt with in 'Alpine Ski-ing', by Arnold Lunn (p. lii). Ski-guides and ski-ing maps, see pp. lii, liii.

Health. To prevent the feet from blistering during a protracted walking-tour they may be rubbed morning and evening with brandy and tallow. A warm foot-bath with bran will be found soothing after a long day's march. Soaping the inside of the stocking is another well-known safeguard against abrasion of the skin.

Tincture of arnica is a good remedy for bruises, and moreover has a bracing and invigorating effect if rubbed on the limbs after much fatigue; but it should never be applied to broken skin, as it is apt to produce erysipelas. Lanoline or zinc ointment is beneficial in cases of inflammation of the skin, an inconvenience frequently caused by exposure to the glare of the sun on the snow. Cold cream, and, for the lips especially, vaseline or glycerine are also recommended. — To prevent sunburn and chapped skin when making glacier-expeditions, rub cold cream well into the face, without washing it, before starting. Ears and neck may be protected by placing a large handkerchief under the hat and spreading it over the neck.

For diarrhœa fifteen drops of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture may safely be taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homœopathic tincture of camphor (five drops on a lump of sugar every half-hour or so) is also a good remedy.

Weather. The atmospheric conditions prevailing in the Alps, especially in the N.W. and N., are the most unreliable in the whole of Central Europe, and are the cause of many of the dangers to which a mountaineer, however cautious, is exposed. A certain familiarity with the more usual weather-signs is therefore essential. Settled

weather may be expected when evenings are cool and the wind blows down the mountains (having blown up them all day; comp. p. xxiii), or when the clouds separate and freshly fallen snow lies on the mountain-summits. The Föhn (p. xxiii), during the prevalence of which the mountains appear dark blue, with sharp outlines, and the forests black, often brings magnificent weather for days together, but a sudden change must always be expected. Cirrus clouds coming up from the W., a fall in the barometer, and eddies of dust on the road are all signs of rain. Sudden mists obstruct the view and make it easy to lose the way, rain and snow complicate the negotiation of grassy slopes, and often cause falls of stones. Hail and falling snow are also dangerous, and an immediate return home is advisable in the event of a snowstorm, which makes it impossible to see and also increases the danger from avalanches. During thunderstorms it is best to seek refuge from the lightning in some sheltered spot, carefully avoiding single trees and other prominent objects, while on the open mountain it is sometimes advisable to lie flat on the ground. — The official weather forecast is usually posted up daily in railway stations and post offices in Switzerland.

Alpine Glow. This is a rich red glow shed by the setting sun on the peaks of the Alps. When light clouds are seen to the W. the sun leaves an after-glow of yellow and violet-red, 5-10 min. after sunset, while the valleys are already in twilight.

Distress Signals. Alpine tourists who get into difficulties and find themselves in need of aid may avail themselves of the signal code agreed upon by the Alpine clubs. This consists in giving six signals at regular intervals within the space of a minute, then pausing for a minute, and then repeating the regular signals. The answer is given by making three signals at regular intervals within the space of a minute. The signals may be made by waving a flag or handkerchief on the end of a stick, by shouting or whistling, or by showing a light (lantern, fire, etc.). — The Swiss Alpine Club has established numerous *Rescue Centres*, for the purpose of conveying speedy help to mountain-climbers in difficulties.

Nature Reserves. The realization in Switzerland that the development of modern industry (cultivation of the soil, means of transport, hydro-electric schemes, etc.) is threatening to destroy the last vestiges of primæval nature has led to the formation of a national society for their protection. The objects of this body, which consists of geologists, botanists, zoologists, and palæontologists, are to preserve natural objects of interest and to establish so-called national parks, in which cattle-grazing, hunting, fishing, woodcutting, the breaking and uprooting of plants, and the collecting of beetles, butterflies, etc., are forbidden. The first Swiss national park to be opened (in 1909) was the Val Cluoza, in the Lower Engadine (comp. p. 513). Funds for the acquisition and the scientific investigation of the national parks are provided by the *Schweizerischer Naturschutzbund* (Bâle, Oberalp-Str. 11; minimum annual subscription 1 fr., life membership 20 fr.).

X. Swiss Alpine Club. Club Huts. Guides.

The **Swiss Alpine Club** ('Schweizer Alpen-Club'), founded in 1863, has over 25,000 members in its 82 sections and publishes the monthly journal 'Die Alpen' (containing articles in German, French, Italian, and sometimes Romansh).

English-speaking members may join the *Association of British Members of the Swiss Alpine Club* (annual subscription 10*s.*, life membership 4*l.* 4*s.*). Application for membership of both the Swiss Alpine Club and the Association of British Members may be made to Mr. C. T. Lehmann, hon. treasurer, 28 Monument St., London, E.C. 3.

Mention may also be made of the *Italian Alpine Club* ('Club Alpino Italiano'), founded in 1863, the *German and Austrian Alpine Club* ('Deutscher und Österreichischer Alpenverein'), formed in 1873 by the fusion of the Austrian and German Alpine Clubs (founded in 1862 and 1869), and the *French Alpine Club* ('Club Alpin Français'), founded in 1874.

Club Huts. The huts of the Swiss Alpine Club, numbering about 100, have done much to increase the pleasures and decrease the discomforts and dangers of the higher ascents. In the more frequented districts the huts are presided over by a keeper ('Hüttenwart'), and some provide simple meals in summer; in all cases they are open to non-members. The usual charge for a stay of one night is 3 fr. (1 fr. for club-members). The tariffs are posted up in the huts. — The names of club-huts and mountain-inns on the maps are underlined.

Guides. The Swiss guides are under the supervision of the Swiss Alpine Club and the cantonal authorities, and are only granted certificates after having passed an examination. The names of most of the guides are given in our text. The newest official fees are also quoted, but a new system of charges is projected in some cantons, e.g. Valais and Ticino. Before engaging a guide, the tourist should ask to see the official tariff and the guide's own book.

If the tourist persists in attempting an expedition against the guide's advice, or if he ill-treats the guide, the latter is entitled to refuse to serve him. In this case the guide is bound to inform the head-guide. Even when he has served as porter only, he must ask the traveller for a testimonial after each tour. Regulations as to guides' board, arrangements for engagements lasting several days, etc., vary in the different cantons; it is therefore advisable to come to an agreement beforehand. In inns and occupied club-huts guides and porters provide their own board for an agreed sum; in the mountaineering district proper the employer has to furnish them with food. In an engagement of several days the terms are fixed by mutual consent. The guide is bound to carry 7 kg. (15 lb.), the porter 15 kg. (33 lb.) of luggage, and both make an additional charge for heavier weights; but the guide may decline to carry more than 10 kg. (22 lb.) and the porter more than 20 kg. (44 lb.). In tours of special difficulty the guide is entitled to refuse to carry any baggage, but he must give his employer due notice of this beforehand. When carriages are used the employer pays the whole fare. If an expedition for which a guide or porter has been engaged is abandoned for any reason other than bad weather, he is entitled to half the fee. If the guide is dismissed at a distance from home, he may claim 20 fr. a day for the return-journey by the shortest route.

XI. Glossary.

The following list of mountaineering and other terms (French, Italian, German, and Romansh) occurring in the text of the handbook, in place-names, or on maps, will, it is hoped, prove useful to the traveller.

Acla (Rom.) = Alpine pasture.
Aiguille (Fr.), *Aguoglia* (Rom.) = sharp rock-needle.
Albergo (Ital.) = hotel.
Alp, Alpe, Alm (Ger.) = mountain pasture, usually with a chalet.
Arête (Fr.) = sharp ridge.
Aua, Ava (Rom.) = water.
Bach (Ger.) = brook, stream.
Bad (Ger.) = baths.
Bagni (Ital.) = baths.
Bargia, Bargun (Rom.) = hay-shed.
Berg (Ger.) = hill, mountain.
Bergschrund (Ger.) = chasm or gulf between the head of a glacier, and the snow that remains attached to the rock.
Bise = cold N.E. wind.
Bisse (Fr.) = irrigation-canal.
Bocca, Bocchetta (Ital.) = pass.
Boden (Ger.) = floor or level part of a valley.
Bouda, Bova (Rom.) = lave (q. v.).
Brèche (Fr.; Ital. *Breccia*) = col.
Brücke (Ger.) = bridge.
Brunnen (Ger.) = fountain, spring.
Ca, Chasa (Rom.), *Casa* (Ital.) = house.
Cabane (Fr.) = refuge-hut.
Camino (Ital.) = chimney (q. v.).
Canale (Ital.) = couloir (q. v.).
Capanna (Ital.) = refuge-hut.
Cengia (Ital.) = rocky ledge.
Chimney (Fr. *Cheminée*) = a narrow and precipitous gully.
Cima (Ital.; Fr. *Cime*) = summit, peak.
Clavau, Clavaziel (Rom.) = stable, hay-shed.
Col (Fr.), *Colle* (Ital.) = depression in a mountain-ridge, the culminating point of a pass.
Combe (Fr.) = hollow.
Confin (Rom.), *Confine* = boundary.
Corn, Chüern (Rom.), *Corne* (Fr.), *Corno* (Ital.) = sharp peak.
Costola (Ital.), *Côte* (Fr.) = rib.
Couloir (Fr.) = gully filled with snow.
Crap (Rom.) = rock.
Crasta, Crest, Chaunt (Rom.), *Cresta* (Rom., Ital.), *Crête* (Fr.) = ridge.
Crevasse (Fr.) = deep split or chasm in a glacier.
Cuort (Rom.) = farm-house.
da daint (Rom.), *di dentro* (Ital.) = within.
Daint, Dent (Rom.), *Dent* (Fr.), *Dente* (Ital.) = tooth.
Eboulis (Fr.) = débris, screes.
Eck, Egg (Ger.) = edge, corner.
Er (Rom.) = field.
Fenil (Fr.) = hay-shed.
Firn (Ger.) = névé (q. v.).
Flem, Flüm (Rom.) = stream.
Foppa (Rom.) = hole.
Fuorcla, Furcletta (Rom.; Ger. *Furka, Furgge*) = gap, saddle, fork.
Gendarme (Fr.) = rock pinnacle on a ridge.
Ghiacciaio (Ital.) = glacier.
Gipfel (Ger.) = summit, peak.
Giuf (Rom.) = pass.
Gletscher (Ger.) = glacier.
Gola (Ital.) = gorge, ravine.
Gonda, Ganda (Rom.) = débris-covered slope.
Grat (Ger.) = sharp ridge.
Grep, Grip (Rom.) = rock, stone.
Guglia (Ital.), *Guila* (Rom.) = aiguille (q. v.)
Horn (Ger.) = peak, sharp summit.
Ice-fall = extensive fracture in a glacier occasioned by a sudden change of level in its bed.
Joch, Jöchl (Ger.; 'yoke') = pass.
Kamin (Ger.) = chimney (q. v.).
Kamm (Ger.) = ridge, crest.
Kar (Ger.) = corrie.
Karrenfeld (Ger.) = bare and fissured plateau of limestone rock.
Kessel (Ger.; 'kettle', 'cauldron') = mountain-basin.
Klus (Ger.) = defile.
Kopf (Ger.) = summit.
Lac (Fr.), *Lag, Lai, Laj, Lej* (Rom.), *Lago* (Ital.) = lake.
Lave (Fr.) = torrent of mud and débris.
Lawine (Ger.), *Lavina* (Rom.) = avalanche.
Loch (Ger.) = hole, cave.
Lücke (Ger.) = gap, opening.

Matte (Ger.) = pasture.
Mayen (Valais) = spring pasture (comp. p. 390).
Mazot (Valais) = chalet.
Mont (Fr.), *Munt* (Rom.), *Monte* (Ital.) = mountain.
Moraine (Fr.) = débris of rocks left by a moving glacier.
Mortèl, Murtèra (Rom.) = stony waste.
Mulde (Ger., 'trough') = hollow or basin.
Nature Reserve (Ger. *Naturschutzgebiet*), see p. xxii.
Névé (Fr.) = hardened snow on the upper part of a glacier.
Ova (Rom.) = water.
Paliu, Palü, Palüd (Rom.) = swamp.
Parete (Ital.), *Paroi* (Fr.) = cliff, wall.
Pascul, Pas-Chüra, Pastira (Rom.) = pasture.
Pendio (Ital.), *Pente* (Fr.) = slope.
Piz, Pez (Rom.) = peak.
Platte (Ger.) = slab.
Plaun, Plewn, Plan, Planüra (Rom.) = plain.
Pont (Fr.; Ital. *Ponte*) = bridge.
Pra, Prada, Prau, Preda (Rom.; Fr. *Pré*) = meadow.
Pun, Punt (Rom.) = bridge.
Refuge (Fr.), *Rifugio* (Ital.) = shelter-hut.
Rinne, Runse (Ger.) = gully, small couloir (q. v.).
Riss (Ger.) = cleft, crack.
Ruina (Rom.) = lave (q. v.).
Rücken (Ger.) = ridge.
Rüfe (Ger.) = lave (q. v.).
Rusna (Rom.) = ravine, gorge.
Suss, Spelm (Rom.) = stone, rock.
Sattel (Ger.) = saddle, depression in a ridge (comp. *Col* and *Joch*).
Scharte (Ger.) = gap, notch, col (q. v.).
Schlucht (Ger.) = gorge, ravine.
Schneide (Ger.) = crest.
Sella (Rom., Ital.; Fr. *Selle*) = Sattel (q. v.).
Senda, Semda (Rom.), *Sentier* (Fr.), *Sentiero* (Ital.) = path.
Séracs (Fr.) = fantastic ice-formations (needles, towers, etc.) on an ice-fall.
Spitze (Ger.) = peak, summit.
Spunda (Rom.) = slope.
Stavel, Stevel, Stovel (Rom.) = stable, hay-shed.
Steig (Ger.) = narrow and steep path.
Stein (Ger.) = stone, rock.
Tal, Thal (Ger.) = valley.
Tegia, Teja (Rom.) = chalet.
Tgamin (Rom.) = chimney.
Tobel (Ger.) = gorge.
Tor, Törl (Ger.) = the culminating point of a pass; similar to *Joch*.
Torre (Ital.; Rom. *Tuor*) = gendarme (q. v.).
Tschema, Tschima (Rom.) = cima (q. v.).
Tschengel, Tschaint (Rom.) = rocky terrace.
Turm (Ger.) = gendarme (q. v.).
Vadret (Rom.) = glacier.
Val, Vallada, Valletta (Rom.) = valley, gorge.
Valanga (Ital.) = avalanche.
Vedretta (Ital.) = glacier.
Vetta (Ital.) = peak.
Vire (Fr.) = rocky ledge.
Wand (Ger.) = wall, face, cliff.
Weg (Ger.) = path.
Zahn (Ger.) = tooth.

XII. Motoring. Golf.

Motoring. Motorists touring on the Continent must hold a driving licence and a certificate of car registration for each country and must deposit the amount of the customs duties on the motor-car or motor-cycle. These formalities are lightened for members of such organizations as the *Royal Automobile Club* ('R.A.C.'; 89 Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1; annual subscription for associate members 42*s.*) and the *Automobile Association* ('A.A.'; Fanum House, New Coventry St., London, W. 1; entrance fee 21*s.*, annual subscription 42*s.*, for motor-cycles and light cars 10*s.* 6*d.* and 21*s.*;

annual subscription for members of the American Automobile Association 31*s.* 6*d.*), with which the customs duties may be deposited (or guaranteed by a special insurance) and from which the entry permit ('triptyque', or, for more than one country, 'carnet de passage'; 25*s.* from the A.A., 20*s.* from the R.A.C.) may be obtained. When more than one country is being visited the duty for the country only where the highest duty is payable need be guaranteed. The R.A.C. or A.A. also issue an 'international travelling pass', to obtain which a test of driving efficiency must first be passed. This takes the place of a driving licence and certificate of car registration in France, Switzerland, and Italy as well as in most other European countries; its cost, including the plates which must be carried on British cars when travelling abroad, is 24*s.* 6*d* (26*s.* from the A.A.) if there is one driver, and 7*s.* extra for each additional person authorized to drive the car. Both the R.A.C. and the A.A. charge motor-cyclists 10*s.* 6*d.* for the pass and 2*s.* 6*d.* for the plate. — Motorists entering or leaving France, Switzerland, Italy, etc. must have their triptyques or carnets signed and stamped at the custom-house on the frontier concerned. Permission to enter any of these countries usually entitles the holder to a stay of one year. Persons entering Switzerland for a visit of not more than five days obtain a temporary permit (2 fr.) from the custom-house in place of a triptyque; this may occasionally be extended to cover a stay of eight or ten days (1 or 2 fr.).

The rule of the road in France, Switzerland, and Italy is to keep to the right in meeting and pass on the left in overtaking. On some Alpine roads, however, which are indicated by boards, motor posts keep invariably to the inner or mountain side. The legal speed-limit is 40 km. (25 M.) per hour, but in villages and towns and on mountain roads it is reduced to 18 km. (11 M.), and at difficult curves, etc., to 6 km. ($3^3/_4$ M.). Some of the cantons have special motoring regulations and some limit motor-traffic on Sundays. Alpine roads 4000′-5000′ high are usually open to motors from the end of April, the higher passes from the end of May or June to the end or middle of October. It is advisable to make previous inquiries in any case. — Information is supplied by the *Swiss Automobile Club*, Rue du Mont-Blanc 3, Geneva, the *Swiss Touring Club*, Rue Pierre-Fatio 9, Geneva, and the *Swiss National Tourist Office* (p. xix).

Main Roads. The mileages are given in our text, at the beginning of each route.

From Bâle to Geneva viâ Bienne, Neuchâtel, and Yverdon, 154 M. (comp. pp. 252, 272, 302).

From Bâle to Gletsch (Brigue, Andermatt) viâ Berne, Thun, Interlaken, Meiringen, and the Grimsel Pass, 143 M. (comp. pp. 12, 181, 190, 224, 230).

From Bâle or Schaffhausen to Milan: from Bâle viâ Olten and Lucerne to *Brunnen*, 83 M. (comp. pp. 16, 134); from Schaffhausen via

Zürich and Zug to *Brunnen*, 65 M. (comp. pp. 38, 102, 134); thence viâ Andermatt, St. Gotthard, Bellinzona, Lugano, and Como, 121 M. (comp. pp. 134, 142, 548).

From Schaffhausen to Interlaken viâ Zürich, Lucerne, Sarnen, and Brienz, 106 M. (comp. p. 38, 102, 157).

From Constance to Geneva, either viâ Winterthur, Zürich, Baden, Aarau, Olten, Soleure, Bienne, Neuchâtel, Yverdon, and Aubonne, 222 M. (comp. pp. 62, 23, 258, 252, 272); or viâ Winterthur, Zürich, Lucerne, Entlebuch, Berne, Morat, and Lausanne, 232 M. (comp. pp. 62, 102, 165, 277).

From Rorschach to Geneva viâ Buchs, Ragaz, Coire, Oberalp Pass, Andermatt, Furka Pass, Gletsch, Brigue, Martigny, Montreux, and Lausanne, 308 M. (comp. pp. 81, 533, 148, 444, 390, 324, 302).

From Zürich to St. Moritz: viâ Weesen and Sargans to Landquart, and thence either viâ Coire, Lenzerheide, Tiefencastel, and the Julier Pass, or viâ Klosters, Davos, Flüela Pass, and Zernez, 144 M. and 145 M. (comp. pp. 53, 58, 81, 471, 460, 511).

From Innsbruck to Milan viâ Landeck, Finstermünz, Zernez, St. Moritz, Maloja, Chiavenna, Menaggio, and Como, 207 M. (comp. pp. 511, 488, 494).

From Coire to Como: viâ Thusis to Splügen, and thence either viâ the Splügen Pass and Chiavenna, or viâ the San Bernardino Pass, Bellinzona, and Lugano, 112 M. and 114 M. (comp. pp. 471, 524, 530, 548).

From Geneva to Milan viâ Lausanne, Montreux, Brigue, Simplon, and Domodossola, 249 M. (comp. pp. 302, 324, 390, 438).

The following Motoring Guides and Maps may be recommended.

'The Alps for the Motorist', by *Charles L. Freeston* (London 1926). — 'La Suisse, Guide de l'Automobiliste', edited by the *Swiss Touring Club* (Berne, 1927-28; 12 fr.). — 'Guide Routier', edited by the *Swiss Automobile Club* (1928; 12 fr.). — 'Switzerland, a Pocket Atlas for the Motorist', edited by the *Swiss National Tourist Office* (Zürich and Lausanne; 3 fr.). — 'Suisse, Haute Italie', one of the *Guides Michelin* (Michelin & Co., Clermont-Ferrand, 1926; 5 fr.).

'Carte de l'Automobiliste', issued by the *Swiss Touring Club* (1:200,000; 1927; 4 sheets, 20 fr.). — '*Carte Michelin* de la Suisse' (1:200,000; 4 sheets, 8 fr.). — 'Carte pour le Tourisme Automobile en Suisse' (1:250,000), published by the *Swiss Automobile Club* (1926; 4 sheets at 4 fr., unmounted 1 fr. 50 c.). — 'Carte de l'Automobiliste de la Suisse' (1:400,000), edited by *Kümmerly & Frey* (Berne, 1927; 3 fr. 50 c.).

Golf. The following list comprises the larger golf-courses in Switzerland and in the Italian and French frontier-districts. General information is obtained from the Swiss Golf Association (M. J. Chauvet, Rue de Hollande 10, Geneva).

Golf-courses with 18 holes: *Evian-les-Bains* (p. 309), *Geneva* (p. 290), *Locarno* (p. 556), *Lucerne* (p. 111; Dietschiberg), *Maloja* (p. 492), *Menaggio* (p. 581; Grandola), *Samaden* (p. 482). — With 12 holes: *Axenstein* (p. 122). — With 9 holes: *Axenfels* (Morschach, p. 121), *Bâle* (p. 4), *Bex* (p. 326), *Bürgenstock* (p. 129), *Engelberg* (p. 152; Gerschni Alp), *Flims-Waldhaus* (p. 534), *Lausanne* (p. 312; En Marin), *Lugano* (p. 572; Magliaso), *Montana-Vermala* (p. 393), *Montreux* (p. 321; Aigle), *Ragaz* (p. 86), *Les Rasses* (p. 274), *St. Moritz* (Baths, p. 487; Village, p. 485), *Stresa* (p. 567; Gignese), *Thun* (p. 186; Einigen), *Villars* (p. 336), *Vulpera* (Schuls-Tarasp, p. 516), *Zürich* (p. 42; Dolder).

XIII. Outline of Swiss History.

For the history of Switzerland from early times down to the 11th cent., see p. xlv.

1098 *Count Berthold of Zähringen* received the bailiwick of Zürich.

1127 The viceregentship of Burgundy was founded for Duke Conrad III. of Zähringen, who owned property there.

1218 The Zähringen family died out with *Berthold V.*, and their possessions fell to the *Counts of Kyburg* (p. 64). Berne, Zürich, and Soleure became independent imperial towns.

1231 *Uri*, important as lying on the direct line of communication with the St. Gotthard, was made a free imperial province by Henry, son of Emperor Frederick II.

1240 *Schwyz*, made a free imperial province by Frederick II., came into conflict with the Counts of Habsburg-Laufenburg, who refused to recognize its rights.

1264-91 *Count Rudolph III. of Habsburg* (German king after 1273) acquired for his house the greater part of the Kyburg possessions (1264), together with the claims of the Habsburg-Laufenburgs to the Forest Cantons (1273), the Urseren-Tal near the St. Gotthard and Einsiedeln (1283), and Lucerne with its environs (1291). Laws were rigidly enforced by foreign bailiffs.

1291 Aug. 1st. Immediately after Rudolph's death the Forest Cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden (comp. p. 136) formed their **Ewiger Bund** ('perpetual pact'), the nucleus of the Confederation. The pact strove to safeguard a system of local self-government, as opposed to the officials set up by the Habsburgs, and to gain and uphold their independence save to the Empire. Therefore the Confederates sought to ally themselves with non-Habsburg monarchs. In 1439, however, the royal German throne became an hereditary right of the house of Habsburg, which again sought to subjugate Switzerland to Austria, and the Confederation therefore severed all connection with the Empire.

The events leading up to the Ewiger Bund, the oath on the Rütli, the episode of William Tell, the destruction of castles such as Twing-Uri and Sarnen, etc., are vividly described in the 'Obwalder Bundes-Chronik', which, doubtless a genuinely historical chronicle in its original form, is now represented only by a much revised version of c. 1470. Later chroniclers, notably Tschudi (of Glarus; c. 1570), who were unacquainted with the deed of confederation of 1291,

wrongly assumed the pact to have been made in the time of King Albert (1307-8). Schiller's 'Wilhelm Tell' (1804) is based on Tschudi's version.

1315 Nov. 5th. Victory of the Forest Cantons over Austria at *Morgarten* (p. 105). — Dec. 9th. Renewal of the Ewiger Bund at Brunnen.

1332-53 The Forest Cantons allied themselves with the neighbouring towns: *Lucerne,* a Habsburg possession, joined them in 1332, the imperial town of *Zürich* in 1351, *Glarus* (retaken by Austria in 1355 and not finally reunited to the Cantons until 1388) and *Zug* in 1352, and the imperial town of *Berne* in 1353. — The strained relationship with Austria led to further conflict.

1367-1436 The Three Perpetual Leagues (comp. p. 452) formed.

1386 July 9th. Victory of the Confederates at *Sempach* over Duke Leopold III. of Austria, who fell in the battle (comp. p. 17). Death of the heroic *Arnold Winkelried,* who is said to have grasped a number of Austrian spears and buried them in his breast, to make a breach in the enemy's line.

1388 Defeat of the Austrians at *Näfels* (p. 89).

1394 Austria relinquishes all claim to the Forest Cantons, Lucerne, Glarus, and Zug by the 'Twenty Years' Peace'.

1403 *Valais* seeks support from the Confederation while fighting the nobles and the house of Savoy, and becomes a 'confederate district'.

Confederate Districts ('Zugewandte Orte') were allied for purposes of protection with one or more *Governing Districts* ('Regierende Orte', cantons), without being an integral part of the Confederation. '*Gemeine Herrschaften*' were the common property of all or some of the cantons.

1403-22 First period of Southern expansion: 1403, the Val Leventina (p. 548) joined Uri and Obwalden; 1419, Bellinzona acquired; 1422, defeat of the Confederates by the Dukes of Milan at *Arbedo* (p. 552) and loss of all Southern possessions; 1440, definite acquisiton of the Val Leventina by Uri, the chief advocate of the Ticino policy.

1411 After a ten years' conflict with the Abbot of St. Gall, *Appenzell* became a confederate district.

1412 *St. Gall* also became a confederate district.

1415 *Aargau* was wrested from Duke Frederick of Further Austria and was divided between Zürich, Berne, and Lucerne, a remaining portion becoming a 'Gemeine Herrschaft' (see above).

1436-50 War of succession between Zürich and Schwyz, the latter supported by the other Confederates, on the death of the

childless Count Frederick VII. of Toggenburg. Zürich turned to Austria, who in turn sought aid from France. The Confederates, after fighting bravely, succumbed to the French soldiers ('Armagnacs') at *St. Jacob an der Birs* (p. 10) on Aug. 26th, 1444, but beat the Austrians at Ragaz in 1446 and retained their possessions in the subsequent peace (1450).

1460 Capture of the Austrian *Thurgau* (a 'Gemeine Herrschaft' of seven cantons; comp. p. xxxix).

1474 Peace declared with Austria, who henceforth acknowledged the Confederates' territorial rights (March). — In October, alliance between the Confederation and Louis XI. of France (the first contract providing for the hire of Swiss mercenaries). Both alliances were directed against Charles the Bold of Burgundy, who sought to encompass the Confederates in the Black Forest and the upper Rhine valley, as in Vaud.

Beginning of the system of MERCENARY TROOPS: natives of Switzerland serving as mercenaries in foreign lands. The practice reached its height in the Italian wars (see below), when Swiss fought Swiss.

1474-77 **Burgundian War,** in which the Confederation fought with Austria against Charles the Bold at the request of the Empire. The Swiss victories at *Grandson* (March 2nd, 1476; p. 273) and *Morat* (June 22nd, 1476; p. 276) were followed by Charles' death at the battle of *Nancy* (Jan. 15th, 1477), in which the Swiss mercenaries of the Duke of Lorraine played a large part. Berne and Fribourg acquired parts of Vaud.

1478 Victory of the Confederates over Milan at *Giornico*, after which the Val Leventina was surrendered (comp. p. xxxix).

1481 *Fribourg* and *Soleure* joined the Confederation (see p. 159).

1497-98 Informal alliance of the *Grisons* with the Confederation.

1499 **Swabian War** waged, together with the Grisons, against Austria and the Swabian League. — May 22nd. Confederate victory in the *Calven* defile (p. 523). — By the Peace of Bâle (Sept. 22nd) the Swiss secured complete independence of the Empire.

1501 *Bâle* and *Schaffhausen* joined the Confederation. — After the union with Appenzell in 1513 the number of cantons (i.e. thirteen) in the Confederation remained unaltered until 1798.

1500-16 **Italian Wars.** The Confederates, at first represented in the campaign by mercenaries only, took part later as an independent power. The battle of *Marignano*

(Sept. 13-14th, 1515), a victory for François I. of France, caused the collapse of the Swiss enterprises. The Confederates retained the Ticino and the Grisons the Val Tellina (until 1797).

1516 Nov. 29th. Peace with France. Henceforward Switzerland abandoned the rôle of a military power and adopted a policy of strict neutrality.

1519 *Ulrich Zwingli* (b. at Wildhaus, p. 74, in 1484), a secular priest at the Zürich Gross-Münster, began to preach the reformed doctrines.

1523-28 The **Reformation** spread throughout Zürich, Schaffhausen, St. Gall, Bâle, Berne, and the Grisons; but the four Forest Cantons, Zug, Fribourg, Soleure, Valais, and numerous 'Gemeine Herrschaften' remained Catholic.

1526-36 Acquisition of Romansh territory. — 1526. Alliance between Geneva, Fribourg, and Berne.

1527 Separate alliances formed by Protestants and Catholics in the 'Gemeine Herrschaften' and consequent religious strife.

1529 *First War of Kappel*, terminated by a peace favourable to the Protestants.

1531 *Second War of Kappel.* Defeat and death of Zwingli at the battle of *Kappel* (Oct. 11th). Peace made: each town received the right to choose its own faith.

1536 Geneva, threatened by Savoy, appealed to Berne for help. The latter won Vaud from Savoy and converted it to the Protestant faith. — *Calvin* (p. 291) began to preach in Geneva. The town became the centre of Calvinism, which spread to France, the Netherlands, Brandenburg, Hungary, England, and North America.

1548-86 The Counter-Reformation and increasing bitterness between Catholics and Protestants led to a permanent inner split in the Confederation.

1618-48 Switzerland preserved her neutrality in the **Thirty Years' War,** into which only the Grisons, torn by internal religious dissensions, were drawn. The Peace of Westphalia acknowledged Switzerland as an independent European state.

1707 *Neuchâtel* passed to the kings of Prussia on the death of the last of her counts, the Duke of Orléans-Longueville (comp. p. 263).

1712 After the 'Second Villmergen War', which terminated successfully for the Reformers, the 'Gemeine Herrschaften' secured religious freedom.

The organization of the Confederation, which consisted of 'governing districts', 'confederate districts', and 'Gemeine Herrschaften', which came into existence during the Italian wars, remained thus, both politically and constitutionally, throughout the 18th century. The need for a supreme central government was shown by the hostility prevailing in ecclesiastical, political, and social life. Names such as Haller, Bodmer, Breitinger, Lavater, Pestalozzi, and Rousseau, however, betoken the intellectual richness of this period in Switzerland, which was closely connected with France and Germany.

1790-97 The influence of the French Revolution caused various risings and the loss of the Val Tellina (1797). Complete confusion reigned at the last 'assembly' of the Confederation (Dec. 1797-Jan. 1798).

1798 The invasion of Switzerland by the French was followed by the disorganization of the old Confederation, which was converted (April 12th) into the **Helvetian Republic,** framed on the model of France but antagonistic to the whole of Swiss history because of its centralization; areas once subject to the Confederation, especially those speaking French or Italian, were granted equal rights with the rest of the republic; France acquired Geneva, the Jura, and Mülhausen (formerly a free imperial town, but Swiss property after 1515).

1799 During the second war of coalition the French, led by Masséna, fought the Austrians and Russians, under Korsakov and Suvorov (p. 143), on Swiss territory.

1803 The *Act of Mediation*, sponsored chiefly by Napoleon, restored the cantonal system in Switzerland. The six new cantons of *Aargau*, *St. Gall*, *Grisons*, *Ticino*, *Thurgau*, and *Vaud* were added to the thirteen original cantons. Geneva and Valais remained French property; Napoleon constructed the Simplon road.

1813 Collapse of the Act of Mediation after the fall of Napoleon.

1814-15 *Congress of Vienna:* the nineteen cantons were joined by *Geneva*, *Valais*, and *Neuchâtel*, the last-named, however, remaining in the possession of the King of Prussia. — August, 1815. Confederate agreement signed by the twenty-two sovereign cantons. — November 1815. Peace of Paris: Switzerland guaranteed perpetual neutrality and the neutralization of N. Savoy: Geneva, reunited with Switzerland, has free trade zones established beyond her political frontier, in French territory.

1830-39 A liberal movement arose in numerous cantons; an attempt to reconstruct the Confederation on liberal lines was frustrated by the conservatives.

1845 The Catholic and conservative cantons of Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Zug, Fribourg, and Valais formed a 'Separate League' (Sonderbund).

1847 No noteworthy battle was fought in the *War of the Separate League*, which ended with the defeat of the League (comp. p. 295).

1848 Inauguration of the new **Federal Constitution.** Switzerland, hitherto a confederation of several states, became a single federal state.

The legislative power is invested in the *Federal Assembly* (Bundes-Versammlung), which consists of the *National Council* (National-Rat), representing the nation, and the *Council of the States* (Stände-Rat), representing the cantons. The executive power is deputed to the *Federal Council* (Bundes-Rat), whose seven members are elected for three years by the Federal Assembly and include the President and Vice-President of the Confederation, who hold their offices for one year only. Berne is the federal capital. The flag of Switzerland displays a white cross upon a red ground.

1857 The King of Prussia relinquished Neuchâtel (comp. p. 264).

1864 *Geneva Convention* (comp. p. 292).

1870 Switzerland preserved her neutrality in the Franco-Prussian War. The French army under Bourbaki disarmed and interned.

1874 The Federal constitution was revised with a tendency to greater centralization, on the model of Germany and Italy.

1878 The *International Postal Union* founded at Berne (p. 175).

1914-18 On the outbreak of the **Great War** the Swiss army was mobilized and strict neutrality maintained. Wounded and sick prisoners of both the Allied and Central powers were received.

1920 May 15th. Opening of the first assembly of the *League of Nations* at Geneva (p. 293). — May 16th. Switzerland joined the League in accordance with a plebiscite.

1921 The principality of *Liechtenstein* joined the Swiss customs union.

Numerous international institutions have their headquarters in Switzerland: the League of Nations (p. 293), the Red Cross (p. 296; the flag of Switzerland with colours inverted), the Nobel Foundation, and the International Labour Office (p. 299). Switzerland is notable also as the originator of such democratic measures as the popular initiative and referendum, proportional representation, workmen's compensation, and workmen's sickness, accident, and unemployment insurance.

The following table is based on the census of 1920.

Cantons	Sq. Miles	Population (1920)	Confession (%)		Language (%)		
			Prot.	Cath.	Ger.	Fr.	Ital.
Aargau	542	240,776	57·1	42·1	97·9	0·7	1·2
Appenzell:							
Ausser-Rhoden	94	55,354	88·2	11·4	98·6	0·2	1·0
Inner-Rhoden	66	14,614	5·3	94·7	99·5	0·1	0·3
Bâle-campagne	165	82,390	76·0	23·1	96·5	1·4	1·8
Bâle-ville	14	140,708	64·2	31·7	94·0	3·1	2·2
Berne	2658	674,394	85·8	13·3	83·0	15·8	0·9
Fribourg	645	143,055	13·7	86·1	31·1	67·6	1·0
St. Gall	778	295,543	40·2	59·0	97·3	0·3	2·0
Geneva	109	171,000	49·7	41·1	12·1	78·0	6·8
Glarus	264	33,834	70·1	29·6	94·6	0·2	4·6
Grisons	2746	119,854	51·9	47·4	51·2	0·5	14·8
Lucerne	576	177,073	12·0	87·1	97·2	0·7	1·7
Neuchâtel	308	131,349	83·7	14·2	12·2	84·7	2·6
Unterwalden:							
Nidwalden	106	13,956	2·0	98·0	98·5	0·4	0·9
Obwalden	190	17,567	2·6	97·3	98·6	0·3	1·0
Schaffhausen	115	50,428	77·9	21·1	95·7	0·7	3·2
Schwyz	351	59,731	4·9	94·9	97·7	0·5	1·5
Soleure	305	130,617	36·3	62·8	95·8	2·0	1·9
Thurgau	388	135,933	66·7	32·7	97·0	0·4	2·3
Ticino	1086	152,256	4·0	92·3	5·5	0·7	92·3
Uri	415	23,973	7·7	91·9	93·4	0·4	5·8
Valais	2021	128,246	3·3	95·9	31·3	65·8	2·7
Vaud	1239	317,498	83·3	14·7	10·1	84·9	3·0
Zug	93	31,569	12·2	87·3	95·8	0·8	3·0
Zürich	668	538,602	76·1	21·1	95·1	1·3	2·6
Total	15,943	3,880,320	57·5	40·2	70·9	21·2	6·2

There are 20,979 Jews (·5% of the total population) in Switzerland. The Romansh-speaking inhabitants number 42,910 (1·1% of the total population), 39,127 (32·2% of the population of the canton) of whom live in the Grisons.

XIV. Archæology and Art in Switzerland

by

Irma Richter (London).

Traces of human habitation of the earliest **Prehistoric Times** were discovered in Switzerland. The cave-finds of the early stone age near the Wildkirchli (p. 78), Schweizersbild (p. 29) and elsewhere seem to prove that a primitive hunting folk existed in the country as early as the glacial period. Moreover, in 1854, owing to the extraordinarily low level of the water, remains of Pile Dwellings came to light in the Lake of Zürich, at Meilen. It was speedily found that similar remains existed near the shores of most of the Swiss lakes (more than 140 now discovered). The relics of this singular phase of civilization, which have been carefully gathered into the museums of Switzerland (pp. 49, 179, 264), disclose the conditions of life in the late stone and bronze periods. Groups of families or tribes subsisted by hunting and fishing and had some knowledge of agriculture. During the stone age their implements were made of hard stone. Copper was the first metal. The pottery was coarse and the textiles woven with well-spun flaxen threads (Meilen, and Wangen on the Lake of Constance). During the bronze age, which began in c. 2500 B.C., the shape of the pottery improved and was decorated with patterns. Implements, weapons, and ornaments were made of bronze (Mörigen on the Lake of Bienne, Morges on the Lake of Geneva). — Pile-dwellings fell into disuse during the iron age, which began in c. 800 B.C. About 400 B.C. Switzerland was invaded from the W. by *Celtic Tribes*, who had come in touch with Greek civilization at Marseilles. The late iron age period, introduced by these tribes, is named after the island-stronghold of La Tène (p. 262), discovered in 1858 in the Lake of Neuchâtel. Weapons and implements were of iron. Coloured glass, amber beads, pottery with Greek und Etruscan designs, and coins prove that there was widespread trade and intercourse.

The advent of the **Romans** marked the beginning of history. The Helvetii, a Celtic tribe, seeing their independence threatened, tried to migrate westwards; their retreat was cut off by Julius Cæsar at Bibracte (Burgundy) in 58 B.C. and they were forced to settle down under Roman domination. The Romans completed their conquests in the Western Alps with the subjugation of the Rhæti in 15 B.C. To the conquerors the Swiss Alps constituted a mighty bulwark of military importance. Roads were built across the mountain-passes of the Great St. Bernard, the Julier, the Septimer, and the Splügen. On the St. Bernard stood a temple of Jupiter where Roman soldiers brought votive offerings and prayed for a safe return journey. Roman legionaries settled at Aventicum (Avenches), Nyon, and Vindonissa (Windisch), and fortifications were built with bricks

bearing the stamp of the legions. Towards the end of the 1st cent. A.D. the Romans pushed their frontiers northwards to the Danube. Switzerland was then no longer a borderland but a Roman province enjoying certain amenities of civilization. There are evidences of Christian communities existing in the middle of the 3rd cent. at Geneva, Martigny, and Coire. Roman antiquities may be seen in the museums at Avenches (p. 276), Bâle (p. 10), Zürich (p. 49), and Brugg (p. 20).

After three centuries of peaceful development the country was exposed to the invasion of German Tribes, who in c. 455 A.D. broke through the Roman fortifications on the Danube by gradual inroads. The Alemanni seized the Northern slopes of the Alps; the Lombards settled on the Southern slopes; and the Burgundians took the West. Henceforth Northern and Southern Switzerland followed two distinct lines of development. The South turned to Italy; the North came under Frankish rule at the end of the 5th cent. and then formed part of the German Empire. The invaders had little of their own to contribute as regards art, and everything that civilization had achieved so far seemed submerged. A new culture rose but gradually from the ashes of the past, under the ægis of Christianity. In the 6th cent. Ireland began to send forth its zealous missionaries. Columban and Gallus penetrated into Eastern Switzerland, where the latter founded the monastery which was to become so famous (see below).

During the **Reign of Charlemagne** the spread of culture was organized. New monasteries were founded and old ones rebuilt by Benedictine monks. The most important building of this period which has survived is the church of St. John at *Münster* (p. 523). Its paintings of the late 8th cent. are now in the National Museum at Zürich. The drawing of a ground-plan dated 820 in the library of *St. Gall* (p. 68) throws light on the organization of the monasteries. Accommodation was provided not only for religious service but also for study, for the exercise of arts and crafts, for the requirements of agriculture and gardening, and for schools. Irish monks following the footsteps of their forefathers arrived at St. Gall and taught the art of writing and illumination. The monastery became famous for its scribes from the 9th cent. onwards (Codex Aureus and Folhard's psalter), until they were surpassed in the late Romanesque and early Gothic periods by the Benedictines of Engelberg. Precious reliquaries worked in gold and enamel in the Byzantine style are preserved in the churches at *St-Maurice* (p. 328), *Sion* (p. 391), *Coire* (p. 455), and *Beromünster* (p. 169), and are proof of intercourse with the East.

There are but few remains of the **Romanesque Period** in Northern Switzerland. The great Benedictine foundations, at Einsiedeln, Engelberg, Disentis, and Stein am Rhein, were all rebuilt at later periods. Only at *Muri* (p. 24) traces of the early middle

ages have survived. All Saints at *Schaffhausen* (p. 28) was an offshoot of the Cluniac monastery of Hirsau, and its church, a columnar basilica, is a simplified copy of St. Peter's at Hirsau, which has been destroyed. Western Switzerland can boast of finer remains of this period. There are Cluniac abbeys at *Payerne* (p. 277) and *Romainmôtier* (p. 271) dating back to the 10th cent., *Grandson* (p. 273) with its barrel-vaulting, and *St-Imier* and *St-Ursanne* of the 12th century. There is *St-Pierre-de-Clages* (p. 390) near Sion, practically intact, and remarkable for its massive central tower. The buildings at *Amsoldingen* (p. 187) and *Spiez* (p. 188) show Lombard influences, and so does the minster at *Bâle* (p. 5), said to have been founded in 1010, and the minster of *Zürich* (p. 45), consecrated in 1146 but not completed until later. The minster at *Coire* (p. 455), with its wide-spanned vaulting, was consecrated in 1282. At *Hauterive* (p. 282) near Fribourg is a well-preserved Cistercian abbey. — The castle above *Neuchâtel* (p. 265), richly decorated, is a good example of a secular building in the Romanesque style.

The St. Gallus portal (1185) of the Bâle minster is the finest example of Romanesque sculpture in Switzerland. Here Italian and Provençal influences have been traced. The minsters of Zürich and Coire, St.-Ursanne, and Valeria above Sion also possess interesting stone carvings of this period. As was natural in a country rich in forests, where timber was the chief building material from the earliest days, wood-carving was practised extensively. Examples of Romanesque sculpture in wood are preserved in the National Museum at Zürich. — The churches were decorated with wall-paintings which have for the most part disappeared, the painted ceiling of the church at *Zillis* (p. 525) being one of the few exceptions.

In the **Gothic Period** the towns grew in importance and artistic production was no longer confined to the monasteries. Artists and craftsmen organized into guilds; Berne and Zürich were headquarters of the guild of masons during the 13th century. The pointed arch was introduced from France. The minster at Bâle was enlarged and churches were raised at Geneva, Lausanne, Sion, and Fribourg. Though they cannot compare in beauty of form with their French models they are nevertheless very impressive in their picturesque setting of Alpine scenery. The cathedral of *Berne* (p. 177) belongs to the late-Gothic style and was built with the help of masons from Strasbourg and Ulm. The main decoration was the stained-glass windows. Fine work of this kind has survived at Königsfelden, Wettingen, and Berne. The choir-stalls of the period were beautifully carved, and the portals of the churches of Lausanne, Fribourg, and Berne were decorated with Gothic sculpture. — The mountains and lakes of Switzerland provided many a fine and commanding site on which unassailable castles were raised. The *Habsburg* (p. 25) towering over the confluence of three rivers was the ancestral seat

of the imperial family. The *Kyburg* (p. 64) was the seat of a line of famous counts. *Chillon* (p. 322) on the Lake of Geneva inspired Byron. *Champvent* (p. 274), *Vufflens* (p. 304), and *Tourbillon* (p. 391) were built in the style of the French feudal castles.

At the end of the **Fifteenth Century,** with the growth of the towns, the burghers gradually succeeded in breaking the power of the bishops and nobles; and after many feuds with Burgundy and with the house of Habsburg the Swiss triumphed and formed a practically independent confederacy. Fortified gateways and spacious town halls have remained to tell the tale of these struggles for independence (*Lucerne*, *Schaffhausen*, *Soleure*, *Morat*, and *Romont*). The towns of *Fribourg* and *Berne*, beautifully situated on river-banks, retain much of their original appearance. At Berne the long parallel streets lead towards the towered gates of the ancient fortifications. The picturesque fountains, the projecting upper stories of the houses, and the arcaded streets all contribute to create an harmonious ensemble of bygone days. The city of *Bâle* rose to international importance. Its university, founded in 1460, became a centre of humanism during the Reformation, numbering among its teachers such eminent men as Erasmus.

The rich and independent burghers patronized the arts, and from the 15th cent. artists were mainly employed in decorating the homes of the citizens. *Konrad Witz* (d. 1447; p. 298) painted at Bâle and Geneva. His figures, remarkable for their solidity and volume, are set against a background of Swiss scenery. The paintings of *Hans Fries* (c. 1465-1520) were influenced by South German art. Early in the 16th cent. *Hans Holbein* (1497-1543) arrived from Augsburg and lived for thirteen years at Bâle, where the museum contains some of his finest work (p. 7). The warlike times and martial spirit of the Swiss lansquenets are reflected in the drawings and woodcuts of *Urs Graf* (1485-1527), *Niklaus Manuel*, surnamed *Deutsch* (1484-1530), and *Hans Leu* (c. 1465-1507). Their line is sure and bold and contrasts with the prosaic and objective portrait-renderings of Swiss burghers by *Hans Asper* (1499-1571) and *Jost Amman* (1539-91). The last distinguished offspring of the school was *Tobias Stimmer*, whose paintings on the façade of the Haus zum Ritter at Schaffhausen (1570) are well preserved and give an idea of the picturesque exterior of the houses at that time.

The glass-painters now no longer devoted their services exclusively to the church but were busy making escutcheons for houses and public halls; and Graf, Manuel, and Holbein did not disdain designing stained-glass windows. Down to the 18th cent. carpentry and wood-carving were practised with great skill. Rooms were panelled (mansion of the Supersaxo family at Sion) and fitted with massive stoves (Freuler Palace at Nafels); and the churches were provided with choir-stalls and pulpits.

At the beginning of the 16th cent. Bellinzona, Locarno, and Lugano in the Ticino came under Swiss domination. The three mighty castles surrounding *Bellinzona* (p. 552) date in their present form from the second half of the 15th cent. and bear the names of the three victorious cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden. The district had formed part of Lombardy and had participated in the artistic life of Italy. Numerous stonemasons and sculptors from Campione and Carona had worked on the cathedral of Milan and the Certosa of Pavia. At *Riva San Vitale* (p. 554) is a baptistery recalling the early-Christian style, and *Giornico* (p. 552) has two Romanesque churches. Early Italian wall-paintings have survived in many churches (Campione). The Italian **Renaissance** is represented in this part of Switzerland by the façade (1517) of San Lorenzo at *Lugano* (p. 572), with its fine relief work. The church of Santa Croce at Riva San Vitale, with its well-proportioned cupola, dates from 1522. *Bernardino Luini* (p. 573) painted frescoes in Santa Maria degli Angioli at Lugano (1529); a well-preserved contemporary copy of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper has survived in the village church of *Ponte Capriasca* (p. 575).

During the Counter-Reformation in the 17th cent. many churches were rebuilt in the **Baroque Style.** The cathedral of St. Ursus at *Soleure* (p. 259) is Italian in conception. The Jesuit church of *Lucerne* (p. 113) is an imitation of the Gesù in Rome. South German baroque is best represented in the churches of *St. Urban* (p. 14) and *Rheinau* (p. 38). Three Vorarlberg families, Beer, Thumb, and Mosbrugger, worked in Switzerland for several generations as architects. The abbey-churches of *St. Gall* (p. 68) and Einsiedeln were rebuilt and turned into baroque halls crowned with cupolas. The abbey of *Einsiedeln* (p. 107), designed by Kaspar Mosbrugger, is the finest example of baroque in Switzerland. The interior of its church was richly decorated by the brothers Asam. — Among Eighteenth Century Artists mention may be made of the pastellist *Jean-Etienne Liotard* (1712-89) of Geneva and the portraitist *Anton Graff* (1736-1813) of Winterthur. *Heinrich Füssli* (Henry Fusely; 1741-1825) from Zürich was a Royal Academician much esteemed in England and buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

In the **Nineteenth Century** artists turned their attention chiefly to painting, and although Switzerland cannot boast of a school of its own Swiss artists contributed to the development in other countries. *Charles Gabriel Gleyre* (1806-74) from Chevilly was a distinguished follower of Ingres. *Leopold Robert* (1794-1835), setting out from Neuchâtel to paint Italian country folk in their picturesque garments, was hailed as a pioneer of the Romantic movement in France. *Benjamin Vautier* (1829-98) from Morges was a well-known genre painter of the Düsseldorf school. *Arnold Böcklin* (1827-1901; p. 6) from Bâle, whose romantic landscapes

are peopled with imaginary beings, is claimed as one of the great painters of the German school. *Ferdinand Hodler* (1853-1918; pp. 47, 51), with his extraordinary vitality, painted historical and symbolical pictures monumental and decorative in design; he was one of the precursors of the Expressionist movement. *Giovanni Segantini* (1858-99; p. 493), Italian by birth, lived out of touch with the world of art amid the lofty mountains of the Engadine, and painted the peasants toiling beneath the deep blue sky and the mountains sparkling with snow. He achieved great brilliancy of colour by a 'divisionist' technique of his own. — Besides these men of international reputation there were local talents: *Alexandre Calame* (1810-64), *François Diday* (1802-77), *Albert Anker* (1831-1910), *Frank Buchser* (1828-90), *Max Buri* (1868-1915), *Rudolf Koller* (1828-1905), *Hans Sandreuter* (1850-1901), *Albert Welti* (1862-1912), and *Robert Zünd* (1827-1909).

The **Modern Movement** in architecture is represented by the Badischer Bahnhof building at Bâle and by the University, the Kunsthaus, and the National Bank at Zürich. The sculpture of *Carl Burckhardt* (1878-1923) follows the modern trend (reliefs on the Kunsthaus at Zürich, the fountains facing the Badischer Bahnhof, and the statues of St. George and of the Amazon at Bâle).

Zürich is now the artistic centre of Switzerland — here fresco-painting has come into favour (National Bank, Zwinglihaus, Municipal Buildings, and Fraumünster passage). The ancient practice of painting façades has been revived. Among the best-known artists of the day are the sculptors *Hermann Haller* and *Hermann Hubacher* and the painters and draughtsmen *Cuno Amiet*, *René Victor Auberjonois*, *Maurice Barraud*, *Alexandre Blanchet*, *Alfred Heinrich Pellegrini*, *Paul Bodmer*, *Augusto* and *Giovanni Giacometti*, *Hermann Huber*, *Karl Hügin*, *Ernst Morgenthaler*, *Ignaz Epper*, and *Fritz Pauli*.

In conclusion we must mention the famous Swiss Art Historians whose work contributed in no small degree to advance the study and appreciation of the art of the past: *Heinrich Mayer* (1760-1832), the classicist and friend of Goethe, *Jacob Burckhardt* (1818-97), author of the Cicerone, and *Heinrich Wölfflin* (b. 1864).

XV. Books.

General Books. 'Switzerland, her Topographical, Historical, and Literary Landmarks', by *Arnold Lunn* (1928); 'A Wayfarer in Switzerland', by *J. F. Muirhead* (1926); 'Switzerland Past and Present', by *A. Hill* (1924); 'The Alps', by *Arnold Lunn* (Home University Library; 1914); 'The Englishman in the Alps', an anthology of prose and verse, by *Arnold Lunn* (1913); 'Peaks and Pleasant

Pastures', by *C. Schuster* (1911); 'Switzerland of the Swiss', by *F. Webb* (1909); 'Swiss Life in Town and Country', by *Alfred T. Story* (1902); 'Romance Switzerland' and 'Teutonic Switzerland', by *W. D. MacCrackan* (1894); 'Our Life in the Swiss Highlands', by *J. Addington & Margaret Symonds* (1892; 2nd edition, 1907). The section (vol. iv, 1856) in *Ruskin's* 'Modern Painters' entitled 'Of Mountain Beauty' may also be mentioned. — The following are beautifully illustrated: 'The Art and Sport of Alpine Photography', by *A. Gardner* (1927; 155 photos); 'Switzerland from the Air', by *W. Mittelholzer & O. Flückiger* (Zürich, 1926), with 262 illustrations, the first comprehensive collection of aerial photographs of one country. — *The Swiss Monthly* (illustrated, 1 fr. per copy, annual subscription 10*s.*), edited by Miss E. K. Barnum, Avenue du Léman 56, Lausanne.

Geography. 'Les Alpes', by *Emmanuel de Martonne* (Paris, 1926) is a general and very readable account of Alpine geography (scenery, social types, history, and industry) compressed into 200 small pages; 'The Scenery of Switzerland', by *Sir John Lubbock* (*Lord Avebury;* 1896, 5th edition 1913); 'The Building of the Alps', by *T. G. Bonney* (1912), dealing also with meteorology, flora, and fauna; 'The Natural History of Ice and Snow, illustrated from the Alps', by *A. E. H. Tutton* (1927). — Alpine Botany. 'Alpine Flora', by *Dr. Julius Hoffmann* (translated by E. S. Barton; 1925); 'With Camera and Rucksack in the Oberland and Valais', by *R. A. Malby* (1913), the record of a botanist's tramps; 'Alpine Plants of Europe' (1911) and 'Subalpine Plants or Flowers of the Swiss Woods and Meadows' (1912), by *H. S. Thompson.*

History. 'History of Switzerland, 1499-1914', by *W. Oechsli* (translated by E. & C. Paul; 1922); 'Government and Politics of Switzerland', by *R. C. Brooks* (1920); 'Switzerland' (The Nations' Histories), by *F. C. Cameron* (1920); 'The Rise of the Swiss Republic', by *W. D. MacCrackan* (2nd edition, 1901). — 'Inscriptions from Swiss Chalets', by *W. Larden* (1913), an interesting contribution to Swiss archæology and folklore; 'Peasant Art in Switzerland', by *D. Baud-Bovy* (1924), with good illustrations.

Alpine History. 'The Alps in Nature and History', by *W. A. B. Coolidge* (1908; p. 219); 'The Story of Alpine Climbing' (1904) and 'The Early Mountaineers' (1899), by *F. Gribble;* 'The Annals of Mont Blanc' (1898), by *C. E. Mathews* (1834-1905); 'The Pioneers of the Alps', by *C. D. Cunningham & W. Abney* (1887), a description of the lives of famous guides. — Numerous climbers of repute have recorded their mountaineering experiences; in the following list of such books the classical works of Whymper, Mummery, Stephen, and Tyndall are especially interesting for the general reader.

'Travels through the Alps' (1843; new edition, 1900), by *J. D. Forbes* (1809-68); 'Wanderings among the High Alps' (1856), by *Sir Alfred Wills*

(1828-1912; p. xxx); 'Where there's a Will, there's a Way' (1856), by *C. Hudson* (1828-65) and *E. S. Kennedy* (1817-98; p. xxx); 'Summer Months among the Alps' (1857), by *T. W. Hinchliff* (1825-82); 'Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers' (originally published in 1859 and 1862), selected and annotated by *E. H. Blakeney* (1926; Everyman's Library) and containing descriptions of excursions by Alpine Club members in the 'Golden Age of Swiss Mountaineering' (p. xxx); 'A Pioneer in the High Alps' (1920), being the diaries and letters (1854-74) of *F. F. Tuckett* (1831-1913); 'The Glaciers of the Alps' (1860) and 'Mountaineering in 1861' (1862; both republished in the Everyman's Library in 1906), by *J. Tyndall* (1820-93); 'The Alps in 1861' (1867; 2nd edition, 1902), by *A. W. Moore*; 'The High Alps without Guides' (1870), by *A. G. Girdlestone* (1842-1908); 'Scrambles amongst the Alps' (1871; reprinted in 1908), by *E. Whymper* (1840-1911; p. xxx); 'The Playground of Europe' (1871; new edition 1894, reprinted in 1907), by *Sir Leslie Stephen* (1832-1904); 'Hours of Exercise in the Alps' (1871; 4th edition, 1899), by *J. Tyndall*; 'Above the Snow-Line' (1885), by *C. T. Dent* (1850-1912); 'My Climbs in the Alps and Caucasus' (1895; new edition, 1911), by *A. F. Mummery* (1858-95); 'The Alps from End to End' (1895; new edition, 1917), by *Sir Martin Conway*; 'Climbs on Alpine Peaks' (1923; translated by J. E. C. Eaton), by *Achille Ratti* (Pope Pius XI.; p. 432); 'The Making of a Mountaineer' (1924), by *G. I. Finch*; 'The Mountains of Youth' (1925), by *A. Lunn*; 'On High Hills' (1927), by *G. W. Young*.

Mountaineering. 'Mountain Craft', by *G. W. Young* (1920), the standard work; 'Mountaineering Art', by *H. Raeburn* (1920); 'Mountaineering', edited by *C. T. Dent* (1892; Badminton Library), the first important book of this kind; 'Alpinisme Hivernal', by *Marcel Kurz* (Paris, 1925). — Publications of the *Alpine Club* (p. xxx): 'Alpine Journal', published since 1863; 'Alpine Guide', issued in 1863-68 by the first president of the club, *John Ball* (1818-89), assisted by *W. Mathews* (1828-1901; p. xxx). The section of the latter devoted to the 'Western Alps' was revised by W. A. B. Coolidge (1898), and that dealing with the 'Central Alps' by A. V. Valentine-Richards (Part I, 1907) and G. Broke (Part II, 1911).

The following is a list of Special Climbers' Guides, the prototype of which was the tiny Zermatt Pocket-Book, issued by Sir Martin Conway in 1881. *Conway & Coolidge's Climbers' Guides* (in pocket-book form): 'The Adula Alps' (by W. A. B. Coolidge; 1893); 'The Bernese Oberland' (by Coolidge and H. Dübi; 6 vols., 1904-10); 'The Alps of the Bernina' (by E. L. Strutt; 2 vols., 1910); 'The Lepontine Alps' (Simplon to St. Gotthard; by Coolidge and Conway; 1892); 'The Chain of Mont Blanc' (by L. Kurz; 1892); 'The Pennine Alps' (by Conway; 2 vols., 1890-91); and 'The Range of the Todi' (by Coolidge; 1894). The *Guides of the Swiss Alpine Club* are more detailed. 'Guide Vallot', edited by *Charles Vallot*, a standard work in course of publication, dealing with Chamonix and its mountains (1925 et seqq.).

Winter Sports. 'Modern Ski-ing', by *A. H. D'Egville* (London, 1927); 'How to Ski' and 'Ski-ing Turns', by *V. Caulfield* (1924); 'Ski-ing for Beginners' (1920) and 'Alpine Ski-ing at all Heights and Seasons' (1921), by *Arnold Lunn*. — 'A History of Ski-ing', by *Arnold Lunn* (1928).

Two volumes (1910 & 1922) of 'The Alpine Ski Guides', by *Arnold Lunn*, have appeared up to now, both dealing with the Bernese Oberland; the 'Guide du Skieur dans les Alpes Valaisannes', by *Marcel Kurz*, comprises three volumes with good maps (scale 1:50,000; vol. i in French, vol. ii in German, Berne 1921; vol. iii, in German, not yet published).

'The Art of Skating (International Style)', by *E. & M. Syers* (1913); 'Figure Skating', by *G. Baillie* (1924); 'Figure Skating', by *H. R. Yglesias* (1913); 'Figure Skating in the English Style', by *H. H. Cobb* (1913); 'English Figure Skating', by *E. F. Benson* (1908).

XVI. Maps.

To supplement the maps with which the handbook is provided, special attention is drawn to the official Ordnance Maps, which have gained world-wide fame for Swiss topography. The *Siegfried Map* (Topographischer Atlas der Schweiz), on the scale of the original drawings, consisting of 593 sheets (Jura, midlands, and lower Alps 1:25,000; High Alps 1:50,000), first published in 1868 but continually altered and revised, is unrivalled (price 1 fr. per sheet, folded 1 fr. 30 c., four sheets in one 3-7 fr.). The *Dufour Map* (Topographische Karte der Schweiz), 25 sheets (scale 1:100,000; configuration denoted by hatching), founded by General Dufour (p. 295) and supervised by him in 1832-64, has been brought up to date (3 fr. per sheet, folded 3 fr. 30 c.).

Among the Non-Official Maps chief mention must be made of some of the sheets published by the *Geographischer Kartenverlag Kümmerly & Frey* of Berne: General Map of Switzerland (1:400,000; 1927; 5 fr., mounted 10 fr., index $2^1/_2$ fr.); Tourists' Map of Switzerland (1:400,000; 1926; $3^1/_2$ fr., mounted 8 fr.); Railway Map of Switzerland (1:530,000; 1925; 2 fr. 75 c.); Pedestrians' Map of Switzerland (1:500,000; 1927; 4 fr.); Pocket Atlas of Switzerland for Tourists, published by the Swiss National Tourist Office (Zürich and Lausanne; 3 fr.); Bernese Oberland and Valais (1926; 4 fr.), Furka-Oberalp (1927; $3^1/_2$ fr.), Visp-Zermatt-Gornergrat (1927: $3^1/_2$ fr.), all three on the scale of 1:75,000; Upper Engadine and Bernina (1:50,000; 1927; $3^1/_2$ fr.); Special Map of the Jura (1:50,000; 5 sheets at 3 fr. each); N. Italian Lakes (St. Gotthard-Milan; 1:200,000; 4 fr.). — *Heim & Schmidt*, Geological Map of Switzerland (1:500,000; $7^1/_2$ fr.). Several sheets of the Siegfried Map (see above) are also *Geological Maps*. — For the Italian frontier-districts the *Touring Club Italiano* has published a good survey map (1:250,000; sheet 1 Aosta, 2 Domodossola, 3 Como, 4 Bergamo). — Motoring maps, see p. xxxvii.

The special conditions prevailing in winter have led to the publication of Ski-ing Maps, indicating ski-ing routes, which often deviate from the ordinary paths, spots endangered by avalanches, etc. Even with these maps, however, ski-ers should guard against the possibility of being led astray by dangerous routes, Alpine regions in winter demanding the utmost mountaineering experience (comp. p. xxxi). Mention may be made of the following: Special edition of the Ordnance Map of the Western Bernese Oberland, with ski-ing routes added by Arnold Lunn and Othmar Gurtner; Ski-ing Map of the Upper Engadine and Bernina (1:50,000; $3^1/_2$ fr.); Arosa (1:25,000; $2^1/_2$ fr.); Davos (1:50,000; $2^1/_2$ fr.); Klosters (1:50,000; $4^1/_2$ fr.); Glarus Alps (1:50,000; 4 fr.). The 'Guide du Skieur', by Marcel Kurz, mentioned on p. liii, contains ski-ing maps for the Valais Alps.

XVII. Comparative Tables of Measures.

Feet	Metres	Metres	Feet	Miles	Kilometres	Kilometres	Miles	Acres	Hectares	Hectares	Acres
1	0·30	1	3·28	1	1·61	1	0·62	1	0·40	1	2·47
2	0·61	2	6·56	2	3·22	2	1·24	2	0·81	2	4·94
3	0·91	3	9·84	3	4·83	3	1·86	3	1·21	3	7·41
4	1·22	4	13·12	4	6·44	4	2·49	4	1·61	4	9·88
5	1·52	5	16·40	5	8·05	5	3·11	5	2·02	5	12·35
6	1·83	6	19·69	6	9·66	6	3·73	6	2·42	6	14·82
7	2·13	7	22·97	7	11·27	7	4·35	7	2·83	7	17·30
8	2·44	8	26·25	8	12·87	8	4·97	8	3·23	8	19·77
9	2·74	9	29·53	9	14·48	9	5·59	9	3·63	9	22·24
10	3·05	10	32·81	10	16·09	10	6·21	10	4·04	10	24·71
11	3·35	11	36·09	11	17·70	11	6·84	11	4·44	11	27·19
12	3·66	12	39·37	12	19·31	12	7·46	12	4·85	12	29·65
13	3·96	13	42·65	13	20·92	13	8·08	13	5·25	13	32·12
14	4·27	14	45·93	14	22·53	14	8·70	14	5·66	14	34·59
15	4·57	15	49·21	15	24·14	15	9·32	15	6·06	15	37·05
16	4·88	16	52·49	16	25·75	16	9·94	16	6·46	16	39·53
17	5·18	17	55·78	17	27·35	17	10·56	17	6·87	17	42·00
18	5·49	18	59·06	18	28·97	18	11·19	18	7·27	18	44·47
19	5·79	19	62·34	19	30·58	19	11·81	19	7·67	19	46·95
20	6·10	20	65·62	20	32·19	20	12·43	20	8·08	20	49·42

1 gramme = $^1/_{28}$ oz.; 1 kilogramme = $2^1/_5$ lb.; 1 litre = $1^3/_4$ pint:
1 yard = ·91 metre.

Thermometric Scales.

Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade
+30·22	+100	+37·78	+21·78	+81	+27·22	+13·33	+62	+16·67	+4·89	+43	+6·11
29·78	99	37·22	21·33	80	26·67	12·89	61	16·11	4·44	42	5·56
29·33	98	36·67	20·89	79	26·11	12·44	60	15·56	4·00	41	5·00
28·89	97	36·11	20·44	78	25·56	12·00	59	15·00	3·56	40	4·44
28·44	96	35·56	20·00	77	25·00	11·56	58	14·44	3·11	39	3·89
28·00	95	35·00	19·56	76	24·44	11·11	57	13·89	2·67	38	3·33
27·56	94	34·44	19·11	75	23·89	10·67	56	13·33	2·22	37	2·78
27·11	93	33·89	18·67	74	23·33	10·22	55	12·78	1·78	36	2·22
26·67	92	33·33	18·22	73	22·78	9·78	54	12·22	1·33	35	1·67
26·22	91	32·78	17·78	72	22·22	9·33	53	11·67	0·89	34	1·11
25·78	90	32·22	17·33	71	21·67	8·89	52	11·11	0·44	33	0·56
25·33	89	31·67	16·89	70	21·11	8·44	51	10·56	0·00	32	0·00
24·89	88	31·11	16·44	69	20·56	8·00	50	10·00	0·44	31	-0·56
24·44	87	30·56	16·00	68	20·00	7·56	49	9·44	0·89	30	1·11
24·00	86	30·00	15·56	67	19·44	7·11	48	8·89	1·33	29	1·67
23·56	85	29·44	15·11	66	18·89	6·67	47	8·33	1·78	28	2·22
23·11	84	28·89	14·67	65	18·33	6·22	46	7·78	2·22	27	2·78
22·67	83	28·33	14·22	64	17·78	5·78	45	7·22	2·67	26	3·33
22·22	82	27·78	13·78	63	17·22	5·33	44	6·67	3·11	25	3·89

To turn Centigrade (Celsius) into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32. — To turn Réaumur into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 4 and add 32.

I. NORTHERN SWITZERLAND.

Route		Page
1.	Bâle Minster, 5; Picture Gallery, 6; Historical Museum, 9.	2
2.	From Bâle to Berne viâ Olten and Herzogenbuchsee	12
3.	From Bâle to Lucerne viâ Olten	16
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1. Bâle.

Railway Stations. The Bundes-Bahnhof (*Federal Station;* Pl. D E 6), for Swiss and French lines, with good restaurant, and the Badischer Bahnhof (*Baden Station;* Pl. H 1), for all lines to Germany, also with restaurant, both have bureaux de change. Porter for hand-luggage up to 20 kg. (44 lb.) 1 fr., after 10 p.m. 1½ fr.; cabs and tramways, see p. 3. — These two stations are connected by a *Junction Line* (8 min.; 1 fr. 35, 95 c., 70 c.).

Air Services (comp. p. xx). Aeroplanes start from the *Flug-Platz Birsfelden* (beyond Pl. H 4; tram No. 3), 2¼ M. to the E. of Bâle; passengers are conveyed by motor to the aerodrome from the Hotels Schweizerhof or Euler (see below) ½ hr. before the ascent; tickets are obtained at the travel bureaux (p. 3).

Hotels. Near the Bundes-Bahnhof: **Schweizerhof* (Pl. c; E 6), 130 beds, **Grand-Hôtel & Euler* (Pl. b; D E 6), 100 beds, at both R. from 8, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8 fr.; **Victoria & National* (Pl. e; E 6), 144 beds from 6, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7 fr.; **Savoy-Univers* (Pl. q; D 6), 100 beds from 7, B. 2½, L. 5½, D. 6½ fr. — *Continental* (Pl. v; D 6), 60 beds from 6, B. 2, L. or D. 4½ fr., well spoken of; *Bristol* (Pl. o; E 6), 45 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 3½ fr., good; *Jura* (Pl. t; D 6), 110 beds, suitable for passing travellers, *St. Gotthard & Terminus* (Pl. l; E 6), 54 beds, well spoken of, R. from 4½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4 fr. at both; *Hofer* (Pl. f; D 6), 40 beds from 5, B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 3½ fr.; *Park Hotel Bernerhof* (Pl. g; D 6), 60 beds from 4, L. from 2½ fr.; *Hôtel Garni Fortuna* (Pl. r; D 6), temperance, 22 beds from 4 fr., well spoken of; *Vogt*, Küchengasse 22 (Pl. D 6), 37 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½ fr., *Bahnhof* (Pl. j; E 6), 28 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½ fr., both plain.

In the Town: **Three Kings* (Trois Rois; Pl. a, D 2), with terrace on the Rhine, 120 beds from 8, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8 fr. — *Metropole-Monopol* (Pl. h; D 4), 85 beds from 6, B. 2, L. or D. 5 fr.; *Central* (Pl. i; D 4), 60 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4 fr.; *Bauer am Rhein* (Pl. d; D 2), 48 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 3½ fr., well spoken of; *Storchen* (Pl. k; D 3), 75 beds from 4, B. 1 fr. 60 c., L. or D. 4 fr., commercial; *Stadthof*, Gerbergasse 84, near the Barfüsser-Platz (Pl. D 4), 20 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3-4 fr.; *Spalenhof*, Spalen-Vorstadt (Pl. C 3, 4), 30 beds, *Blume*, Marktgasse 4 (Pl. D 3), 40 beds, at both R. from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½ fr. — *Basler Hof* (Pl. x, E 5; 'Christliches Hospiz', comp. p. xxi), temperance,

BASEL
1:16 500
Meter
Freiburg
Erlenpark
Badischer Bahnhof
Lörrach
Mülhausen
St. Ludwig
Gottesacker
Kannenfeld
Antonius
Ensisch Str.
Hagenthaler Str.
Hegenheimer Strasse
Vogelsang Allee
Allee
Strasse
Missionshaus
Rheinweg
Rheinfelden
Allschwiler
Buchenstr.
Thänner
Schützenmatt Park
Schützen Matte
Festwiese
Paulus K.
Zoologischen Garten
Morgartenplatz, Allschwil
St. Jakob
elektrische Str.

60 beds from 3½, L. 2½, D. 3½ fr.; *Blaukreuz-Haus* (Pl. z; D 3), 60 beds from 3, B. 1½ fr., plain but well spoken of.

On the Right Bank of the Rhine. *Krafft* (Pl. p; E 3), on the Rhine, 35 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½ fr.; *Hôtel du Pont & Rheinischer Hof*, next to the last, 50 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4 fr.; *Bayerischer Hof* (Pl. bh; F 2), 50 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½ fr.; *Rosental* (Pl. s; F 1), 40 beds at 3½, B. 1½, D. 2½ fr., plain. — Near the Badischer Bahnhof: *Royal* (Pl. w; H 1), 55 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6½ fr., good.

Restaurants (besides those in the above-mentioned hotels). Wine: *Locanda Ticinese*, at the N.W. corner of the Markt-Platz (Pl. D 3; ground-floor), L. 3-4, D. 4 fr.; *Schlüsselzunft*, Freie Str. 25 (Pl. D 3, 4); *Stadt-Casino* (Pl. D 4; music); *Kunsthalle* (Pl. E 5; p. 10; music). — Beer: *Alte Bayerische Bierhalle*, Steinenberg 23 (Pl. D E 4); *Brauner Mutz*, Barfüsser-Platz 10 (Pl. D 4); *Safranzunft*, Gerbergasse 11 (Pl. D 3, 4); *Paradies*, Falkner-Str. 31 (Pl. D 4); *Baselstab*, Markt-Platz (Pl. D 3; music); *Spitz*, on the right bank of the Rhine, Greifengasse 2 (Pl. E 2), with terrace on the river. — *Ceres*, Rümelins-Platz 19 (Pl. D 4), vegetarian.

Popular Resorts. *Schützenhaus* (Pl. B 4), built in 1651 and restored in 1916, with old and new armorial windows of the archer champions and a good restaurant (music); *Zoological Gardens* (Pl. B C 6; p. 11); *Erlen-Park* (p. 11); *Margarethen-Park* (p. 11).

Cafés and **Confectioners.** *Singerhaus*, at the N.W. corner of the Markt-Platz (Pl. D 3; first floor; dancing); *Schiesser*, Markt-Platz 19 (Pl. D 3), *Speiser*, Freie Str. 61 (Pl. D 3, 4); *H. Spillmann*, Eisengasse 1, near the Mittlere Rhein-Brücke (Pl. D 3).

Cabs. Horse and Motor Cabs, with fixed tariff.

Tramways (20-60 c.). **1.** From the *Badischer Bahnhof* (Pl. H 1) viâ the Clara-Platz, Barfüsser-Platz (Pl. D 4), *Bundes-Bahnhof* (Pl. D E 6), and Steinen-Ring (Pl. B C 5) to *Lysbüchel* (beyond Pl. A B 1). — **2.** From the *Bundes-Bahnhof* (Pl. D E 6) viâ the Wettstein-Brücke (Pl. F 4), *Badischer Bahnhof* (Pl. H 1), Feldberg-Str. (Pl. D-F 1), Spalen-Tor (Pl. C 3), and Schützenhaus (Pl. B 4) back to the *Bundes-Bahnhof* (Pl. D E 6). — **3.** From the *Burgfelder Strasse* (Pl. A 1, 2) viâ the Missions-Str., Barfüsser-Platz (Pl. D 4), and Aeschen-Platz (Pl. E F 5) to *Birsfelden* (beyond Pl. H 4). — **4.** From *Klein-Hüningen* (beyond Pl. E 1) viâ the Klybeck-Str., Clara-Platz, Barfüsser-Platz, and *Bundes-Bahnhof* (Pl. D E 6) to the *Güter-Strasse* (Pl. D 6). — **5.** From the *Güter-Strasse* (beyond Pl. F 6) viâ the Aeschen-Platz (Pl. E F 5), Barfüsser-Platz, Johanniter-Brücke (Pl. D 1), and across the frontier to *St. Ludwig* (beyond Pl. C 1). — **6.** From *Allschwil* (beyond Pl. A 3) viâ the Au-Str. (Pl. B C 4, 5), Barfüsser-Platz, Clara-Platz (Pl. E 2), *Badischer Bahnhof* (Pl. H 1), and Riehen to *Lörrach*. — **9.** From the *Morgarten-Platz* (beyond Pl. A 3) viâ the Barfüsser-Platz (Pl. D 4) to *Hüningen* (beyond Pl. C 1). — **12, 14.** From the *Wiesen-Platz* (beyond Pl. E 1) viâ the Barfüsser-Platz (Pl. D 4) and St. Jakob (beyond Pl. H 6) to *Muttenz* (No. 12) or *Pratteln* (No. 14). — **15.** From the *Lysbüchel* viâ the Elsässer Str. (beyond Pl. C 1), Markt-Platz (Pl. D 3), Barfüsser-Platz, and St. Jakob-Str. (Pl. F 5, 6) to *Bruderholz* (Café Batterie; beyond Pl. F 6). — **18.** From the *Mustermesse* (Pl. F 1) viâ the Clara-Platz (Pl. E 2), Barfüsser-Platz (Pl. D 4), and Bundes-Platz (Pl. B 5) to the *Neuweiler-Platz* (beyond Pl. A 6). — Birseck Railway from the Aeschen-Platz (Pl. E F 5) viâ Arlesheim to *Dornach* (p. 252; ½ hr., 50 c.). — Birsig-Tal Railway to Rodersdorf, see p. 11.

General Post Office (Pl. D 4; closed 12.30-1.30, open on Sun. 10-11 a.m.; telegraph office open day and night), Rüdengasse. Branch-offices at the Bundes-Bahnhof (Pl. E 6), Badischer Bahnhof (Pl. H 1), etc.

Theatre (Pl. D E 4), usually closed in midsummer.

Travel Bureaux. *American Express Co.*, Aeschen-Vorstadt 67 (Pl. E 5); *Danzas & Co.*, Centralbahn-Platz 8 (Pl. D E 6); *Kaiser & Co.*, Elisabethen-Str. 58-60 (Pl. E 5); *Schweiz-Italien* (C.I.T.), Centralbahn-Str. 17 (Pl. D E 6); *G. van Spyk* (Cunard Line), Centralbahn-Str. 11; *Columbia*

(Southern Railway), Centralbahn-Platz 9; *International Sleeping Car Co.*, Centralbahn-Platz 6. — INQUIRY OFFICE: Aeschen-Vorstadt 34 (Pl. E 5), week-days 8-12.30 & 1.30-6.30 (Sat. 5). — FORWARDING AGENTS. *Thos. Cook & Son*, Aeschen-Graben 6; *U. M. Crowe* (London & North Eastern Railway), Nauen-Str. 67 (Pl. E 6).

Baths in the Rhine (Pl. E 3, 4; closed at midday), 1 fr. including towels.

Consulates. *British*, St. Jacob-Str. 21 (Pl. F 5, 6; 9.30-12 & 2-4.30, Sat. 9.30-12); *American*, Dufour-Str. 49 (Pl. E 4, 5; 9-4, Sat. 9-12). — BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SWITZERLAND, Rittergasse 20 (Pl. E 4); branch-office at Lausanne (p. 312).

Golf Course (9 holes), between Bâle and St. Ludwig (¼ hr. by trams Nos. 5 or 15).

Times of Admission.

Botanic Garden (p. 11), open free all day; hothouses on Sun. 9-12 & Wed. 2-5, free, at other times 50 c. for each member of a party.
Historical Museum (p. 9), free on Sun., 10.30-12.30 & 2-5, and Wed. 2-4; 1 fr. on Mon., 10-12 & 2-5, and Tues., Thurs., Fri., and Sat., 9-12 & 2-5.
Industrial Museum (p. 11), week-days 10-12 & 2-6, Sun. 10-12, free.
Kunsthalle (p. 10), daily, 9.30 (10.15 on Sun.)-12 & 2-5, 1 fr., Sun. afternoon 50 c.
Minster (p. 5), May-Oct., free on Mon. and Wed., 2-4, at other times (8-12 & 2-6) 25 c.; ascent of towers 50 c.
Museum & Picture Gallery (p. 6), free on Sun., 10.30-12.15 & 2-4, and on Wed. 2-4; Mon., Tues., Thurs., & Fri. 9-12 & 2-6 (in winter 2-5), Sat. 9-12 & 2-4, 1 fr. — *Bachofen-Burckhardt-Haus* (p. 8), free on Sun., 10.15-12.15, and on Wed., 2-4, on other days 2-4, 50 c. — *Collection of Engravings* (p. 6), Sun. 10.15-12.15, Wed. 2-4, free.
Rathaus (p. 8), free on Sun. 10-12, on other days 8-12 & 2-6, 50 c. for 1-2 pers., 3 or more pers. 20 c. each.
University Library (p. 11), week-days 8-12.30 & (except Sat.) 2-7, also 8-10 p.m. on Tues. & Fri.; apply to the porter.
Zoological Garden (p. 11), daily 7-7, in winter 8-5, 1 fr.

Chief Sights (½ day): Minster, Museum & Picture Gallery, Historical Museum.

Bâle or *Basle*, Ger. *Basel* (840′-925′), the capital of the half-canton Basel-Stadt, with 130,000 inhab. (⅔ Protestants), lies on both banks of the *Rhine* or *Rhein*, which turning to the N., here enters the upper Rhenish plain. On the left bank lies Gross-Basel, on two hills separated by the valley of the Birsig, which, from time immemorial, has marked the traffic route. On the right bank lies Klein-Basel, with numerous factories. In A. D. 374 Bâle, along with Augusta Raurica (p. 18), is mentioned as a Roman fort (*Basilia*, royal residence), and soon afterwards it became a bishop's see. In the 10th cent. it belonged to Burgundy, with which it was annexed in 1006 to Germany by Emperor Henry II. The struggling middle classes freed themselves from the dominion of the bishops and the nobles, and after years of fighting with the house of Habsburg the town became a member of the Swiss Confederation in 1501. In 1529 the town accepted the Reformation. The university, founded in 1460 by Pope Pius II. (Æneas Sylvius), became celebrated under Erasmus of Rotterdam (1521) as the chief seat of humanism and was distinguished later by outstanding scholars. The importance of Bâle has been enhanced since the war by the fact that it is now situated in the immediate vicinity of the French and German frontiers, and it

has become not only Switzerland's chief railway junction ("the Clapham Junction of Europe") and gateway of foreign trade, but also one of the chief industrial and commercial centres in the country. Its silk ribbon weaving is of ancient fame, in addition to which the chemical industry flourishes. The Swiss sample fair is held here in April. Numerous educational and philanthropic institutions testify to the social sense of the citizens.

Four **Bridges** cross the river. The chief traffic goes over the *Mittlere Brücke* (Pl. D E 3; 1905), a granite structure with six arches, on the site of the old wooden bridge dating from the middle ages. A bronze Amazon by Carl Burckhardt (1924) is placed at the W. bridge-head. Higher up is the iron *Wettstein-Brücke* (Pl. F 4; 1879), with three spans; at each end are two large griffins, the heraldic symbol of Bâle. Below the central bridge is the five-arched *Untere Brücke* or *Johanniter-Brücke* (Pl. D 1; 1882). A little above the town is the bridge used by the Junction Railway (p. 2).

The ***Minster** (Pl. E 4), a picturesque edifice of red sandstone, with a brilliantly coloured roof and two slender towers, is conspicuous in every view of the city. Down to the Reformation (1529) it was the cathedral of the old bishopric of Bâle. Its foundation is ascribed to Emperor Henry II. (p. 4), but the oldest existing parts date from the 11th to the 13th centuries. It was seriously damaged in 1356 by earthquake and fire and was then rebuilt in the Gothic style and reconsecrated in 1365. The building underwent a thorough restoration in the 19th century.

Of the Romanesque structure the N. portal, or *St. Gallus Portal* (late 12th cent.), still exists: at the sides, between the slender columns, are statues of the Twelve Apostles, and in six niches are the Works of Charity. In the tympanum, above a representation of the Wise and Foolish Virgins, is Christ with SS. Peter and Paul and, higher up, a Last Judgment. Over the door is a window representing the Wheel of Fortune, and higher up, to the right, are statues of John the Evangelist and John the Baptist. — The exterior of the *Choir* is, in the lower part, Romanesque and in the upper, Gothic (completed 1383). — The *West Façade* is entirely Gothic, with the exception of the basement of the *North* or *St. George's Tower*, which dates as far back as the 11th century. The tasteful upper part of this tower (211′ high) was completed in 1426, the *South* or *St. Martin's Tower* (206′ high) in 1500. The sculptures above the chief portal represent the Virgin and Child, and under them Emperor Henry II., with a model of the church, and the Empress Kunigunde; below are St. George and the dragon (l.) and St. Martin (r.; both modern copies). To the right and left of the main portal are four good statues dating from the 14th century.

The **Interior** (entrance by the side door to the right of the main portal; adm., see p. 4; sacristan, Münster-Platz 13) is 213′ long and 107′ wide and originally consisted of nave and aisles, but is now provided with double aisles owing to the inclusion of the chapels. The general effect is very imposing, especially when seen from the galleries. The stained-glass windows are modern. The beautiful rood-loft of 1381 supports the large and excellent organ. The pulpit dates from 1486. In the left outer aisle are sepulchral monuments of the 14-15th cent. and (at the end) a relief with the martyrdom of St. Vincent (11th cent.). The font is of 1465; on the pillar opposite is the tombstone of the famous humanist

Erasmus of Rotterdam (d. 1536). In the transept are late-Gothic choir-stalls, with numerous carved figures (15th cent.). In the ambulatory are monuments of the Empress Anna (d. 1281), wife of Rudolph of Habsburg, and of her youngest son Charles. The right outer aisle contains a relief of six apostles (early 12th cent.).

From 1431 to 1131 the great *Council of Bâle* sat in the Minster. Its ostensible task was a 'reformation of the Church in head and members'; but after being transferred to Florence and having debated for years without result, besides being excommunicated by Pope Eugene IV., it was dissolved in 1449.

On the S. side of the cathedral are extensive *Cloisters, at the W. entrance to which, at the Rittergasse, is a statue of *Johannes Œcolampadius* (d. 1531), the Reformer. The open arcades of the cloisters are partly Romanesque, partly late-Gothic (mid-15th cent.). The cloisters extend to the **Pfalz,** a tree-planted terrace, situated 66′ above the Rhine, and affording a beautiful view of the green river and the hills of the Black Forest.

At the corner of the Augustinergasse (Münster-Platz 2; r.), which descends N.W. from the Münster-Platz, is the Bachofen-Burckhardt-Haus, with a part of the picture gallery (see p. 8), and farther on (Augustinergasse 19; r.) the Augustinerhof, to which the *Collection of Engravings* has been transferred (adm., see p. 4).

The **Museum** (Pl. E 3), with its rich collections, is also in the Augustinergasse (No. 2; l.). It is proposed to erect a new building for the picture gallery and to enlarge the ethnological museum; from the summer of 1928 onwards the former will be housed in the Kunsthalle (p. 10). The *Ethnological Museum,* facing the courtyard, on three floors, is especially rich in collections from Asia (Ceylon and Celebes, ground-floor) and from Switzerland (2nd floor). On the first floor are the *University Aula,* with portraits of 107 Bâle scholars, and the *Natural History Collections.*

The second floor is occupied by the ***Picture Gallery** (see above), chiefly interesting for its paintings and drawings by *Hans Holbein the Younger* (b. at Augsburg 1497, d. in London 1543), who lived at Bâle in 1515-26, 1528-32, and 1538, and also for the paintings by *Arnold Böcklin* (1827-1901), a native of Bâle. Adm., see p. 4. Catalogue (1926) $2^1/_2$ fr.

On the Staircase are three frescoes by *Böcklin*, representing Gæa, Flora, and Apollo. *Lüscher*, Bâle drummers; *Hodler*, Lansquenet; *Hans Sandreuter*, A summer-day. — Room I. Drawings by *Böcklin*, *Marées*, and *Hodler*.

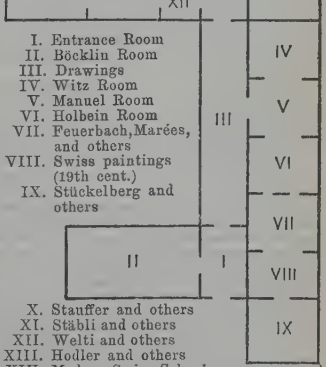
II. *Böcklin Room (devoted entirely to that master; small catalogue 1 fr.). 112. Life a brief dream (1888); 110. Sacred grove (1882); 99. Diana hunting (1862); 104. Mary Magdalene by the body of Christ (1867); 111. Nereids playing (1886); 107. Battle of Centaurs (1873); 957. Self-portrait, a small painting of the Weimar period (1861); 108. Ulysses and Calypso (1883); 113. Self-portrait (1893); 109. Goths on the march (1881); 947. Spring (design of 1862); 103. Petrarch at the spring of Vaucluse (1867). Above the main entrance and by the pillars, five original models for the stone masks of the Kunsthalle (p. 10). — Several busts: *A. Hildebrandt*, Böcklin (bronze); *H. Haller*, H. Wölfflin, the art-historian (bronze); two antique marble copies of the heads of Myron's Discobolus and the Apollo Belvedere.

III. Room of the Drawings (changed at intervals). **Albrecht Dürer*, Crucifixion (with numerous figures), Virgin and Child. **Holbein*, Designs for stained glass, Scenes from the Passion, Sketch for the organ-wings, Portrait-sketches, Sketch for the picture of the family of Sir Thomas More, Goldsmith's designs, Female costumes, Designs for house façades, Sketches for the Rathaus frescoes, Scenes from the Dance of Death (woodcuts); Drawings by *Urs Graf* and *Niklaus Manuel:* Stained glass (16th cent.).

IV. Witz Room. 301, 300. *Holbein the Elder*, Two pictures of the Death of the Virgin; 16. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Adoration of the Child; *639-647. *Konrad Witz* (d. 1447), Parts of a large altar-piece; 431. *Meister des Hausbuchs*, Three floating angels. — Antique marble head of Hercules (replica of the Farnese Hercules at Naples).

V. Manuel Room. *Niklaus Manuel*, surnamed *Deutsch* (p. 181), *421. Pyramus and Thisbe, *422. The judgment of Paris, 423. Votive picture (Virgin and Child with St. Anne), *424. The beheading of John the Baptist; 411. *Hans Leu the Younger*, St. Jerome in the wilderness; *269. *Matthias Grünewald*, Crucifixion; 18. 19. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Two pictures of the Dance of Death. — *Auguste Rodin*, Bronze bust of Victor Hugo.

VI. Holbein Room. *Pictures by *Hans Holbein:* 315. Altar picture of the Passion, in eight scenes; 310, 311. Schoolmasters' signboards (1516); 317. Christ as the Man of Sorrows and Mary as the Mother of Sorrows; 324, 319. Erasmus of Rotterdam; 303-307. Five scenes from the Passion (Nos. 303 and 307 only by Holbein himself); 325. The painter's wife and two children; 322, 323. Magdalena von Offenburg as 'Lais' (1526) and as Venus, in rich costumes; 321. Organ-wings from Bâle Minster; 314. Bonifazius Amerbach, the painter's friend (1519); 316. Last Supper; 318. The dead Christ (predella); 312. Burgomaster Jakob Meyer and his wife (1516). — *Ambrosius Holbein*, 293. Portrait of the Bâle painter Hans Herbster (1516), 294, 295. Children's portraits.



I. Entrance Room
II. Böcklin Room
III. Drawings
IV. Witz Room
V. Manuel Room
VI. Holbein Room
VII. Feuerbach, Marées, and others
VIII. Swiss paintings (19th cent.)
IX. Stückelberg and others
X. Stauffer and others
XI. Stäbli and others
XII. Welti and others
XIII. Hodler and others
XIV. Modern Swiss School

Room VII. 211. *Anselm Feuerbach*, Two children making music; *1410. *Hans von Marées*, Self-portrait (1874); *El Greco*, Death of Laocoön; 210. *Feuerbach*, Julius Allgeyer, the engraver; 106. *Böcklin*, Melancholy. — *Johann Hoffmann*, Young girl (marble).

Room VIII. 620. *B. Vautier*. The mortgaged peasant; 194. *F. Diday*, Women bathing in the Lake of Brienz; 250. *C. Gleyre*, Girl luring a bird of paradise; 398. *Rudolf Koller*, Carrier's cart; 161. *A. Calame*, Rosenlaui-Tal with the Wetterhorn.

Room IX. *E. Stückelberg* (b. in Bâle in 1831, d. 1903), 589. The artist's children; 587. The children's service, 584. St. Mary's Day in the Sabines; 249. *Gleyre*, Pentheus pursued by the Mænades.

Room X. 845. *Adolf Stäbli*. On the Amper; 864. *W. Balmer*, The three brothers; 1390. *A. Anker*, Young peasant asleep; 438. *C. T. Meyer*,

Untersee, near Ermatingen. — *Stauffer*, Adrian von Bubenberg (bronze; comp. p. 276).

Room XI. *Stäbli*, 568. Convent of Fahr near Zürich, no number, Floods; 527, 528. *H. Sandreuter*, Landscapes.

Room XII. *Albert Welti*, 716. The three hermits. 867. German landscape.

Room XIII. 542. *Franz Schider*, The Chinese tower at Munich; 112. *Frank Buchser*, St. Mary's Rapids in Canada; **Ferdinand Hodler*, 859. Communion with the Infinite, 290. On the Lake of Geneva, 289. Battle of Nafels (comp. p. 89); 871. *Pissarro*, Village near Pontoise; 613. *Hans Thoma*, **Albtal near St. Blasien.**

Room XIV contains paintings of the modern Swiss school, including works by *Cuno Amiet*, *M. Barraud*, *Paul B. Barth*, *A. Blanchet*, *E. Bolens*, *P. Burckhardt*, *K. Dick*, *Numa Donzé*, *R. Dürrwang*, *H. Huber*, *H. Meyer*, *Louis Moillet*, *A. Müller*, *Heinrich Müller*, *A. H. Pellegrini*, *E. Schiess*, and *H. Stocker*, and sculptures by *C. Burckhardt*, *O. Roos*, and *H. Scherer*.

The rest of the picture gallery, comprising late 16th cent. masters, 17th cent. Netherlandish paintings, and several other collections from the museum, has been transferred to the **Bachofen-Burckhardt-Haus**, Münster-Platz 2. Adm., see p. 4.

Ground Floor. To the right, 391. *J. A. Koch*, Tiber landscape near Rome; 501. *Ludwig Richter*, Forest in autumn. To the left, *Hans Fries*, 225. Martyrdom of St. John, 224. St. John the Baptist before Herod; 17. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Crucifixion. — The entrance-hall contains marble busts of the foundress of the collection and of her husband, Prof. J. J. **Bachofen-Burckhardt.**

First Floor. 1131. *B. Veronese*, Christ and the Samaritan woman; 1129. *Marco Palmezzano*, Adoration of the Child; 1351. *S. del Piombo*, Pietro Aretino, the poet. — 1227. *Lucas Cranach*, Madonna and Child; 1352. *Unknown Master*, Portrait of Sebastian Brant. — 1363. *South French or Spanish Master of c. 1400*, Crucifixion; 1229. *Hans Memling*, St. Jerome; 1379. *Herri met de Bles*, Christ on the Mount of Olives; 1230. *J. Cornelisz*, Adoration of the Child, St. Laurence, and St. Catherine (winged altar-piece). — 207. *A. Elsheimer*, Allegory of the search for happiness; 76. *Herri met de Bles*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt. — 12. *H. Asper*, The reformer Johann Œcolampadius; 561. *Jan van Scorel*, David Joris, the anabaptist; *Hans Böck the Elder*, 80, 81. Melchior Hornlocher and his wife.

Second Floor. 535. *Dirck van Santvoort*, Street-singer and flute-player; *Jan Steen*, The Child Jesus in the Temple; *Ter Borch*, Portrait of F. Bannier. — *J. van Ruisdael*, Corn-field. — 1207. *J. B. Weenix*, Family picture; 1128. *P. Longhi*, Interior. — 505. *H. Rigaud*, Portrait of Lukas Schaut; *A. Graff*, 259. Self-portrait, 260. Portrait of the artist's wife; 276. *E. Handmann*, L. Euler, the mathematician. — 1214. *A. Feuerbach*, Self-portrait (c. 1850); 1225. *C. Troyon*, Stormy landscape.

To the N. of the museum, in the Martinsgasse, are the *Blue House* (Blaues Haus) and the adjoining *White House* Weisses Haus), with fine courtyards, built by S. Warenfels after 1761; opposite rises the building of the *Cantonal Archives* (Kantonales Archiv), with a Romanesque courtyard, and close by is the Gothic *Martins-Kirche* (Pl. D 3), consecrated in 1392. The *University*, farther W., numbers over 1200 students.

The **Rathaus** (Pl. D 3; adm., see p. 4), in the Markt-Platz, was erected in the Burgundian late-Gothic style in 1504-13 and restored in 1900-3, the rear part having been enlarged in the 16-17th centuries. The pretty courtyard has frescoes by Hans Boek (1608-11), and, beside the steps, a statue of Munatius Planeus (p. 18),

erected here in 1580. The Government Hall contains old panelling and stained glass, and the new Council Hall is adorned with three wall-paintings from the history of Bâle by E. Schill. The *Geltenzunfthaus* (a guild-house), at the W. corner of the Markt-Platz (No. 13), was built in the Renaissance style in 1578. The *Stadthaus*, to the W. (Stadthausgasse 13), a rococo building of 1771, is the seat of the municipal council. — In the Fischmarkt (Pl. D 3) is the *Exchange* (Börse; 1908), with frescoes by A. H. Pellegrini; the *Fischmarkt-Brunnen* is a copy of the fountain of 1468. — The *Segerhof*, Blumenrain 19 (Pl. D 2; to the N.), built in 1790, contains musical instruments, old furniture, gobelins, and children's toys from the Historical Museum (see below; adm., see p. 4).

In the courtyard of the Smiths' Guild, Gerbergasse 24 (Pl. D 4), is a statue of the philosopher *Isaak Iselin* († 1782), the founder (in 1777) of the Bâle Society for the Promotion of the Common Welfare, which meets there. — The Gerbergasse terminates on the S. in the Barfüsser-Platz, which is overlooked on the W. by the *St. Leonhards-Kirche* (Pl. D 4), completed in the 16th cent., with a Romanesque crypt and a choir of the 13-14th cent. containing old stained-glass windows.

The former *Barfüsser-Kirche*, of the beginning of the 14th cent., with a fine lofty choir, contains the ***Historical Museum** (Pl. D E 4), one of the chief collections in Switzerland relating to the history of civilization and art. Adm., see p. 4.

Nave. At the entrance, architectural fragments and sculptures from the churches and secular edifices of Bâle, e.g. *St. Martin*, from the Minster (p. 5). To the right, the so-called *Holbein Fountain* (p. 10). Above St. Martin, the '*Lällenkönig*', a cognizance of Bâle in the shape of a crowned head with movable tongue and eyes (17th cent.), brought from the Rheintor (demolished in 1841). — The adjoining *Collection of Weapons* contains the stock of the old arsenal: decorative weapons, guild-banners, etc.; cannon, including an iron bombard from the Netherlands (1474), a finely ornamented bronze culverin (1514), a tent of 1655, Bâle uniforms, trophies of war; executioners' swords and costumes. Next come fine specimens of *Smith's and Locksmith's Work*. — To the right and left of the nave, in the aisles, is a series of furnished rooms. Beginning at the entrance: *1. *Room from the Spiesshof* (1601), with panelling and a large bed; 2. *Hall from the Spiesshof* (c. 1580), with fine cabinets, doors, and the old Bâle council-table; 3. *Room from the Strassburger Hof* (c. 1600); *4. *Dining Room of Councillor Iselin* (1607), with beautiful panelling; 5. *Room from Schwyz* (c. 1630), with heavy coffered ceiling; 6. *Room from the Haus zum Cardinal* (c. 1540). — We now cross to the other side of the nave. 7. *Old Kitchen;* 8. *Schönau Room* from the château of Oschgen (17th cent.); 9. *Gothic Room* (15th cent.); 10. *Gobelin Room* (c. 1750); 11. *Louis XVI. Room;* 12. *Neustück Room* (1787), with models of Bâle gates and castles; finally, a small boudoir in the neo-classical taste, from an old house in Bâle.

The Choir contains ecclesiastical antiquities. To the left: *Fresco fragments of the Bâle **Dance of Death* (c. 1440), until 1805 on the churchyard-wall of the Dominican monastery (Pl. D 2); bells of the 12-17th cent.; superb choir-stalls of 1598; carved altars of the 15-16th centuries. As high altar, the winged altar of Santa Maria Calanca, in the Val Mesocco (1512);

behind it, cast of the golden antependium presented to Bâle Minster by Emperor Henry II. (1018; comp. p. 5), which was assigned to Bâle-Campagne at the division of the canton in 1833 and forthwith sold (now in the Musée de Cluny in Paris); to the right, votive tablet of the Duchess Isabella of Burgundy (1438), in enamelled bronze; Palm-Esel (i.e. carved ass on which a figure of Christ was carried on Palm Sunday). — On the left is the entrance to the Treasury, which contains reliquaries, monstrances, crosses, and chalices of the 13-18th cent.; cups and goblets belonging to the University (16-17th cent.); and handsome plate of the guilds and trade-companies of Bâle. Three Swiss daggers with silver-gilt sheaths (16th cent.); dagger, cup, and hour-glass of Erasmus (p. 4). Arms of Hans Holbein, painted by himself. Exquisite Gothic cabinet (c. 1500); grant of arms of Emperor Frederick III. (1442).

We now return to the nave and ascend the staircase to the right to the Galleries of the aisles. Tapestry; embroidery. — *Fans;* Bâle and other Swiss *Costumes* of the 17-18th centuries. — In the former organ-gallery is **Stained Glass:* Crucifixion, Ecce Homo, and Mater Dolorosa, executed under the influence of Holbein; St. Wolfgang and St. Christopher. Here and in the other side-gallery: porcelain, faience, glass, pottery, pewter, leather work, toys, pastry-moulds, brightly-coloured armorial windows. — Weights and measures of the 14-18th cent.; old views of the town. — We now descend to the nave and from the end of the right aisle enter the Court, which contains a fountain with a figure of Neptune of 1706, antique columns, ancient Roman and Gothic architectural fragments, railings in hammered iron, and other objects. — In the house opposite the exit to the left, in three rooms on the 1st floor, are Roman and Alemannian antiquities. — Segerhof, see p. 9.

Near the Historical Museum, in the Steinenberg, are the *Theatre* (Pl. E 4, 5) and the **Kunsthalle** (Pl. E 5; adm. see p. 4), built in 1870-72. The latter contains on the ground-floor the collection of the Bâle Society of Art (pictures by Swiss artists); various exhibitions are held on the first floor; from the summer of 1928 onwards the picture gallery will be housed here (comp. p. 6). On the garden-façade (entrance in the Klostergasse, to the right) are a graffito frieze and stone masks by Böcklin (1871). The *Sculpture Hall*, behind the Kunsthalle, was closed in 1927 and is to accommodate the collection of the Society of Art.

In the Elisabethen-Strasse is the *St. Elisabethen-Kirche* (Pl. E 5), built in 1857-65 by C. Riggenbach, with a tower 230′ high. — The gardens near the Bundes-Bahnhof (Pl. D E 6) contain the *Strasbourg Monument*, a marble group by Bartholdi (1895), erected in memory of the assistance rendered by Switzerland in 1870.

The South-Eastern Suburbs are occupied by the richer classes. From the *St. Alban-Tor* (Pl. G 5) promenades extend to the Bundes-Bahnhof. The *Monument of St. Jacob* commemorates the heroism of the Confederates who opposed the Armagnac invaders under the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XI.) on Aug. 26th, 1444 (comp. p. xl). The old *St. Alban's Convent* (Pl. F 4) has fine Romanesque cloisters of the 11th century.

In the Western Quarter, in the Spalen Suburb (Pl. C 3, 4), is the *Spalen* or *Holbein Fountain*, with a relief of dancing peasants and the figure of a bagpiper, said to be after Holbein. The *Industrial*

School (Gewerbeschule) contains the Industrial Museum (adm., see p. 4). The **Spalen-Tor** (St. Paul's Gate), erected about 1400, is the finest of the remaining gates of Bâle. The *Missions-Haus* (Pl. B 3; Missions-Str. 21), a little N.W., is the central office of the Bâle Mission, founded in 1815. — In the Schönbein-Str. (Pl. C 3) are the **Botanic Garden** of the University (adm., see p. 4) and the **University Library,** built by La Roche in 1894-96. The latter contains 433,000 vols. (including many incunabula), 267,000 pamphlets, 97,000 geographical maps and portraits in single sheets, and 5500 MSS., mainly from the time of the Council of Bâle (p. 6) and the Reformation (adm., see p. 4). Near it, to the S.E., is the *Vesalianum* or institute for physiology. — The former canons' sacristy of the *Peters-Kirche* (Pl. D 3), which was rebuilt in the 14-15th cent., contains late-Gothic wall-paintings (restored in 1914). In front of the church is a monument to the Alemannian poet *J. P. Hebel* (1760-1826). Near by, in the Hebel-Str. (No. 5), is the house where he was born. — The concrete *St. Antonius-Kirche* (Pl. A 1, 2), $^1/_4$ hr. N.W. of the Spalen-Tor, was built in 1925-27.

To the N.W. of the Bundes-Bahnhof, in the Steinen-Ring, rises the *Paulus-Kirche* (Pl. B 5), a domed structure by Curjel and Moser, built in 1898-1901 (the sacristan lives at Bachletten-Str. 15, Pl. C 5, 6). — The pretty **Zoological Garden** (Pl. B C 6; restaurant; adm., see p. 4), on the *Birsig,* has a good collection of animals.

Klein-Basel is on the right bank of the Rhine. The Greifengasse leads from the Mittlere Brücke (p. 5) to the Clara-Platz, with the Rom. Cath. *Clara-Kirche* (Pl. E 2), dating in part from the 13th century. Hence we go on (tram, see p. 3) past the buildings in which the Swiss sample fair (p. 5) is held, to the (20 min.) *Badischer Bahnhof* (Pl. H 1; p. 2), built by K. Moser in 1910-14. The two fountains in front of the station, by C. Burckhardt (1921), represent the Rhine and the Wiese. About $^1/_4$ hr. farther N., on the *Wiese,* is the **Erlen-Park,** much frequented on Sundays, with deer-enclosures and restaurant.

For excursions into the Birsig Valley one may use the narrow-gauge railway to Rodersdorf (station Pl. D 5; $10^1/_2$ M. in 50 min.). Favourite destinations are: 1 M. *Binningen* (932′), with the old church of *St. Margaret* (fine views), the *Margarethen-Park* (café), and the new *Bernoullianum* of the Bâle University, containing busts of the mathematicians Jacob and Johann Bernoulli (d. 1705 and 1748); 2 M. *Bottmingen,* with the Schloss-Hotel; 4 M. *Therwil* (1014′; Hotel Löwe), a substantial village; and $5^1/_4$ M. *Ettingen* (1079′; Bad-Hotel, 20 beds, P. from 8 fr.), with a chalybeate spring.

$7^1/_8$ M. **Flüh** (1250′; Kurhaus, 30 beds, P. from 8 fr.; Landskrone), a small village with a chalybeate spring, in the canton of Solcure. About $^1/_2$ hr. W., on the other side of the Alsatian frontier, are the hamlet of *Tannwald* (1601′) and the well-preserved ruin of **Landskron** (1791′). About $1^1/_4$ M. to the S. of Flüh, on a steep crag, stands **Mariastein** (1690′; Jura, 35 beds, P. from 8 fr.), a Benedictine abbey founded in 1645 and dissolved in 1874, with a pilgrimage-church (a basilica of 1648-55) and the

rock-cavern Maria im Stein. The line next traverses Alsatian territory for a short time.

10 M. *Rodersdorf* (1293′), an ancient village of Canton Soleure at the N. base of the Blauen.

From Bâle to *Berne*, see R. 2; to *Lucerne*, see R. 3; to *Zürich*, see R. 4; to *Schaffhausen* and *Constance*, see R. 6; to *Bienne* (Berne) and *Neuchâtel*, see R. 55; to *Soleure*, see R. 56.

2. From Bâle to Berne viâ Olten and Herzogenbuchsee.

Federal Railway (electric), 66½ M. in 2-3½ hrs. (16 fr. 5, 11 fr. 25, 8 fr. 5 c.).

Road, 66½ M. We follow the Zürcher Str. (Pl. H 5, 4), then skirt the Rhine. — Beyond *Schweizerhall* (5½ M.; see below) we turn to the right, passing close to the *Pratteln*, and enter the Ergolz valley. — 10 M. *Liestal* (1083′; see below). — Beyond (14¼ M.) *Sissach* (1240′; p. 13) our road ascends to the right viâ (20 M.) *Läufelfingen* (1844′; p. 13) to the summit of the *Hauenstein Pass* (2277′; p. 13) and descends in great windings to (26 M.) *Olten* (1312′; p. 14). Thence along the right bank of the Aare, viâ (28½ M.) *Aarburg* (1362′; p. 14) and (29¾ M.) *Rothrist* station to (39¾ M.) *Langenthal* (1558′; p. 14). 13 M. *Herzogenbuchsee* (1535′; p. 11). — 56½ M. *Hindelbank* (1703′; p. 15). — 66½ M. *Berne* (1782′; p. 172).

Bâle (925′), see p. 2. — The train passes the battlefield of St. Jacob (r.; comp. p. 10) and crosses the *Birs*. — 3 M. *Muttenz* (932′) has a mediæval fortified church. On the Rhine, 20 min. N.E., is the *Hotel Solbad Schweizerhall*, with a fine garden (steamer station, see p. 17). — 5 M. *Pratteln* (961′; Hotel Bahnhof), the junction for the Bötzberg railway to Brugg and Zürich (pp. 18, 23); tram to Bâle, see p. 3.

The line quits the valley of the Rhine and, following the left bank of the *Ergolz*, enters the Jura Mountains. — 8 M. *Nieder-Schönthal-Frenkendorf* (1030′).

9¼ M. **Liestal.** — Hotels. *Engel*, 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 1-5 fr.; *Bahnhof*, 12 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½ fr.

Liestal (1083′; 6330 inhab.), on the Ergolz, with textile and other manufactures, is the capital of the half-canton of Basel-Land or Bâle-Campagne and an infantry garrison town. A statue of the poet Georg Herwegh, who died here in 1875, was erected near the station in 1904. In the *Rathaus* (16th cent.), which contains a council-chamber adorned with stained glass, is preserved the golden cup of Charles the Bold, found after the battle of Nancy (1477). The government-offices contain the *Cantonal Museum*, with collections of natural history, antiquities, and coins. The house in which the poet Carl Spitteler (b. 1845, d. at Lucerne in 1924; tablet) was born is in the Kasernen-Strasse. The *Schleifeberg* (1992′), 1 hr. N.E., commands an extensive view.

To the N.W. (¾ hr.) is the ***Kurhaus Bienenberg** (1414′; 50 beds, P. from 8 fr., good), with saline baths, and ¼ hr. beyond it is **Bad Schauenburg** (1595′; Bad-Hotel, 70 beds from 5½, D. 4-5, P. from 8 fr.,

with restaurant, good), a health resort with saline baths, amid pine-woods, below the ruin of Schauenburg (1980').

From Liestal a motor post runs S., 4 or 5 times daily, viâ Bubendorf (see below) to (8 M. in 50 min.) **Reigoldswil** (1680'; Hotel Sonne), with 1250 inhab., a frequented summer resort beautifully situated in the woods. — From here a cart-track ascends S. viâ *Bärtenhütte* (3251'; restaurant) and *Vogelberg* (3780') in 2½ hrs. to **Passwang** (3960'; view) and S.E. down viâ *Oberpasswanghaus* (3609'; restaurant) in 1¾ hr. to Langenbruck (see below).

From Liestal to Waldenburg, 8½ M., narrow-gauge railway in 50 min. through the *Frenken-Tal.* — 2 M. *Bubendorf* (1191'), with saline baths; the village lies ¼ hr. S.W., and the castle of Wildenstein (1657'; restored) 20 min. farther on. — 5¼ M. *Hölstein* (1388'; Rössli Inn), in a narrow part of the valley, with a watch factory. — Passing *Niederdorf* and *Oberdorf*, we reach (8½ M.) **Waldenburg** (1700'; Löwe Inn; 1030 inhab.), with a ruined castle and a watch factory. A motor post plies hence (3 or 4 times daily in 20 min.) to (3¾ M.) —

Langenbruck (2339'; Kurhaus, with saline baths and park, 80 beds, P. from 9 fr., open May-Sept., good; Waldeck, 40 beds from 3½, P. from 7½ fr.; Ochs; Bar), a health resort on the *Upper Hauenstein*, amidst wooded hills. Excursions: to the E. to the *Schwengifluh* (3215'; 1 hr.) and the *Bölchenfluh* (3616'; 1½ hr.), to the S.W. to the *Roggenfluh* (3274'; 2½ hrs.), and to the N.W. to the *Passwang* (see above; 2½ hrs.), all of which command views of the Alps. To the S.E. there are roads descending viâ *Bärenwil* (2562') to (5¼ M.) *Hägendorf* (p. 238; footpath through the *Teufelsschlucht*); and viâ *Fridau* to (5½ M.) *Egerkingen* (p. 258). Another road (motor-car 2 or 3 times daily in ½ hr.) leads S.W. viâ *Holderbank* to *Balsthal* (5 M.; p. 258).

11¼ M. *Lausen.* — Before Sissach, to the right, lies the castle of *Ebenrain* with its park.

13¾ M. **Sissach** (1240'; Löwen; Bären), a pleasant little town with 3020 inhabitants. Pretty view from the *Sissacher Fluh* (2303'), 1 hr. N.; on the W. slope is the plain *Alpbad Sanatorium* (1578').

From Sissach to Olten viâ Läufelfingen, 11¾ M., Federal Railway in 40 minutes. This section, which was traversed by the Bâle-Lucerne expresses before the opening of the lower Hauenstein tunnel (p. 14), has finer scenery than the new line. — The train turns S. into the narrow Homburger Tal and beyond *Sommerau* (1486') passes through two tunnels. — 6¼ M. **Läufelfingen** (1844'; Hotel Sonne), with 990 inhab., station for two good health resorts: 1 hr. S.E., *Frohburg* (2703'; Kurhaus, 70 beds, P. 7-8½ fr.), on the summit of the Hauenstein, commanding an extensive view of the Alps; 40 min. to the N.E., *Bad Ramsach* (2434'; Kurhaus, P. 7-9½ fr.). Views from the (10 min.) Hombergfluhli (2602') and the (½ hr.) Wisenberg (3294'). — A little beyond the *Upper Hauenstein Tunnel* (2728 yds.; highest point 1844'), built in 1855-57, the Bernese Alps gradually become visible on the right, from the Wetterhorn to the Doldenhorn. The train descends by a long curve to the Aare and, together with the new through line, crosses it (comp. p. 14).

From Sissach motor post 4-5 times daily in ½ hr. to (5¾ M.) *Eptingen* (1873'), with a spring containing lime (Kuranstalt, P. from 7 fr.; Linde), in the narrow valley at the foot of the Hauenstein. The Bölchenfluh (see above) is 1½ hr. S. of Eptingen.

The direct railway continues to ascend the Ergoltal and on the other side of (15½ M.) *Gelterkinden* (1312'; Rössli; motor post to Rheinfelden, see p. 18), an industrial village of 2400 inhab., bends S.E. into the green valley of the Eibach. — 18 M. *Tecknau* (1470'), at the foot of the *Hauenstein*.

From Tecknau road (diligence) viâ *Wenslingen* to (3¼ M.) *Oltingen* (1890′; Hotel Ochs), with a mineral spring. From here (marked paths) to the ***Schafmatt** (2615′), ¾ hr. S.E., with panorama of the Jura and the Alps; more extensive from the *Geissfluh* (3169′), ½ hr. farther on; from the S. edge of the plateau down in ½ hr. to the *Barmelhof* (1988′) and then by the road through the *Klus* viâ *Ober-Erlinsbach* and *Unter-Erlinsbach* in 1½ hr. to *Aarau* (p. 23).

The line enters the *Lower Hauenstein Tunnel* (highest point 1483′; traversed in 8 min.), built in 1912-14 and c. 5 M. long. On emerging, it joins the old line and crosses the *Aare*.

24¾ M. **Olten.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Aarhof*, on the other side of the Aare, with baths, 45 beds from 3½ fr., B. 1 fr. 60 c., L. 4, S. 3½ fr., well spoken of; *Merkur*, opposite the station, 40 beds from 4, L. 4, S. 3½ fr.; *Schweizerhof*, Bahnhof-Str., 48 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3 fr.; *Terminus-Frohburg*, on the other side of the Aare.

Olten (1312′), junction of the lines to Berne, to Aarau and Zürich (R. 5), and to Bienne (R. 56), on both sides of the Aare, has 11,500 inhab. and the chief workshop of the Swiss Federal Railways. Important shoe, machine, and other manufactories. The Stadthaus, on the left bank of the Aare, contains a *Museum* (pictures, drawings by M. Disteli, b. at Olten in 1802, prehistoric and Roman finds, and natural history collections). — About 1 hr. S.E., on a wooded cone-shaped hill, are the *Säli* (2188′; restaurant) and the ruined *Wartburg*, the former commanding a view of the valley of the Aare and of the Alps.

About 4¾ M. to the N.E. of Olten (motor post 3 or 4 times daily in ½ hr.) are the sulphur-baths of *Lostorf* (1486′; Kurhaus, 80 beds, P. from 9 fr., open April-Nov.), at the foot of the Jura. On a cliff rises the small château of *Wartenfels* (2051′).

The line skirts the right bank of the Aare and passes through a tunnel under the castle.

27¼ M. **Aarburg** (1362′; Hotel Krone), a picturesquely situated little town of 2710 inhab. and the junction for Lucerne (R. 3). The castle, on a steep rocky hill, built in the 11th cent. and strongly fortified by the Bernese in 1661-73, is now a reformatory for boys. — As we proceed we have glimpses of the Alps, right and left. — 29¾ M. *Rothrist;* 33 M. *Murgenthal*, where we cross the *Murg;* 34¾ M. *Roggwil-Wynau*.

37¼ M. **Langenthal** (1558′; Bären, 40 beds from 3½, L. 4 fr.; Löwen), a prosperous market-town of 6280 inhab., with weaving and other factories (to Önsingen, see p. 258; to Wolhusen, pp. 166, 165).

From Langenthal to Melchnau, 7½ M., electric railway in ½ hr. — 1¾ M. *Kaltenherberge* (1496′; inn); 3 M. *Roggwil-Dorf* (see above). — 3¾ M. **St. Urban** (1176′; Löwen Inn), a Cistercian abbey suppressed in 1848, now a lunatic asylum. The *Choir-stalls in the large baroque church (1711-16) are considered the finest specimens of baroque wood-carving or sculpture in Switzerland. — 7½ M. *Melchnau* (1558′) is a village of 720 inhab.; the Schlossberg (2031′), ¼ hr. S.E., is crowned by three ruined castles.

42¼ M. **Herzogenbuchsee** (1535′; Bahnhof, R. 3, B. 1½, L. 3 fr.; Sonne, R. 1½-3, B. 1¼, L. 3 fr.), with 2900 inhab. and

a brisk trade, is the junction for Soleure (8¾ M. in 27 min.; see p. 258) viâ Subingen and Derendingen and the starting-point of several motor post services in the upper Aare district, including one to Wangen (5 M. to the N.W.; p. 258).

46 M. *Riedtwil.* Beyond (48½ M.) *Wynigen* the train passes through a tunnel 562 yds. long and crosses the *Emme.*

52¾ M. **Burgdorf,** Fr. *Berthoud* (1759′; Guggisberg, 40 beds at 4, B. 1½, L. 4½, D. 5 fr., at the station; Bahnhof, 20 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½ fr., tolerable; Stadthaus, 16 beds), a town of 9450 inhab., carries on considerable manufactures and a cheese trade. It is prettily situated on a hill crowned by the beautiful Gothic *Church* of 1471-91 (rood-loft of 1512) and by the *Castle* (1942′) with its three turrets. The castle, with a view of the Bernese Alps, has a collection (adm. 50 c.) relating to local history. Founded in the 13th cent. by the Dukes of Zähringen, it passed into the possession of the Bernese in 1384, and it was here that Pestalozzi opened his school in 1800 (comp. p. 274). On the *Gsteig* are the Rom. Cath. church, the cantonal technical school, and promenades affording fine views. A memorial-stone commemorates Max Schneckenburger, author of the 'Wacht am Rhein', who died in Burgdorf in 1849.

Burgdorf is a station of the Emmen-Tal Railway, which descends viâ (3 M.) *Kirchberg* (1677′; Sonne Inn), a village with 2320 inhab. and a church of 1506, to *Soleure* (13 M.; p. 258) and ascends to *Langnau* (13¾ M.; p. 167). On the line to Langnau: 4¼ M. *Hasle-Rüegsau* (see below); 6½ M. *Lützelflüh* (1919′; Ochsen), the home of the pastor Albert Bitzius (d. 1854; comp. p. 276) a popular author well known as Jeremias Gotthelf, to whom a monument has been erected in front of the church; 7½ M. *Ramsei,* junction for a branch-line to Huttwil (p. 166).

From Burgdorf to Thun, 25½ M., electric railway in 1½ hr. (4 fr. 30, 3 fr. 10 c.). From Burgdorf to (4¼ M.) *Hasle-Rüegsau,* see above. The line then diverges to the right through the Bigen-Tal, with its woods and meadows. — 6 M. *Schafhausen;* 10 M. *Walkringen.* — From (12½ M.) *Biglen* (2434′; Bären; Kreuz) we may ascend the *Gummegg* (3189′; Kurhaus Gumm, P. from 8 fr.), ¾ hr. N., a fine point of view. The line threads two short tunnels. — From (13¾ M.) *Gross-Höchstetten* (2448′; Löwen Inn), a prosperous village, a footpath ascends N.E. to (1 hr.) the top of the *Wacht* (2999′), affording an extensive view of the Alps. Motor post to Worb, see p. 168. — At (16¼ M.) *Konolfingen-Stalden* (2185′) we intersect the railway from Lucerne to Berne (p. 168). Farther on we descend the Kiesenbach-Tal to (16¾ M.) *Stalden-Dorf* and (19¼ M.) *Ober-Diessbach* (1992′; Bären, Löwen), a village with a castle of 1668, at the N.W. base of the Falkenfluh (p. 184). Hence a road (motor post in 55 min., 2 fr. 20 c.) leads E. to the (6 M.) *Schlegweg-Bad* (3225′; Kurhaus, 100 beds, P. 9-12 fr.), a health resort, with a chalybeate spring, in a wood-girt valley; fine view from the *Stauffen* (3750′; ¾ hr. E.). The motor post goes on to *Heimenschwand* (p. 187). — The next stations are (21¼ M.) *Brenzikofen,* (23 M.) *Heimberg* (p. 187), and (24¼ M.) *Steffisburg* (p. 187). — 25½ M. *Thun,* see p. 185.

54¾ M. *Lyssach.* — 56 M. *Hindelbank* (1703′; Löwe Inn), with 1020 inhab. and a church containing a monument by the Swedish sculptor J. A. Nahl (1751). — About ¼ hr. to the S. of (59¾ M.)

Schönbühl, near the remount depôt, is a monument commemorating the battle between the Bernese and the French in the Grauholz (1798). Beyond (62¼ M.) *Zollikofen* (1814′; Hotel Bahnhof; junction for Bienne, p. 256, and for Berne, p. 183) the train crosses the Worblaufen Bridge (below, to the right, the Tiefenau Bridge over the Aare) and then runs through a cutting. To the left, we obtain a view of the Bernese Alps (comp. the Panorama, p. 173). To the right is the suburb of *Lorraine;* finally we cross the Aare by a bridge 144′ high.

66½ M. *Berne*, see p. 172.

3. From Bâle to Lucerne viâ Olten.

Federal Railway (electric), 59¾ M. in 1½-3 hrs. (14 fr. 40, 10 fr. 10, 7 fr. 20 c.).

Road, 59 M. To (28½ M.) *Aarburg*, see p. 12. — 32 M. *Zofingen* (1427′; see below). — 41¾ M. *Sursee* (1663′; see below). Thence along the S.W. bank of the lake of Sempach. — 57¼ M. *Emmenbrücke* (1447′; p. 17). — 59 M. *Lucerne* (1437′; p. 108).

Bâle, see p. 2. — Thence to *Olten* and (26¾ M.) *Aarburg*, junction for Berne, see R. 2. The Lucerne line traverses the broad grassy *Wigger-Tal.*

29¾ M. **Zofingen** (1427′; Rössli; Stern; Ochs), a busy little town of 5060 inhabitants. The late-Gothic *Mauritius-Kirche* (1517-20), in the centre of the town, has stained glass of 1480 and the remains of a Romanesque crypt. Farther E. are the fine schoolhouse and the *Museum*, with an old library (40,000 vols.; Reformers' letters), 4000 Swiss and Roman coins, antiquities, and a natural history collection (adm. 1 fr.). The *Römer-Bad* (Roman bath), S. of the town, has a mineral spring and an hotel. Higher up, to the E., is the *Heitern-Platz* (1693′), with ancient lime-trees and a fine view; a little S. is a deer-park. — A branch-railway runs N.E. to *Entfelden* (8¾ M.; p. 24), *Suhr* (10½ M.; p. 24), and *Aarau* (13 M.; p. 23).

31½ M. *Brittnau-Wikon;* on a hill to the left is the old château of Wikon, now a girls' school. — 33 M. *Reiden* (1512′; Pension Gut-Oetterli, P. 5½ fr.), with an old lodge of the Knights of Malta, now a parsonage (2½ M. to the S.W. is the hydropathic of *Richenthal*). — 36¾ M. *Nebikon.* To the right appear the Bernese Alps. Beyond (39¼ M.) *Wauwil* the little *Mauensee*, with its island and castle, lies on the right.

43½ M. **Sursee** (1663′; Eisenbahn, 18 beds, Hirsch, in the town, 10 min. E. of the station, 15 beds, at both R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½ fr.), an old town with 3040 inhab. and an old Rathaus, junction for a branch-line viâ (3 M.) *Büron* (1627′; 20 min. W. are the chalybeate baths of *Knutwil*, 100 beds, P. from 7 fr.) to

(5½ M.) *Triengen-Winikon* (motor post hence to Schöftland, p. 24, thrice daily in ¾ hr.). From Sursee a motor post plies 4 times daily to Mauensee (p. 16), *Ettiswil* (with connection to Emmenbrücke, see below, 16½ M.), and *Willisau* (7¾ M. in 55 min.; p. 165).

Near (46 M.) *Nottwil* we approach the *Lake of Sempach* (1663′), 5 M. long, 1½ M. broad, and abounding in fish. On a hill to the right rises *Schloss Wartensee.* — 49 M. *Sempach-Neuenkirch.* The small town of **Sempach** (Krone, R. 2, B. 1½, D. 3-4½ fr.) lies to the left, 1¼ M. to the N. of the station, on the E. bank. Near Sempach Duke Leopold III. of Austria was signally defeated on July 9th, 1386 (comp. p. xxxix), by the Swiss Confederates, owing to the noble self-sacrifice of Arnold von Winkelried. A column was erected on the church-square in 1886 and the old chapel on the battlefield, 1¼ M. to the N.E., was restored. A commemoration service is held annually. Hildisrieden (see below) is 20 min. farther on.

On the right appear the bold cliffs and peaks of Pilatus; on the left the Titlis and the long crest of the Rigi; between them tower the Engelberg Alps. — 52¾ M. *Rothenburg;* 56½ M. *Emmenbrücke* (1447′; Hotel Emmenbrücke), junction of the Seetal line (p. 168). Hence a motor post plies four times daily to (6¾ M.) *Hildisrieden* (2254′; Kurhaus Schönheim, 20 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 7 fr.; Löwe) and Münster (11¼ M. in 1¼ hr.; p. 169).

The train crosses the *Emme,* above its confluence with the *Reuss,* and follows the latter, being joined on the left by the Zürich-Lucerne line (p. 105), on the right by the Berne-Lucerne line (p. 169), and then on the left by the St. Gotthard line (p. 135). Lastly it passes through two short tunnels.

59¾ M. *Lucerne* (p. 108).

4. From Bâle to Zürich or Winterthur viâ Stein.

Federal Railway (electric) from Bâle to *Zürich,* 55¼ M. in 1½-3 hrs. (13 fr. 35, 9 fr. 35, 6 fr. 70 c.); to *Winterthur,* 65¼ M. in 2½-4½ hrs. (15 fr. 75, 11 fr. 5, 7 fr. 90 c.).

Road to Zürich 52¾ M., to Winterthur 64 M. — To (5½ M.) *Schweizerhall,* see p. 12. — 6¾ M. *Basel-Augst* (p. 18). — 10½ M. *Rheinfelden* (945′; p. 18). — 18 M. *Stein,* where the Winterthur road diverges to the left (see below). — 23 M. *Frick* (1145′; p. 19). — Beyond (32¼ M.) *Brugg* (1165′; p. 19) we pass Königsfelden to reach (38½ M.) *Baden* (1273′; p. 20), then skirt the left bank of the Limmat to (52¾ M.) *Zürich* (1342′; p. 39). — The Winterthur road continues to follow the Rhine beyond Stein. — 24 M. *Laufenburg* (1053′; p. 18). — Short of *Klingnau* (35 M.; 1073′) we cross the Aare. — 38¼ M. *Koblenz* (1063′; p. 19). — 49 M. *Kaiserstuhl* (1148′). — 64 M. *Winterthur* (1450′; p. 63).

Steamer on the Rhine daily in summer from Bâle (new pier next to the Mittlere Rhein-Brücke, Pl. D 3) to *Waldhaus* near the Hardwald, with a good restaurant (15 beds from 3½ fr.), a favourite excursion resort,

Schweizerhall (p. 11), *Kaiseraugst*, and *Rheinfelden* (see below), in 2¼ hrs., return in 1¾ hr. (fare 2, there and back 3 fr.).

From Bâle to (5 M.) *Pratteln*, see p. 12. — We cross the *Ergolz* near *Basel-Augst* and reach the station of (7½ M.) *Augst*, near the village of *Kaiseraugst*, situated on the *Rhine*. Turning to the right on leaving the station, and then to the left before the Ergolz bridge at Basel-Augst, we reach in 8 min. the site of the Roman colony of *Augusta Raurica*, founded by L. Munatius Plancus about 27 B.C., with the considerable remains of a Roman theatre. — In the Rhine is the large electric power station of Augst-Wyhlen, consisting of a huge storage dam and two turbine plants, each generating 12,000 h.p.

10½ M. **Rheinfelden.** — Hotels. **Salinen-Hotel im Park*, 5 min. above the town, 230 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, S. 5, P. from 14 fr.; **Dietschy & Krone am Rhein*, with garden-terrace, 100 beds, *Schütze*, with garden, 100 beds, at both R. from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4½, P. from 11 fr.; *Eden*, 60 beds, *Drei Könige*, 60 beds, with garden, at both R. from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. 9-10 fr.; *Ochs*, 60 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8 fr. All these have saline baths, open in summer only. — *Schiff*, 30 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Bahnhof*, 20 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8 fr. — *Rheineck* (confectioner's), with garden.

Rheinfelden (945′; 3770 inhab.), a small town frequented for its saline baths, with walls and towers partly preserved, was in the middle ages a free imperial town, then Austrian, and since 1802 Swiss. The *Rathaus* (1530 and 1767) contains a local museum. Near the bridge which crosses the quick-flowing Rhine to Badisch-Rheinfelden (p. 26) is an island with shady gardens where once stood the castle of *Stein*. About 20 min. above the bridge are the salt-works, which produce the strongest brine in Europe; opposite, on the right bank, is a large turbine plant (18,000 h.p.). — Motor post from Rheinfelden to *Maisprach* (4 M.; 1230′), with brine baths (P. from 6 fr.), and *Gelterkinden* (9 M.; p. 13).

We quit the Rhine, which here bends to the N. — 13 M. *Möhlin* (Sonne, 40 beds, P. from 8 fr., with baths), with the salt-works of *Ryburg* (Schiff Inn). — 16¾ M. *Mumpf* (1025′; Sonne, with saline baths, 10 min. from the station, 45 beds, P. from 8 fr.) lies on the river. It is the birthplace of Elisa Rachel (1821-58), the great tragedienne, whose parents were Jewish pedlars.

18¾ M. *Stein-Säckingen* (comp. p. 26), where the lines to Winterthur and to Zürich separate.

The line to Winterthur (46½ M. in 2-3½ hrs.) continues along the plain of the Rhine. Fertile fields alternate with meadows and woods. — 24¼ M. **Laufenburg** (1053′; Rheinsolbad, P. 7½-9½ fr.; Pfauen, 25 beds), a town of 1540 inhab., picturesquely situated on the Rhine, with a lofty Gothic church and a castle-ruin. It is connected by a bridge with the Baden Kleinlaufenburg (see p. 26).

About $^1/_2$ M. farther down the deep Rhine gorge the 'Laufen' rapids have been utilized for the instalment of a large power-station (36,000 h.p.), which supplies electricity for most of N. Switzerland and the S. part of the Black Forest.

The eighth and last Viscount Montague was drowned in the falls here in 1793. His ancestral mansion of Cowdray Castle in Sussex was burned down almost on the same day, and thus was fulfilled the ancient curse that his family should end by fire and water. He and his tutor, who perished with him, are buried in Laufenburg churchyard.

We cross the *Aare* to (35$^1/_2$ M.) *Koblenz* (1063′; Bahnhof, plain), junction for the line from Waldshut (p. 26), which joins the Bâle-Zürich line in the Aare valley near Turgi (p. 26). — 39$^3/_4$ M. *Zurzach* (1122′; Ochs, R. 3$^1/_2$, P. from 7 fr., with brine baths), a town of 1850 inhab., connected with the Baden Rheinheim on the right bank by a bridge. — 46$^1/_2$ M. *Weiach-Kaiserstuhl.* Kaiserstuhl is a quaint old town with a massive tower (13th cent.) and an iron bridge over the Rhine. — Near (49 M.) *Zweidlen* is the power-station of Eglisau-Rheinsfelden (13,500 h p.), at the confluence of the Glatt and the Rhine. — 51$^1/_2$ M. *Eglisau*, junction for the Schaffhausen-Zürich line, which the trains to Winterthur follow as far as (55$^1/_4$ M.) *Bülach* (comp. p. 38). The line goes through the *Dettenberg Tunnel* (1 M. long) and passes into the *Töss Valley*, which is enlivened by several kinds of industry, especially cotton-spinning. — 57$^3/_4$ M. *Embrach-Rorbas.* — 60$^1/_4$ M. *Pfungen* is the station for *Neftenbach*, 20 min. N., on the opposite bank of the Töss, where the best wine of N. Switzerland is grown. The château-farm of *Warth* (1424′) is 20 min. W. of Neftenbach. — Near (62$^1/_4$ M.) *Wülflingen* are the ruins (r.) of Hoch-Wülflingen and Alt-Wülflingen. The line then crosses the Töss to (64 M.) *Töss*, a manufacturing suburb of Winterthur. — 65$^1/_4$ M. *Winterthur* (see p. 63).

Beyond Stein-Säckingen the Zürich line enters the attractive *Sisseln-Tal.* — 23 M. *Frick* (1191′), a large market-village. Motor post to Aarau (p. 23; 10$^3/_4$ M.). — The train ascends in a long curve to (26 M.) *Hornussen* (1368′). — 29$^1/_4$ M. *Effingen* (1522′) is the highest point on the line. Then a tunnel (1$^3/_4$ M. long) under the Bötzberg. — 31 M. *Schinznach-Dorf* (1457′). — The train descends, affording a view of the valley of the Aare with the Habsburg to the right, threads a short tunnel, and crosses the *Aare* by a five-arched bridge.

36 M. **Brugg.** — Hotels. *Bahnhof*, R. 3$^1/_2$, B. 1$^1/_2$, L. 3-4$^1/_2$ fr., with restaurant; *Rotes Haus*, Haupt-Str., R. 2$^1/_2$-3, B. 1$^1/_2$, L. 3$^1/_2$ fr.; *Füchslin*, at the station. — Confectioner. *Wütherich*, at the station (inquiry office also).

Brugg (1165′), a town of 4420 inhab., is the junction of the line from Olten and Aarau (p. 23) and the headquarters of the Swiss technical troops. From the station the Bahnhof-Str. and

Aarauer Str. lead straight on to the old town. The *Vindonissa Museum* (week-days 9-12 & 1-5, Sun. and in winter 10-12 & 1-4; 70 c.), a few paces to the left of the Rotes Haus Hotel, contains a rich collection of finds from the Roman camp (see below). The Haupt-Str. leads straight on, near the Rotes Haus, through the quaint old town to the Aare, hemmed in by rocks and spanned by a one-arched bridge. The '*Schwarzer Turm*', to the left, is of early-Romanesque origin, with Roman stones immured; the upper part was rebuilt in 1535. The adjacent *Rathaus* contains the 'Stäbli-Stübli', with pictures by A. Stäbli (1842-1901; adm. 50 c.). The late-Gothic *Parish Church*, farther S W., dates from 1480.

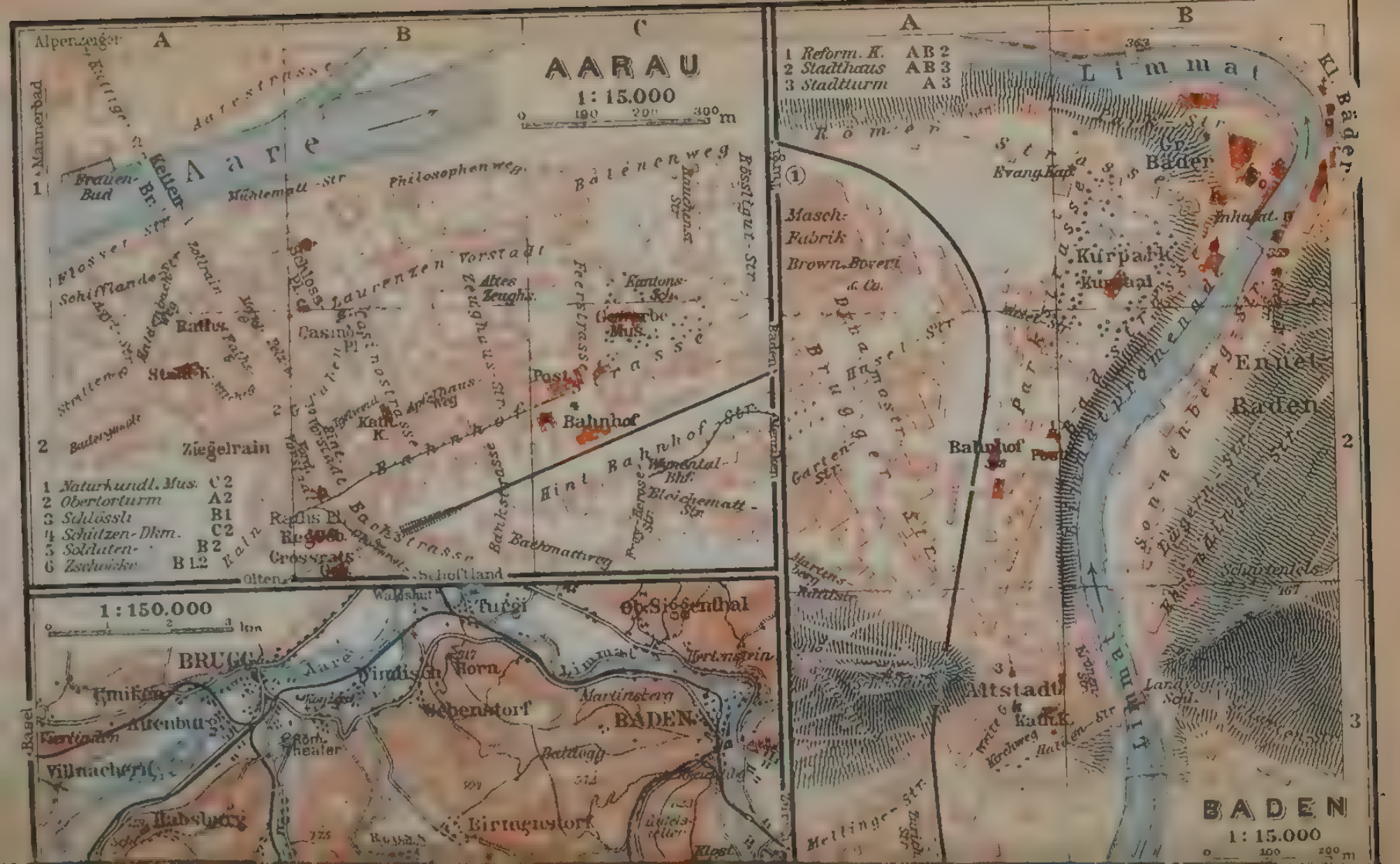
The large lunatic asylum of **Königsfelden** (10 min. E. of Brugg; to the right of the station, across the railway), serving the canton of Aargau, was erected in 1866-72 in place of the Franciscan abbey founded by the Empress Elizabeth after the murder of her husband, King Albert I. of Germany, by Duke John of Swabia (1308), and dissolved in 1523. The disused Gothic *Abbey Church* (tickets of adm. 50 c., obtained from the porter at the park-entrance, 9-5; ring at the church-door) has been restored; the eleven choir-windows are of admirable stained glass, dating from the first half of the 14th cent.; on the N. wall are poor modern portraits of knights who fell at Sempach (p. 17). and on a stone platform rest the skulls of four Austrian knights and of a Duchess Agnes of Habsburg-Lauffenburg (d. 1352). — To the S.E., on the Reuss, is the village of *Windisch*, on the site of a Helvetian settlement, near which the Romans in the first century of the Christian era built their camp **Vindonissa.** Walking straight on from the park-entrance and turning to the right after 4 min. (sign-post), we come to the (5 min.) amphitheatre, the largest N. of the Alps, the foundations of which were laid bare in 1897. The external diameters measured 361′ and 322′; those of the arena were 210′ and 167′. — From the amphitheatre to the Habsburg (p. 25), 50 min. S.W.

From Brugg to Wohlen, 11¼ M., railway in ½ hr. — A little S.W. of (3 M.) *Birrfeld* is the village of *Birr*, with the tomb of the philanthropist and educationalist Heinrich Pestalozzi (b. at Zürich in 1746, d. at Brugg in 1827; comp. pp. 44, 274), and 10 min. S. of Birr is the farm of *Neuhof*, where he worked. — Short of (5½ M.) *Othmarsingen* (p. 24), on a spur of the *Kestenberg*, is *Schloss Brunegg* (1782′). — From (7½ M.) *Hendschiken* to (11¼ M.) *Wohlen*, comp. p. 24.

Beyond Brugg the lunatic asylum of *Königsfelden* (see above) is seen on the right. We cross the *Reuss* near its union with the Aare.

38½ M. *Turgi* (1132′; railway restaurant), the junction of the Waldshut line (p. 26), lies on the *Limmat*, above its confluence with the Aare; from the *Gebenstorfer Horn* (1696′), ¾ hr. S., there is a fine view of the meeting of the three rivers. — The line skirts the left bank of the Limmat. Short of Baden, on the right, are the large machine-factories of Brown, Boveri & Co.

41 M. **Baden.** — Hotels. On the left bank of the Limmat: **Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. a; B 1), with a large park, 170 beds from 8, B. 2½, L. 7, S. 6, P. from 15 fr., closed in winter; **Verenahof* (Pl. b; B 1), 90 beds, **Limmathof* (Pl. c; B 1), 70 beds, **Quellenhof* (Pl. d; B 1), 60 beds, closed in winter, at these three R. from 5, B. 2, L. 6, S. 5, P. from 13 fr.; *Bären* (Pl. e; B 1), 98 beds, *Schweizerhof* Pl. f; B 1), 60 beds, at both R. from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 12 fr.; *Ochsen*, adjoining the Verenahof and under the same management, 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 11½ fr.; *Blume* (Pl. g; B 1), 48 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4,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Laurenzen Vorstadt
Altes Zeughs.
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Schönstorf
Martinsberg
BADEN
Rom. Theater
Baldegg
Birmenstorf
Basel
1 Reform. K. AB 2
2 Stadthaus AB 3
3 Stadtturm A 3
Limmat
Kl. Bäder
Römer-Strasse
Gr. Bäder
Evang. Kap.
Masch.-Fabrik Brown, Boveri & Co.
Kurpark
Kurhaal
Ennet-Baden
Bahnhof
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P. from 11 fr.; *Eden* (Hôtel Garni; Pl. h, B 1), 22 beds from 4, B. 1½ fr. — On the right bank of the Limmat: *Schwanen* (Pl. m; B 1), 75 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 12 fr.; *National* (Bl. t; B 1), 50 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 12 fr., closed in winter; *Jura-Bernerhof* (Pl. n; B 1), 48 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 11 fr.; *Adler* (Pl. o; B 1), 70 beds, P. from 8½ fr.; *Hirschen* (Pl. p; B 1), 75 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8½ fr.; *Rebstock* (Pl. q; B 1), 30 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 9½ fr.; *Sternen* (Pl. r; B 1), 75 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8½ fr.; *Sonne* (Pl. s; B 1), 40 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8 fr. — In the old town: *Engel* (Pl. i; A 3), 28 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3-5 fr.; *Waage* (Pl. k; A 3), 25 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½ fr. — *Bahnhof* (Pl. 1; A 2), 13 beds, plain.

CONFECTIONERS: *Himmel*, Bad-Str. 37, S.E. of the station; *Vogelsanger*, Bad-Str. 59, near the lower bridge (Pl. B 1). — *Kursaal* (Pl. B 1), with restaurant; concert twice or thrice daily either here or in the park, which has a summer-theatre also. — VISITORS' TAX, 50-70 c. daily. — THERMAL BATHS 1-2½ fr. — INQUIRY OFFICE opposite the station.

Baden (1273′), with 9215 inhab., consists of the crowded old town (Altstadt), situated high above the left bank of the rushing Limmat, and the baths quarter (Bäderstadt), to the N., with the 'Grosse Bäder' on the left and the plainer 'Kleine Bäder' on the right bank of the river, at Ennetbaden. The hot saline sulphur springs (116° Fahr.) were known to the Romans as *Aquæ Helvetiæ* and were much visited in the middle ages. Until 1415 Burg Stein, which dominates the old town, was frequently the residence of the Habsburg princes.

The OLD TOWN, 5 min. S. of the station (Pl. A 2), is entered by the *Stadt-Turm* (Pl. 3; A 3), 177′ high and dating from the 15th century. Close by are the late-Gothic Rom. Cath. *Stadt-Kirche* and the *Stadthaus* (Pl. 2; AB 3), where from 1426 to 1712 the national assembly met. The council-hall (adm. on application to the custodian) has been restored. To the S.E. a wooden bridge (1810) crosses the Limmat. The former *Castle* of the provincial governors (Landvogtei-Schloss; Pl. B 3), on the right bank, built in 1487-89, contains a collection of antiquities, with many Roman finds (daily in summer, 10-12 & 2-5; 50 c., Sun. morning 20 c.). A little higher up is a bridge of reinforced concrete (1926; 328 yds. long), which crosses the river with a central span 78 yds. long and 82′ high and affords a pretty view of the town. — We may walk S. from the station, passing under the railway and then taking a winding footpath, or follow the Schlossberg-Weg along the S.W. end of the old town, to the (¼ hr.) sparse remains of *Schloss Stein* (1506′; Pl. A 3). The *Café Belvedere* is 5 min. farther W.

To the N. of the old town, reached in 7 min. by the shady *Limmat Promenade*, the Bad-Str., or the Park-Str. (from the station), lies the BATHS QUARTER proper, with the handsome *Kursaal* (Pl. B 1) and the Kur-Park. This is the rallying-point of visitors. Adjacent are the *Grosse Bäder*, with the hydropathic hotels, inhalatorium, etc. ENNETBADEN, with the *Kleine Bäder*, lies opposite, on the right bank of the Limmat. — Beyond the lower bridge we follow

the Grendel-Str. up to the right (sign-post), traversing woods farther on, to the (25 min.) *Schartenfels Restaurant* (1532′; Pl. B 2, 3), on the W. spur of the Lägernberg (see below), affording a view of Baden, the valley of the Limmat, and the Alps from the Sentis to the Scheerhorn.

Excursions from Baden. *Martinsberg* (1644′), 40 min. N.W., by skirting the slope to the right beyond the Café Belvedere (p. 21). — From the *Kreuzliberg* (1683′), ¾ hr. S. by the Mellinger Str. (Pl. A 3; to the left beyond the railway), we may proceed to (¼ hr.) the *Züri-Eich* (1716′; view) and, in dry weather, descend to (10 min.) the *Teufelskeller* (1634′), a cave in which snow is often found in midsummer. — To the *Gebenstorfer Horn* (1¼ hr.), see p. 20. — To the ***Baldegg** (1877′: 1¼ hr. W.): at the cross-roads 5 min. beyond the Café Belvedere (p. 21) we take the road to the left (blue marks), which ascends through woods. The summit (restaurant) commands a survey from the Sentis to the Bernese Alps. — On the right bank of the Limmat is the **Geissfluh** (1722′), ½ hr. N.; from Ennetbaden, diagonally opposite the lower bridge, there is a road to the restaurant *Hertenstein* (1417′), and then a footpath to the pavilion. — The ***Burghorn** (2831′), the highest point of the *Lägern*, as the most easterly spur of the Jura ridge is called, affords a view of the Alps, the lower hills, and the Jura and Black Forest. It may be ascended from Ennetbaden in 2½ hrs. by the footpath leading E. from the restaurant Schartenfels (see above), over the ridge of the mountain, to the *Gugel* (2628′), and thence to the summit.

From Baden to Bülach (p. 38), 16¾ M., railway in 50 min. viâ Wettingen (1¾ M.; see below) and (13¾ M.) *Niederglatt*.

From Baden to Bremgarten (see below), 10½ M., motor post thrice daily in 1 hr.

On the other side of the tunnel under Burg Stein (p. 21) and across the Limmat lies (43 M.) **Wettingen** (1283′), junction for the branch-line to Örlikon (16¾ M.; p. 62) viâ Otelfingen and for the railway viâ Lenzburg to Aarau (p. 23). The village (1352′; Sternen Restaurant) lies on the left, at the foot of the vine-clad *Lägernberg*; on the right, enclosed by the Limmat, are the buildings and gardens of the Cistercian *Abbey of Wettingen*, now a seminary for teachers. The church (adm. 50 c.), consecrated in 1256, contains a sarcophagus in which the body of King Albert I. (comp. p. 20), who was murdered in 1308, was interred for fifteen months prior to its removal to Speyer; the rich Renaissance choir-stalls date from 1601-4; in the cloisters are *Stained Glass Windows (c. 1440 and 1510-1650).

The train crosses the Limmat and follows its left bank. — 45¼ M. *Killwangen-Spreitenbach*. — 48½ M. *Dietikon* (1283′), an industrial village (5030 inhab.) on the site of a Roman settlement, with a modern church. Electric railway to Zürich, see p. 41.

From Dietikon to Wohlen, 11¾ M., electric tramway in 1 hr. We ascend S.W. viâ (3 M.) *Rudolfstetten* (1555′) to (4 M.) *Berikon-Widen* (1673′), then wind down to the Reuss. — 6¾ M. **Bremgarten** 1305′; Krone, R. 3, B. 1½, L. 4½ fr.; Baren, a town of 2690 inhab., is picturesquely situated in a loop of the Reuss, with old keeps, a castle, and silk spinning and weaving mills. Motor post N. to Baden (p. 20) and S.E. to Affoltern (9¼ M.; p. 103). — 11¾ M. *Wohlen* (p. 21), whence another electric tramway runs S.W. to (5 M.) *Fahrwangen-Meisterschwanden*

(1775'), two villages above the E. bank of the Hallwiler See (p. 169), with a flourishing straw-plaiting industry.

50¼ M. *Schlieren*. About 20 min. N., on the right bank of the Limmat, is the Benedictine nunnery of *Fahr* (rfmts.); the church of 1743-46 is ornately fitted up in the rococo style. — 52¾ M. *Altstetten* (p. 103). To the right stretches the long ridge of the Uetli. We cross the *Sihl*.

55¼ M. *Zürich* (see p. 39).

5. From Olten to Zürich viâ Aarau.

Federal Railway (electric), 39¼ M. in 1¼-2¼ hrs. (9 fr. 45, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 75 c.). — From Zürich to Berne viâ Olten, express in 2½-3 hrs., ordinary train in 4-4½ hrs. (19 fr. 50, 13 fr. 65, 9 fr. 75 c.).

Road from Olten to Brugg (Zürich), 19½ M. We skirt the right bank of the Aare, together with the railway, viâ *Schönenwerd*, *Aarau*, etc.

Olten, see p. 14. — The train runs near the *Aare*. To the left rises the picturesque Jura chain. — 5½ M. *Schönenwerd* (1250'; Storchen Inn) has a Romanesque collegiate church (12th cent.), considerable shoe and other factories, and a large park containing the copy of a pile-work village. The Museum Bally-Prior, at the S. end of the town, close to the station, contains good mineralogical and other collections (free Sun. 2-5, at other times on application). Opposite, on the left bank of the Aare, is the village of *Gösgen*, with a ruined castle, now a Rom. Cath. church. The Gösgen power-station (17,000 h.p.), in an arm of the Aare to the S.W., supplies electricity to an area extending to France. — Just before reaching Aarau we pass through a tunnel.

8¾ M. **Aarau.** — Plan, see p. 21. — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Aarauer Hof* (Pl. a; C 2), at the station, with café-restaurant, 40 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3¾ fr.; *Löwen* (Pl. b; B 2), Vordere Vorstadt 31, 25 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 4 fr.; *Ochsen* (Pl. c; B 1), in the Schloss-Platz, 20 beds. — *Café Bank*, Bahnhof-Str. 57 (Pl. B 2). — Post Office (Pl. C 2), opposite the station. — Inquiry Office in the Gewerbe-Halle, near the Obertor-Turm (Pl. 2; A 2).

Aarau (1266'; 10,700 inhab.), a manufacturing place and the capital of Canton Aargau, with the headquarters of the Swiss infantry and cavalry, lies on the right bank of the *Aare*, at the foot of the Jura, on whose lower slopes vineyards appear.

The Bahnhof-Platz contains a monument (Pl. 4, C 2; 1924), by J. Schwyzer, commemorating the foundation of the Swiss Rifle Club in 1824. To the right is the *Museum of Natural and Local History* (Pl. 1; C 2), affording a good survey of the flora, fauna, and geology of Canton Aargau (Sat. 2-5, free, Sun. 10-12 & 2-5, 50 c., Tues.-Fri. 10-12 & 2-5, 1 fr.). The *Industrial Museum*, in the promenades behind the Natural History Museum (adm. from Tues. to Fri. 10-12 & 2-4, Sun. 10-12; free), contains important industrial and antiquarian collections, fine *Stained Glass of the 16-17th cent.

from the abbey of Muri, a picture gallery (including works by Böcklin, O. Fröhlicher, and Stäbli), and a collection of coins. Adjacent is the handsome *Cantonal School* (high school, industrial and commercial school). The Schöftland railway (see below) passes through the Bahnhof-Strasse, which opens to the W. on the Rathaus-Platz (Pl. A B 2), the latter being bounded on the S. by the *Government Offices*. Behind these, the *Grossratsgebäude*, is the Cantonal Library (100,000 volumes, missals from the convents of Muri and Wettingen; Zwingli's Bible with original notes; open Mon. & Wed. afternoon). Then to the N. through the Vordere Vorstadt to the old town, which is entered by the *Obertor-Turm* (Pl. 2; A 2). To the right is the canton war-memorial (Pl. 5; B 2). The late-Gothic *Stadt-Kirche* (Pl. A 2), built in the second half of the 13th cent. and enlarged in 1471, with a rood-screen of 1528, stands on the W. side of the old town. The *Rathaus*, farther N., is built on to the old Rore Tower. The Casino-Platz contains a statue of the author *Heinrich Zschokke* (Pl. 6, B 1, 2; d. 1848 in Aarau), by A. Lenz. The *Schlössli* (Pl. 3; B 1), to the N., on a cliff rising perpendicularly from the river, is an early-mediæval tower altered in the 16th century. The N. exit from the old town leads to the *Chain Bridge* (Kettenbrücke; Pl. A 1), with a pretty view of the town.

From the suspension bridge we may ascend N.W., crossing the road after 3 min., to (¼ hr.) the *Alpenzeiger* (1490′), on the *Hungerberg*, with a view of the town, the Aare valley, and the Alps from Glarnisch to Altels. — Farther N. rises the *Wasserfluh* (2851′), easily ascended in 1½ hr. viâ *Küttigen*, and to the N.E. the *Gisliflub* (2546′), reached viâ *Biberstein* (p. 25) in 1½ hr., both of which command views. About ½ hr. S.W. of Aarau, reached from the Rathaus-Platz by the Rain (Pl. A 2), is the natural park of *Roggenhausen*, with deer-enclosures and a tavern.

Tramways run from the Bahnhof-Platz to the Rathaus-Platz and thence S. to *Entfelden* (p. 16) and *Schöftland* (8¾ M.); and from the Wynental-Bahnhof (Pl. C 2) S.E. viâ *Suhr* (3 M.; p. 16) and up the Wynental, past *Burg Liebegg* (1680′; l.) and the *Trostburg* (1617′, to (13¾ M.) *Gontenschwil*, station for the mineral baths of *Schwarzenberg* (1969′; P. 6-7 fr.), 1 M. to the S., *Reinach*, and *Menziken* (18¾ M.; p. 169).

From Aarau viâ Rothkreuz-Immensee to Arth-Goldau, 39¾ M., Federal Railway in 1¾-2½ hrs. (6 fr. 75, 4 fr. 80 c.). — 3¾ M. *Rupperswil* (p. 25); 6¼ M. *Lenzburg* (p. 170); 8 M. *Hendschiken* (p. 20). — 12½ M. **Wohlen** (1399′; railway restaurant; Sternen Inn), a village of 4700 inhab., is the junction for Brugg (Bâle, p. 20) and for electric railways to Dietikon and Fahrwangen-Meisterschwanden (p. 22). — Then (16¼ M.) *Boswil-Bünzen* and (18 M.) **Muri** (1516′; Engel Inn), with 2920 inhabitants. On a height are the remains of a Benedictine abbey founded in 1027, suppressed in 1841, and burned down in 1889, now an educational institution. The abbey-church, built in the 13th cent. and remodelled in the baroque style by K. Mosbrugger (p. 107) in 1695-98, contains old stalls and vestments (apply to the sacristan of the adjacent parish church; fee). On the Lindenberg, 1½ hr. S., is Schloss Horben (p. 169). — 29¼ M. *Rothkreuz*, junction for Zug and Lucerne (p. 105). — 34¼ M. *Immensee* and thence to (39¾ M.) *Arth-Goldau*, see p. 135.

From Aarau to Wettingen, 16¾ M., Federal Railway in 1 hr. 10 minutes. — 3 M. *Suhr* (branch-line to Zofingen, p. 16). — 6¼ M. *Lenzburg* (p. 170; Seetal railway to Lucerne, see R. 39). — 8¾ M. *Othmarsingen* (p. 20).

— Beyond (10 M.) *Mägenwil* we cross the Reuss. — Beyond (12½ M.) *Mellingen* (1325′), station for the quaint little town, ¼ hr. S., on the Reuss, we reach (16¼ M.) *Baden* (the station lies to the S.W of the upper town, ¼ hr. from the Bâle station, see p. 20). — 16¾ M. *Wettingen* (p. 22).

On the left bank of the Aare lies *Biberstein*, with an old castle, now a children's home. — 12½ M. *Rupperswil;* to the right, the *Staufberg* and the château of Lenzburg (p. 170). — 14 M. **Wildegg** (1171′; Zum Aarhof, R. 3, B. 1¼, L. 2½ fr.), at the foot of the *Kestenberg*, with mineral springs containing iodine and salt, is the junction for the Seetal railway (p. 170). To the N. above the village rises *Schloss Wildegg* (1421′), built in the early 13th cent. and afterwards several times altered; the castle, from 1484 onwards the property of the Effinger-Wildegg family, which became extinct in 1912, is now a museum (open 2-5 in summer on Sun., Mon., & Wed., 50 c., on other days 1 fr.). Farther down, beyond the Aare, is *Schloss Wildenstein*.

16¾ M. *Schinznach-Bad* station (restaurant) lies 10 min. S. of **Bad Schinznach** (1165′; *Kurhaus, 100 beds, P. 15-22 fr.; Pension Habsburg, 50 beds, P. 11-13 fr.), on the right bank of the Aare, with sulphur-baths, open May to Oct., beneficial in cases of gout, asthma, and the like.

The baths lie at the foot of the *Wülpelsberg*, on the top of which (½ hr.) are the ruins of the **Habsburg** (1683′), erected by Count Wernher von Altenburg, Bishop of Strasbourg, about 1020. During the 12th and 13th cent. this was the seat of the Counts of Habsburg, one of whom, Rudolph III., was elected German King in 1273 and thus became the ancestor of the Austrian imperial family. The tower, 79′ high, with walls 8′ thick, is well preserved. The adjoining house is occupied by a farmer (rfmts.). The view embraces the valleys of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, and the High Alps from the Glärnisch to the Uri-Rotstock and from the Wetterhörner to the Wildhorn. — On the S.E. slope of the castle-hill is the village of *Habsburg* (1545′), whence one may follow the high-road for 1 hr. to Brugg (p. 19). — Another fine point of view is the *Vier Linden*, on the Bözberg (1693′: inn; ¾ hr. N.), above *Villnachern;* from the Vier Linden to Brugg, ¾ hr. E.

20 M. *Brugg*, and thence viâ (22½ M.) *Turgi* to (39¼ M.) *Zürich*, see pp. 19-23.

6. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance by the German Railway.

German Railway, 89½ M. in 3½-5¼ hrs. (no expresses; 10 fr. 80, 7 fr. 20, 4 fr. 80 c.; to Schaffhausen, 58½ M. in 2½-3½ hrs., 7 fr. 10, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 20 c.). Best views to the right. — For places in Baden comp. Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'.

Road, 95 M. — 34¾ M. *Waldshut* (1116′; p. 26). — 59¾ M. *Neuhausen* (1453′; p. 29). — 61½ M. *Schaffhausen* (1296′; p. 27). — 74½ M. *Singen* (1404′; p. 26). — 81½ M. *Radolfzell* (1306′). — 95 M. *Constance* (1335′; p. 31).

Bâle (Badischer Bahnhof), see p. 2. — The railway skirts the N. bank of the *Rhine*. — Beyond (4¼ M.) *Wyhlen*, to the right, is

the power-station mentioned on p. 18. — 9¼ M. *Rheinfelden*, in Baden, lies opposite the Swiss town (p. 18). — 11¼ M. *Beuggen;* to the right is a former commandery of the Teutonic Order, now a children's rescue home and a seminary for teachers. — 20 M. *Säckingen* (958′) has an abbey-church with two towers, well known from Scheffel's poem; the castle of Schönau is on the Rhine. A covered bridge crosses the Rhine to the Swiss town of Stein (p. 18). — 23 M. *Murg*, where we cross the Murg. — 25½ M. *Klein-Laufenburg*, opposite the Swiss town of Laufenburg (p. 18). — Tunnel; then, beyond (28 M.) *Albert-Hauenstein*, a lofty viaduct. Near (29¼ M.) *Albbruck* the Alb is crossed.

34¼ M. **Waldshut** (1116′; Bahnhof-Hotel, 30 beds; Warteck, 15 beds; Rebstock), a picturesque town of 5200 inhab., lies high above the right bank of the Rhine.

From Waldshut to Turgi, 11¼ M., Swiss Federal Railway in ¾-1 hr. — The train crosses the Rhine near (2½ M.) *Koblenz* (p. 19) and ascends the right bank of the Aare. — About 2½ M. to the S.W. of (5 M.) *Döttingen-Klingnau* (1079′), on the left bank of the Aare, is *Böttstein*, with an old castle, now a hotel (P. 5-7 fr.); in the river is the power-station of *Beznau* (8000 h.p.). — Beyond (8¾ M.) *Siggenthal-Würenlingen* we cross the Limmat and reach (11¼ M.) *Turgi* (p. 20).

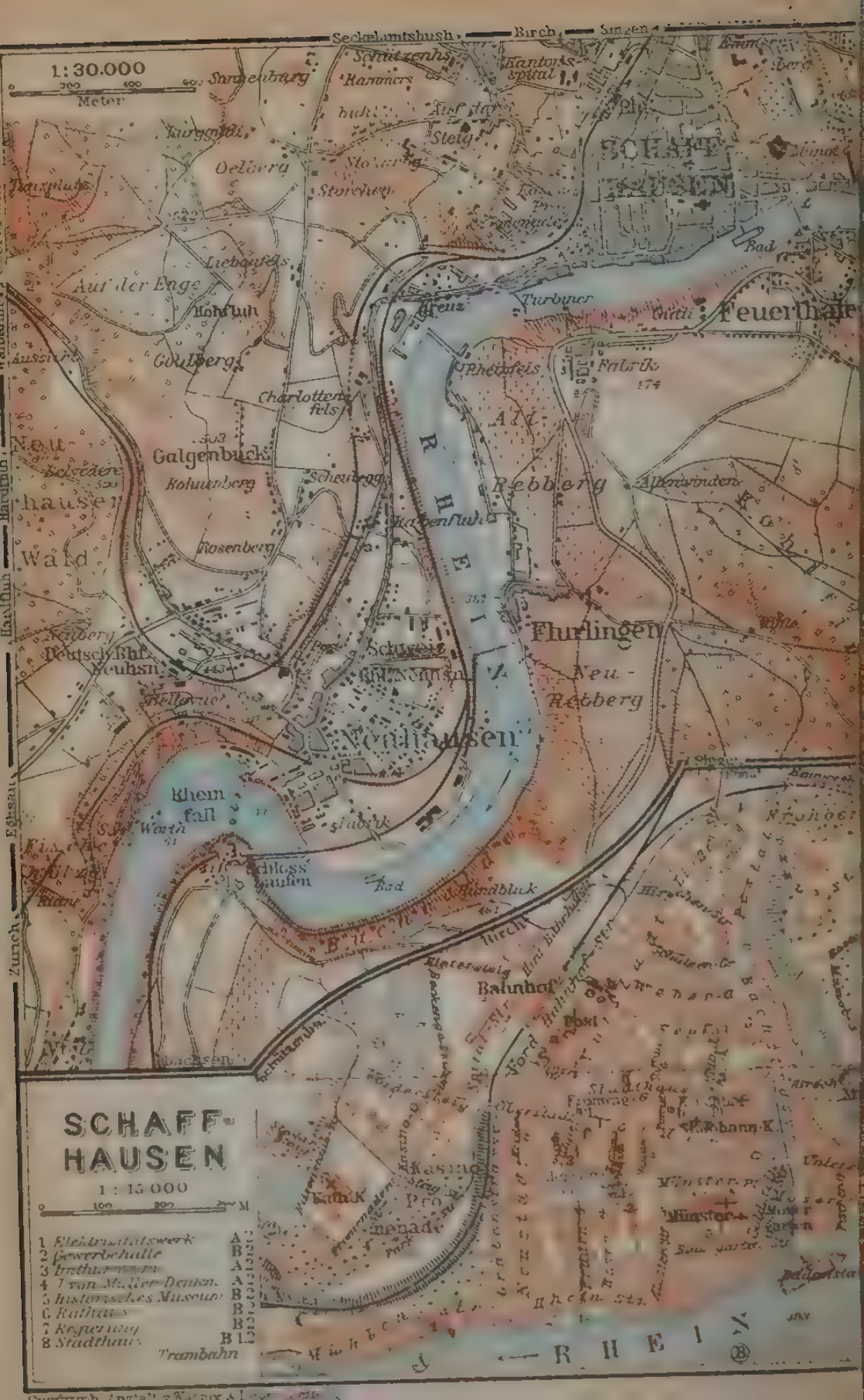
Beyond Waldshut is a tunnel; the line continues to the left, high above the bank. Before (37¼ M.) *Tiengen* we cross the Schlücht, and at (39¾ M.) *Oberlauchringen* the Wutach. To the right, on a wooded height, is the ruin of Küssaberg. — 46½ M. *Erzingen* (custom-house). — Then over the frontier into Switzerland again. — 48½ M. *Wilchingen-Hallau;* 2 M. to the S.E. is *Osterfingen*, a small spa. — 50¼ M. *Neunkirch* (1417′); 54 M. *Beringen*, at the foot of the Beringer Randen. — 56½ M. *Neuhausen* (1453′), for the Falls of the Rhine (p. 25).

58½ M. *Schaffhausen* (passport and customs examination), see p. 27.

The railway turns N.E. — 61 M. *Herblingen* (1408′); 20 min. N. is the castle of the same name (1739′). — 63½ M. *Thayngen*, the last Swiss place. — 70¼ M. **Singen** (1404′; Zentral-Hotel Schweizerhof, 75 beds; Viktoria, 25 beds), a town of 10,600 inhab., with the large Maggi works, at the foot of the *Hohentwiel* (2251′, 1¼ hr.; see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'), is the junction for the Black Forest and the Upper Neckar railway.

From Singen to Winterthur, 28½ M., Swiss Federal Railway in 1½-3 hrs. — Beyond (2½ M.) *Arlen-Rielasingen* the train crosses the Swiss frontier, then the Rhine, near (6¾ M.) *Hemishofen*. — 8¾ M. *Etzwilen* (p. 35). — 11¾ M. *Stammheim* (1430′; motor post to Frauenfeld, see p. 65). — Beyond (16¼ M.) *Ossingen* (1411′) we observe (r.) the old castle of *Wyden*, then, crossing the *Thur*, reach (28½ M.) *Winterthur* (p. 63).

77 M. *Radolfzell* (Sonne-Post; Schiff), an old town on the *Untersee*, which the railway skirts (steamer to Reichenau, see p. 30, to Stockborn, p. 35, to Stein am Rhein, p. 35, etc.).— 85¾ M. *Reichenau.*



Seckelamtshush
Birch
Singen
1:30.000
Meter
Sonnenburg
Schützenhs
Kantons-spital
Oelberg
Storchen
Liebenfels
Auf der Enge
Hohfluh
Goldberg
Charlottenfels
Galgenbuck
Rohnenberg
Scheuegg
Rosenberg
Neu-hausen
Wald
Deutsch Bhf. Neuhsn.
Schweiz
Bhf. Neuhsn.
Neuhausen
Rhein-fall
Schloss Laufen
Bad
Hundblick
Turbiner
Feuerthale
Rheinfels
Fabrik
Rebberg
Allenwinden
Fluhlingen
Neu-Rebberg
Bahnhof
Post
Kasino
Promenade
Münster
Münster-garten
Rhein Str.
RHEIN
Zurich
Eglisau
Hardfluh
Hardfluh
Aussicht
Bad
SCHAFF-HAUSEN
1 : 15 000
1 Elektrizitätswerk A 2
2 Gewerbehalle B 2
3 Imthurmann A 2
4 J. von Müller-Denkm. A 2
5 historisches Museum B 2
6 Rathaus B 2
7 Regierung B 2
8 Stadthaus B 1.2
Trambahn

A causeway here connects the lake-bank with the island of *Reichenau*, formerly the seat of a Benedictine abbey founded c. 724 and secularized in 1799. In the centre of the island ($1^1/_4$ hr.) lies its chief village, *Mittelzell* (Hotel Mohren), the former minster of which, of the 10-12th cent., has a Gothic choir of the 15th century.

The train crosses the Rhine (left, the lake of Constance) to ($89^1/_2$ M.) *Constance* (p. 31) by a bridge embellished with statues.

7. Schaffhausen and the Falls of the Rhine.

Railway Station (1335′; Pl. A 1; restaurant), on the W. side of the town. Swiss Federal Railway to *Constance* and *Rorschach*, see R. 9, to *Zürich*, see R. 10.

Hotels. *Bahnhof* (Pl. c; B 1), 40 beds from 5, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, S. 4, P. from 12 fr., good, *Müller* (Pl. a; A 1), 40 beds from 5, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, S. 4, P. from 12 fr., good, *Riesen* (Pl. c; A 1), 30 beds from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3-4, P. from 9 fr., all three in the Vordere Bahnhof-Strasse; *Schwanen* (Pl. f; B 2), Vordergasse, 40 beds from 5, B. $1^3/_4$, L. or D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Tanne* (Pl. g; A 2), An der Tanne, 20 beds from $3^1/_2$ fr., B. 1 fr. 60 c., L. 3-4, S. $3^1/_2$ fr.; *Löwen* (Pl. h; B 1), Vorstadt; *Schiff* (Pl. i; B 2), near the steamer landing-stage. — *Kronenhalle* (Evangelisches Hospiz; Pl. b, B 2), Kirchhof-Platz, 40 beds from $2^1/_2$ fr., B. 1 fr. 40 c., L. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, S. 2-3, P. from $7^1/_2$ fr.

Restaurants. *Fischerzunft*, on the Rhine, near the landing-stage; *Tiergarten*, Münster-Platz (Pl. B 2); *Ritter* (p. 28), Vordergasse; *Alkoholfreies Volkshaus*, Vordere Bahnhof-Str. 58 (Pl. A B 1; temperance). — Wine. *Frieden*, Herrenacker (Pl. A B 2). — Confectioner. *Widmann*, Vordere Bahnhof-Str., corner of Schwert-Str. (Pl. A 1), with café.

Tramways from the Bahnhofs-Platz every 10-15 min. (minimum fare 20 c.). 1. To the N.E. to *Ebnat* (9 min.) and S.W. to *Neuhausen* (*Falls of the Rhine;* 13 min., 30 c.). — 2. To the N.W. to the *Schützenhaus* (7 min.). — 3. To the N. to *Birch* (13 min.).

Post Office (Pl. A B 1), opposite the station. — Baths in the Rhine (Badanstalt; Pl. B 2), 20 c., open daily for men, 6-1 & 5-8, ladies on week-days 2-5 and Sun. 1-4 or 2.

Inquiry Office. Vordere Bahnhof-Str. (Pl. A B 1), corner of Schwert-Str.

Times of Admission. *Historical Museum*, Sun. 10-12 & 3-5 (2-4 in winter), week-days 3-5 (2-4 in winter), free on Sun., Thurs., and Sat., on other days 50 c. — *Imthurneum* picture-gallery, from Easter to the 3rd Sun. in September 10-12, free, at other times apply to the porter. — *Munot*, 8-12 & 1.30-6, free. — *Natural Science Museum*, adm. as for the Historical Museum. — *State Archives*, daily (except Wed. and Fri.) 8-12 & 2-6; the onyx may be seen from 11 to 12.

Schaffhausen (1296′), once a trans-shipping station for the traffic from the Lake of Constance down the river, which is here interrupted by the Falls of the Rhine, is picturesquely situated on the hilly right bank of the river. Till 1501 a free imperial town, it joined the Confederates in 1454 and is now the capital of the canton, with 20,800 inhabitants. The numerous oriel-windows of the old patrician houses give an old-fashioned air to the inner town. Of the ancient fortifications there still remain the Munot and two gate-towers. The town owes its industrial prosperity to Heinrich Moser, who in 1863-66 began the turbine-works in the Rhine,

which were finished in 1899-1900 and generate an electric power of 11,000 h.p. for the spinning-mills, machine works, etc.

The street called the 'Vorstadt' (Pl. B 1), E. of the station, contains the *Haus zum Käfig* (No. 43), with a painted façade of 1586. Farther S. is the Fronwag-Platz (Pl. A B 2), with the *Mohren-Brunnen* (N.) and the *Metzger-Brunnen* (S.), a fountain by Jörg Dies (1523), with the figure of a Landsknecht. — The *Imthurneum* (Pl. 3; A 2), in the Herrenacker, founded by J. C. Imthurn (d. 1881), contains a theatre, a small picture-gallery (adm., see p. 27), and concert-rooms. Opposite is the *Natural History Museum* (adm., see p. 27).

The Vordergasse (Pl. B 2) and the 'Unterstadt' lead E. from the Fronwag-Platz to the Rhine bridge. To the right in the former, at the corner of the Rathaus-Bogen, is the *Old Rathaus* (Pl. 6; B 2), dating from the early 15th cent. and subsequently altered; the council chamber has Renaissance panelling (1632) and a carved door of 1612; the coffered ceiling in the room called the 'Ratslaube' dates from 1586; in the cantonal archives is a large antique onyx with a goddess of peace carved in relief, in a gold mediæval frame (adm., see p. 27). Farther E., at the corner of the Münstergasse, is the *Haus zum Ritter* (restaurant, see p. 27), built in 1485, with façade paintings by Tobias Stimmer (1570).

The Münstergasse leads S. to the *New Rathaus*, formerly the 'Gewerbehalle' (Pl. 2; B 2), a Renaissance structure of the 17th century. It was remodelled in 1914 and has a beautiful portal and a façade adorned with frescoes. — Close by, to the E., is the **Minster** (Pl. B 2; 1087-1150), a Romanesque pillared basilica with a flat roof and a single tower, once the church of the Benedictine abbey of All Saints and now a Protestant parish church. The late-13th cent. wall paintings inside were discovered in 1925. The E. wing of the charming cloisters, partly Romanesque, partly Gothic, is adjoined by a small square containing the 'Schiller Bell', cast in 1486, the inscription of which ("Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgara frango") suggested Schiller's beautiful 'Lied von der Glocke'.

The municipal **Historical Museum** (Pl. 5; B 2), in the buildings surrounding the cloisters (entrance in the S.W. corner, comp. p. 27), contains rich prehistoric finds (from the Schweizersbild, Kesslerloch, Thayngen, etc.), an historical collection, chapels of the 11-12th cent., a loggia with Romanesque sculptures, and a chapter-house with a carved timbered ceiling of 1496. In the Ehrhards-Kapelle (1103) are the tombs (c. 1200) of Eberhard von Nellenburg (1018-78), founder of the abbey of All Saints, and his son Burkhardt (d. 1102).

The *Moser-Garten* (Pl. B 2), E. of the minster, contains a birdhouse. — The loftily situated castle of *Munot* (Pl. B 2) or *Unnot*, on the E. side of the town, has walls 16′ thick and vaulted casements (adm., see p. 27). A winding roadway ascends to the platform. — A view of Schaffhausen is obtained from the village of *Feuerthalen*, on the left bank of the Rhine. — The *Kasino Prom-*

enade (Pl. A 2), on the W. side of the town, has a bust of the historian *Johann von Müller*, a native of Schaffhausen (1752-1809). View of the Rhine and the Alps.

From the Schützenhaus (tram, see p. 27) a footpath ascends viâ Hohlenbaum *(Seckelamtshüsli)* to the (½ hr.) signal on the *Hohfluh* (1791′), with a view of the Alps. — A little N.E. of Birch (tram, see p. 27), on the highroad to Merishausen, are the so-called *Schweizersbild* rocks, celebrated for relics of the Stone Age found there (comp. p. 28). The N. point of the canton, the mountain-land of *Randen* (Hoher Randen, 2989′), belongs geologically to the Swabian Jura.

Falls of the Rhine.

From *Schaffhausen* we take the Neuhausen tram to its terminus at the Hotel Rheinfall (see p. 27). — From the Reichs-Bahnhof at *Neuhausen* (1453′; p. 26) we follow a road to the left, then, after a few paces, just short of the railway bridge, descend the Oberberg footpath to the right to reach the (7 min.) terminus of the Schaffhausen-Neuhausen tramway. — From the Schweizer Bahnhof at *Neuhausen* (1312′; p. 38) we may follow the Bahnhof-Str. to the W., then the Zentral-Str. to the left to the (10 min.) terminus just mentioned.

Hotels at Neuhausen. **Bellevue-Schweizerhof*, near the Reichs-Bahnhof, 40 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 12 fr., with garden and a view of the Rhine Falls and the Alps; *Oberberg*, a little N.W. of the Schaffhausen tramway-terminus, R. from 3 fr.; *Terminus*, *Rheingold*, both near the Schweizer Bahnhof.

The best way to see the Falls from Neuhausen is to follow the route described below (cross the bridge to *Schloss Laufen*, descend to the *Fischez*, cross to the *Schlösschen Wörth*, and return along the right bank, 1½ hr. in all).

The ***Falls of the Rhine*, Ger. *Rheinfall*, locally called the 'Laufen', the finest cascade in Central Europe, descend over a ledge of hard Jura limestone, from which project four high rocks. Above the falls the river is 175 yds. broad. In June the river is swollen with melting snow. On a wooded height on the left bank is Schloss Laufen (see below).

Neuhausen (1362′) is a busy industrial village of 6500 inhabitants. From the terminus of the Schaffhausen tramway we descend the road to the left and after a few paces take the stepped path to the right, then cross the Eglisau and Zürich railway and follow the road for about 100 paces. The path to the left (sign-post) here leads to the Rheinfall-Brücke; straight on and to the right are the direct routes to the falls (comp. below). Following the shady path to the left, first ascending, then descending, we reach the (8 min.) ***Rheinfall-Brücke** (1189′; 210 yds. long), which carries the Winterthur line over the Rhine a little above the falls. The footway over the bridge affords a view of the rocky bed of the river and of the rapids above the falls. — On the other bank a path ascends to the left in 3 min. to **Schloss Laufen** (1358′; adm. 1 fr.), dating from the 16th cent. (interior restored). The balcony commands a good survey of the falls. Paths descend through the grounds to the chief points of view: the *Pavilion*, the **Känzeli*,

and the **Fischez*, an iron platform projecting over the foaming abyss. — From the lower exit of the garden one reaches in 2 min. the landing-place for the ferry (60 c., there and back 1 fr.) across to **Schlösschen Wörth** (restaurant), which commands the finest general view of the falls from below. A passage to the rock in the midst of the waters (devoid of danger) costs 4 fr. for 1-2 pers. (each pers. more 1 fr.). — From Schlösschen Wörth we may ascend the right bank of the Rhine by a path, from which, short of an aluminium factory, another path leads up (left) to the road. Or, still better, we may follow the river beyond the factory and ascend to the left by the convenient flight of steps, which affords a splendid view of the falls, finally returning by road to (10 min.) Neuhausen village.

Another pleasant walk may be taken from Schlösschen Wörth down the right bank of the Rhine to the *Fischerhölzli*, which affords picturesque glimpses. Numerous fossils are found among the rocks of the falls and among the loose deposits near Schlösschen Wörth. — Excursions may be made N. from Neuhausen to the (20 min.) *Hohfluh* and the *Hohlenbaum* (40 min.; Seckelamtshüsli, comp. p. 29); N.W. to *Hardfluh* (20 min.; 1782′) in the Neuhausen forest; to (1 hr.) *Rheinau* (either by land or water; comp. p. 38); etc.

The Rhine from Schaffhausen to Constance, an interesting steamer trip (pier above the Rhine bridge, comp. the map, p. 27), up the river several times daily in summer in 4½-5, down in 3¼-4 hrs. (5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 60 c.); restaurant on board in midsummer. The steamer stations are indicated below by the distances.

The boat passes below the railway-bridge (p. 34). — Right: *Paradies* formerly a nunnery. — Left: 3 M. *Büsingen*, with an old church. — R. *Katharinental*, once a nunnery, now a home for the aged; opposite (left) *Villa Rheinburg* (girls' school). — R. 6¼ M. *Diessenhofen* (p. 35). The Rhine is crossed by a covered wooden bridge. — R. *Rheinklingen*; l., *Bibern*. Beyond (l.) *Hemishofen*, with the *Wolkenstein* (1926′) above, we pass under the railway-bridge (Singen-Etzwilen, see p. 26). — R. *Wagenhausen*.

L. 12½ M. *Stein am Rhein* (p. 35), commanded by the château of *Hohenklingen* (p. 35) and connected with the suburb of *Burg* by a wooden bridge. Above Stein is the island of *Werd* or *St. Othmar* (p. 35). The Rhine widens out into the **Untersee.** — R. *Eschenz* (p. 35). — L. 13¾ M. *Öhningen-Oberstaad*; before it is the former mansion of Oberstaad, above it the suppressed monastery of Öhningen. — R. 15 M. *Mammern* (p. 35); in the wood, the ruin of *Neuburg*. — L. 16¼ M. *Wangen* (Zum Frieden, P. 5 M.).

R. 18¾ M. *Steckborn* (p. 35). — L. *Gaienhofen*. — R. 20½ M. *Berlingen* (p. 35). The lake expands, and we now see the island of Reichenau. On the hill to the right is the château of *Eugensberg* (p. 35). — R. 21¾ M. (when it is possible to reach the landing-stage) *Mannenbach* (p. 35), above which are the château of *Salenstein* (1657′) and, farther on, *Arenenberg* (p. 35). — L. 22½ M. *Reichenau* (Kurhaus Löchnerhaus, 22 R.), on the island of Reichenau (p. 27).

R. 23½ M. *Ermatingen* (p. 36); above it, *Schloss Wolfsberg* (1696′). — We now enter the narrow arm of the Rhine connecting the Untersee with the Lake of Constance. — R. 26 M. *Gottlieben* (Drachenburg; Rheineck Krone), with picturesque old houses and the castle in which John Hus and Pope John XXIII. were imprisoned in 1415 and where Bishop Hallam (p. 32) died in 1417. *Schloss Castel* (1663′) stands on a hill to the S. — Retrospect of the Untersee, with the conical summits of the Hegau in the distance. — The banks now become flat. The boat passes under the railway-bridge of (29¾ M.) *Constance* (p. 31).

KONSTANZ
1 : 15.000
0 100 200 300 m
Dingelsdorf
Landungs Br
Schl
Mainau
Egg
Allmannsdf
Allmannshöhe
Landungs-Br.
Staad
Loretto
Rosenau
KONSTANZ
Seeheim
Trichter
Grenze
Hörnli
Bleiche
Kreuzlingen
Schlössli
Rottighofen
Irrenanstr.
Kl. Rigi
Weinfelden
1 : 150.000
3 km
Engl. M.
BODENSEE
Radolfzell
Fürstenberg Strasse
Markgrafen Str.
Reichenau Str.
Schneckenburg
Petershausen
Kloster
Kaserne
Dampfschiff-Stat.
RHEIN
Pulverturm
Ob-Realschule
Schotten-Platz
Regierung
Landgericht
Amtsger.
Münster-Pl.
Münster
Stadt Garten
Bootshafen
Kaufhaus
Pegelhaus
Leuchtturm
Hafen
Bade-Anstalten
Rahnhof
Post
Markt-statte
Rathsh.
Ob. Markt
Luther-Platz
Evang. K.
Reichsbank
St. Stephans Platz
Schnetztor
Dreifalt K.
Bodans-Pl
Synag.
Bahnhofplatz
Husenstein 100 m.
SCHWEIZ
Emmishofen
Kreuzlingen 1 km
Etzwilen
Romanshorn
1 Haus z. Hoh. Hafen
2 Kaiserbrunnen
3 Mariensäule
4 Rosgarten-Museum
5 Siegesdenkmal
6 Wessenberg-Haus
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes

8. Lake of Constance (German and Austrian Banks).

For further details, see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'.

Steamer (restaurant on board) from Constance to Meersburg and *Friedrichshafen*, 16$^3/_4$ M., 7-10 times daily in 1 hr. 10 min.-1$^1/_2$ hr. (2 ℳ 40, 1 ℳ 60 pf.); to *Lindau*, 32$^1/_4$ M., 7-9 times daily in 2$^1/_4$-2 hrs. (3 ℳ 90, 2 ℳ 60 pf.); to *Bregenz*, 36 M., 7-8 times daily in 3-4 hrs. (4 ℳ 40, 2 ℳ 90 pf.) — From Friedrichshafen to *Romanshorn*, 7$^1/_2$ M., 4 times daily in $^3/_4$-1 hr. (1 fr. 45 c., 1 fr.); to *Rorschach*, 11$^3/_4$ M., twice daily in 50 min. (2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 60 c.). — From Lindau to *Romanshorn*, 14$^1/_4$ M., 2-3 times daily in 1$^1/_2$ hr. (2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 85 c.); to *Rorschach*, 13 M., 2-3 times daily in 50 min. (2 fr. 5, 1 fr. 40 c.). — From Romanshorn to *Rorschach*, 8$^3/_4$ M., thrice on Sun. in 1 hr. (1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 15 c.).

Tickets, which are valid for four days, with one break of journey, are generally purchased in the booking-offices near the landing-stages. Circular tickets, valid for ten days, are also obtainable (4-10 ℳ, 2$^1/_2$-7 ℳ). — The lake is neutral. Customs Examination for passengers between the German and Swiss ports on arrival, Passport Inspection both on arrival and departure.

The *Lake of Constance* (1296′) or *Bodensee*, the *Lacus Brigantinus* of the Romans, has its German name from the Carlovingian royal residence of Bodoma at the W. end of the Überlingen branch of the lake. The entire length from Bregenz on the E. to the mouth of the Stockach on the W. is 39$^3/_4$ M., maximum breadth 8$^3/_4$ M., and maximum depth 827′. Its broad expanse of water (208 sq. M.), its well-peopled banks and its green hills to the S., the chain of the Appenzell Alps in the distance, the snow-clad Sentis in particular, and several peaks of the Vorarlberg Alps, visible to the S.E. in clear weather, present a very pleasing scene.

Constance. — The Railway Station (Pl. C 5; rfmts.) is near the harbour, with the lake steamers and those plying to Schaffhausen (p. 30).

Air Services, see p. xx (motor-cars from the inquiry office to the aerodrome).

Hotels. **Insel-Hotel* (Pl. a; C 3, 4), in the former Dominican monastery (p. 32; Romanesque cloisters with modern frescoes, the church fitted up as a dining-room), magnificently situated on an island in the lake, of the highest class, 200 beds from 5, B. 2$^1/_2$, L. or D. 5, P. from 13$^1/_2$ ℳ, with restaurant in the refectory (L. or D. 3 ℳ) and garden. — *Halm* (Pl. c; C 5), 100 beds from 4, L. 2 ℳ, well spoken of; *Hecht* (Pl. e; C 4), 60 beds at 3$^1/_2$-4$^1/_2$, B. 1$^1/_2$, L. 2-3$^1/_2$ ℳ, with wine-room. — *Krone* (Pl. f; C 5), 70 beds from 3$^1/_2$, B. 1$^1/_2$, L. 2-2$^1/_2$ ℳ, well spoken of; *Barbarossa* (Pl. i, B 4; p. 32), 110 beds at 2$^1/_2$-4, B. 1$^1/_2$, L. 2-2$^1/_2$ ℳ, with a popular wine-room; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. g; C 5), 70 beds from 3, L. 1 ℳ 80-3 ℳ 30 pf., with restaurant; *Schlüssel* (Pl. l; C 5), 20 beds; *Bayerischer Hof* (Pl. m; B 5), 35 beds at 2$^1/_2$-3$^1/_2$ ℳ, L. 1 ℳ 80 pf.; *St. Johann* (Rom. Cath. hostel; Pl. o, C 3), 50 beds, L. 1$^1/_2$ ℳ.

Restaurants. In the *Konziliumsgebäude* (Kaufhaus; Pl. C 4, 5); *Engstler*, opposite, with garden. — Cafés. *Dauner*, Husen-Str. 3 (Pl. B 5); *Wiener Café*, Bodan-Str. 23 (Pl. B C 5). — Inquiry Office, Bahnhofs-Platz.

Constance (1335′; 31,300 inhab.), Ger. *Konstanz*, capital of the Baden lake-district, with iron and textile industries, lies at the N.W. end of the Lake of Constance, at the efflux of the Rhine. A bishopric until the Reformation and a free town of the Empire down to 1548, it belonged to Austria till 1805.

A little N. of the station and harbour is the *Konziliumsgebäude* or *Kaufhaus* (Pl. C 4, 5). A large room on the first floor was the one in which the Church Council (1414-18) elected Martin V. as Pope. Frescoes by Pecht and Schwörer (1875) illustrate the history of the town (adm. 20 pf.; restaurant on the ground-floor, see p. 31).

Turning to the left at the W. end of the Marktstätte, we come to the *Rosgarten Museum* (Pl. 4; C 5), with a rich collection of prehistoric finds, local antiquities, and a natural history collection (Sun. 11-3 & 2-5, free, week-days 9-12 & 2-5, 50 pf.). — The Kanzlei-Str., the W. prolongation of the Marktstätte, contains the *Rathaus* (Pl. B 5), built in the Renaissance style in 1592 and adorned in 1864 with façade frescoes by F. Wagner, with a pretty inner court.

In the Oberer Markt (Pl. B 4, 5) is the *Haus zum Hohen Hafen* (Pl. 1; B 4), in front of which, on April 18th, 1417, Emperor Sigismund gave the Brandenburg Mark as fief to the Burgrave Frederick V. of Nuremberg, one of the Hohenzollern family. Here too is the Hotel Barbarossa (Pl. i, B 4; p. 31), in which, in 1183, Emperor Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns. — The Wessenberg-Str. leads N., past the late-Gothic *Stephans-Kirche* (Pl. B C 4; good relief of 1594 in the choir), to the *Wessenberg Haus* (Pl. 6; C 4), with the municipal art collection (Sun. 10.30-12.30 & 2-4, Wed. & Sat. 2-4, free, other days 9-12, 50 pf.).

The **Minster** (Pl. C 4; open all day; 20 pf.), begun in the 11th cent. as a Romanesque pillared basilica, was rebuilt in Gothic form in 1435 and in 1680. Worthy of notice are the wood-carvings on the main portal (1470), organ-loft (1518?), and choir-stalls (15th cent.), the paintings in several chapels, the rich treasury, and the crypt. Robert Hallam or Hallum, Bishop of Salisbury, who represented the English 'nation' at the Church Council (see above), is buried in the middle of the choir (tablet). The tower (250′ high), built in 1850-57, commands the town, lake, and Alps (adm. 30 pf.). On the N. side of the cathedral is a late-Gothic cloister. — On the lake are the *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. C D 4) and the *Dominican Monastery* (Insel-Hotel, p. 31), founded in 1236 and dissolved in 1785.

In the *Brüel*, 10 min. W. of the town (beyond Pl. A 4), a boulder marks the spot where Huss in 1415 and his friend, Jerome of Prague, in 1416, suffered death by fire.

Interesting excursion to the island of **Mainau**, either by steamer (viâ Meersburg; 1 hr.), by road (3¾ M.) viâ *Allmannsdorf* (5 min. above the village, a view-tower), or by a footpath (1¼ hr.) diverging to the right from the Wilhelm-Str. (Pl. D 2) after 10 min., traversing woods, and finally joining the road. The island of Mainau, which an iron bridge connects with the bank (visitors allowed with guide only), was formerly a commandery of the Teutonic Order, and since 1853 the property of the ex-Grand Duke of Baden. Subtropical flora.

From Constance to *Schaffhausen* by the German Railway, see R. 6; to Emmishofen-Kreuzlingen, *Schaffhausen*, and *Rorschach* (Federal Railway), see R. 9; to Weinfelden and *Wil*, see p. 36.

Ludwigshafen
Sipplingen
Hödingen
Bodman
Bodenwald
Stat. Espasingen
Radolfszell, Syngen
Schaffhausen
Winterthur
ÜBERLINGER SEE
ÜBERLINGEN
BADE
Deisendorf
Nussdorf
Maurach
Dingelsdorf
Freudenthal
Kaltbrunn
Dettingen
Litzelstetten
Gnadensee
I. Mainau
I. Reichenau
Wollmatingen
Allmannsdorf
Staad
Mannenbach
Ermatingen
KONSTANZ
Kreuzlingen
Bottighofen
Lengwil
Ottenberg
WEINFELDEN
Burglen
Salgen
Gottlieben
Mettlen
Wellensberg
Hosenrugg
Bussnang
Kothenhsn
Prittschen
Tobel
Tägerschen
Braunau
Bettwiesen
Wuppenau
Gabris
Hauptwil
Lichtenstein
Schwarzenbach
Roggenzell
Weissenberg
Hohenbrunn
Lichtenau
Edenst.
MEER
INDAU
1: 15.000
Meter

On the steamer route from Constance to Friedrichshafen one notices on the Überlingen Lake the picturesque little town of *Meersburg*, which is called at by certain steamers; farther on are the village of *Hagnau* and the castles of *Kirchberg* and *Hersberg*, then the village of *Immenstaad* and the small estate of *Manzell*, where Count Zeppelin constructed his first airship in 1899.

Friedrichshafen. — Restaurants at the town and harbour stations (view-terrace). — Hotels. **Kurgarten*, with terrace on the lake, 110 beds at 4-8 *M*, B. 1 *M* 80 pf., L. 4 *M*; **Lamm*, 50 beds at 3-4, B. 1½ *M*, L. 1 *M* 80 pf.-2½ *M*, *Buchhorner Hof*, 40 R. at 3-4, L. 2 *M*, both with gardens on the lake; *Sec-Hotel Müller*, at the harbour, 50 beds at 2½-6, B. 1 *M*, L. 1 *M* 60 pf.-2 *M* 80 pf., with the Café Odéon; *Sonne*, 35 R. at 3 *M* 30-4 *M* 50 pf., L. 2-3½ *M*; *Seehof*, 30 beds; *Ochsen*, with Bavarian beer-room; *Traube*, 20 beds from 2½ *M*.

Friedrichshafen, the terminus of the Ulm Railway, with 11,700 inhab., owes its existence and name to King Frederick I. of Württemberg (d. 1816), who united the little imperial town of *Buchhorn* and the Benedictine abbey of *Hofen*. In the Rathaus-Platz are the *Rathaus* (1907) and the *Municipal Museum* (week-days 9-12 & 2-5, Sun. 10.30-12 & 2-4; 50 pf.), with finds from lake-dwellings, a 'Zeppelin cabinet', etc. Along the lake extends the Stadt-Garten. At the W. end of the town is the former *Royal Château*, with a park, and the Schloss-Kirche, with two towers. The *Zeppelin Airship Sheds* (no visitors) are 10 min. N. of the town station.

The trains start from the harbour and stop at (¼ hr.) the main station (change carriages for Lindau).— From Friedrichshafen to Lindau, 15 M. in ¾ hr., railway viâ *Langenargen*, *Wasserburg* (see below), and *Enzisweiler* (steamer return-tickets valid for the railway and vice versa).

The steamer to Lindau calls at *Langenargen* (on a peninsula, the *Villa Montfort*) and *Kressbronn*, then at *Wasserburg*, with a castle, and *Bad Schachen* (sulphur spring; *Kurhaus, 180 beds, P. 8½-12 *M*). Behind is the vine-clad *Hoyerberg* (1496′), which may be ascended from Lindau in ¾ hr. (view).

Lindau. — Comp. the inset-plan on adjoining map. — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels (often crowded in summer). **Bayerischer Hof* (Pl. a), 150 beds at 3½-7, L. 2½-4 *M*; *Seegarten* (Pl. i), 50 beds at 2½-4½, L. 3½ *M*, a good family hotel; *Reutemann* (Pl. b), 85 beds at 2½-4½, L. 2-3 *M*; *Helvetia* (Pl. e), 90 beds at 2½-3½ *M*, plain but good; *Lindauer Hof* (Pl. c), 65 beds at 2½-4 *M*, well spoken of; *Peterhof* (Pl. g), 50 beds at 2½-3½ *M*, with restaurant, *Goldenes Lamm* (Pl. d), 110 beds, *Evangelisches Hospiz* (Pl. h), 80 beds at 2-3½ *M*, L. 1 *M* 70 pf.-1 *M* 90 pf., all three good. — Inquiry Office. *Amtliches Bayerisches Reisebureau*, at the station.

Lindau, a Bavarian town of 14,400 inhab., the terminus of the Munich railway, once a free imperial town (1275-1803), lies on an island, connected on the N.W. with the mainland by a railway-embankment 601 yds. long, and on the N.E. by the Seebrücke (1927) 180 yds. long. In the quay, in front of the railway station (1913-21), is a monument in bronze to *King Maximilian II.* (d. 1864). Close by is the *Old Lighthouse*, formerly called the Mangen-Turm (12th

cent.), with a fine view from the room at the top (30 pf., in winter 1 *M*). At the end of the E. pier is placed a lion in marble, 20′ in height, and on the W. pier is a lighthouse, 108′ high. The harbour is adjoined on the E. by the *Römerschanze*, which commands a view of the Alps. The *Altes Rathaus*, built in 1422-36 and restored in 1887, is adorned with frescoes and contains a collection of antiquities (daily, 9-12 & 2-5, Sun. 10-12, 30 pf.; in winter apply to the keeper). A walk (1/2 hr.) from the *Land-Tor* across the Seebrücke and back by the railway-embankment gives a good idea of the situation of the town.

From Lindau to Bregenz. — Steamer in 20-25 min., railway in 1/4-1/2 hr., intermediate station *Lochau* (Hotel-Pension Bäumle). From Bregenz an Austrian branch-line to *St. Margrethen* (8 3/4 M. in 1/2 hr.; p. 81) connects with the Swiss railways.

Bregenz. — Hotels. **Kreuz-Hotel*, Römer-Str. 5, 100 beds at 8-10, L. or D. 4 1/2-7 *S*; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, near the station, 60 beds at 4-8, L. 3 1/2-5 *S*, *Post*, at the harbour, 80 beds at 3-8, L. 2 1/2-6 *S*, both good; *Bahnhof*, 20 beds; *Bregenzer Hof*, 40 beds at 3 1/2-4 1/2 *S*; *Krone*, 45 beds.

Bregenz (1299′), the capital of Vorarlberg, with 14,000 inhab., lies at the E. end of the Lake of Constance. Beyond the railway line promenades with fine views stretch along the lake-side. The *Vorarlberger Landes-Museum* (adm. 1 *S*) contains a good collection of prehistoric, Roman, and other antiquities and a natural history section. The loftily situated Old Town occupies the site of the Roman *Brigantium*, which guarded the road from the Alpine passes of the Grisons to South Germany. The *Gebhardsberg* (1969′; 3/4 hr., past the church) commands a view of the Lake of Constance and the Appenzell and Glarus Alps. More extensive view from the *Pfänder* (3491′), reached by aerial ropeway in 8 min. (3, there and back 4 1/2 *S*) or on foot in 2 1/2 hrs. On the top is a good hotel.

For additional details, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

9. From Schaffhausen viâ Etzwilen to Romanshorn and Rorschach.

Swiss Federal Railway, 49 3/4 M. in 2 3/4-3 1/4 hrs. (12 fr., 8 fr. 40 c., 6 fr.). To *Constance* (usually changing at Emmishofen-Kreuzlingen), 29 3/4 M. in 1 3/4-2 hrs. (7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.). — Rhine steamer from Schaffhausen to Constance, see p. 30.

Road, 51 1/2 M., on the S. banks of the Rhine and the Lake of Constance. 6 3/4 M. *Diessenhofen* (1365′; p. 35). — 11 3/4 M. *Wagenhausen* (branch to *Stein*, 1/2 M.). — 18 3/4 M. *Steckborn* (1329′; p. 35). — 23 1/2 M. *Ermatingen* (1332′; p. 36). — 29 1/4 M. *Constance* (1335′; p. 31). — 42 1/4 M. *Romanshorn* (1316′; p. 36). — 51 1/2 M. *Rorschach* (1319′; p. 37).

Schaffhausen, see p. 27. — The railway, threading a tunnel, describes a curve to the S., crosses the Rhine, and beyond (1 1/4 M.)

Feuerthalen (p. 28) follows the left bank of that river. — $6^3/_4$ M. *Diessenhofen* (1365′; Adler Inn), a picturesque old place (1800 inhab.) was a free town of the Empire in the middle ages.

The railway leaves the Rhine, turns to the S.E. at the foot of the wooded *Rodelberg*, and proceeds viâ *Schlattlingen* to ($10^1/_2$ M.) **Etzwilen** (1338′), the junction of the railway from Singen to Winterthur (p. 26). — We continue to skirt the Rhine.

$12^1/_2$ M. **Stein am Rhein** (1365′; Rheinfels, on the Rhine, 25 beds at 3-4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$ fr., with terrace, good; Sonne, in the Rathaus-Platz, 16 beds at $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, L. 4 fr.; Bahnhof, Steiner Hof, both near the station, in the suburb of *Burg*, on the left bank), an extremely picturesque town of 2110 inhab., on the right bank of the Rhine, has numerous old balconied houses and painted façades. In the *Rathaus* (1538) are a collection of weapons and 16th cent. stained glass. Above the wooden Rhine bridge is the well-preserved Benedictine monastery of *St. Georgen*, transferred hither from the Hohentwiel in 1005 and suppressed in 1524. The living-rooms and cells, with the chapter-house, refectory, and Gothic cloisters, give a good idea of mediæval monastic life (open 8-12 & 1-6; 1 fr. 20 c., three or more pers. 1 fr. each). — The Benedictine priory of *Wagenhausen*, on the left bank of the Rhine, 10 min. N.W. of the station, was built in 1090-92.

To the N. of the town (40 min. by road), on a vine-clad hill, rises the well-preserved castle of *Hohenklingen* (1946′; inn), commanding a fine view of the town, the picturesque valley of the Rhine, and (in clear weather) of the Alps.

In the Rhine is the island of *Werd* or *St. Othmar*, with a 15th cent. chapel. At ($14^1/_4$ M.) *Eschenz* the river widens to form the **Untersee.** On the hill (r.) lies the castle of *Liebenfels;* below, the castle of *Freudenfels.* — $15^1/_2$ M. *Mammern* (Ochsen; Adler), with a hydropathic and a large park on the lake.

$19^1/_4$ M. **Steckborn** (Krone, on the lake; Leuen; Sonne), a small town (2950 inhab.), has the seven-towered castle of *Turmhof*, dating from 1313, now a poor-house. Motor post to Frauenfeld ($11^3/_4$ M; p. 65), $1^1/_4$ hr. S.W. — At ($21^3/_4$ M.) *Berlingen* (1332′; Post, P. from $7^1/_2$ fr., well spoken of; Krone) the Untersee attains its greatest width (5 M.). Before us lies the island of *Reichenau* (p. 26); on a hill to the right is *Schloss Eugensberg* (1785′), built in 1816 by the stepson of Napoleon I., Eugène Beauharnais.

23 M. *Mannenbach* (Schiff, 45 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, S. $3^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr., well spoken of) is charmingly situated below the rock surmounted by *Burg Salenstein* (1657′).

A road ascends from Mannenbach to ($^1/_4$ hr.) the château of *Arenenberg* (1503′), reached from Ermatingen in the same time, by a less steep route. The château was inhabited from 1832 to 1837 by Queen Hortense, mother of Napoleon III., and was presented by the late Empress Eugénie to the canton of Thurgau in 1906. It contains reminiscences of the Na-

poleonic family (shown by the custodian). In an adjoining building is the Thurgau agricultural school. Beautiful view of the Untersee and Hegau.

24¾ M. **Ermatingen** (Adler, with garden, 100 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 10 fr.; Bahnhof, plain; Pension Schönhalde, P. 8-9 fr.), with 1770 inhab., is a pleasantly situated health resort. The fishing-village, or 'Staad', lies on a delta projecting into the Untersee, the village proper S. of the railway. Ermatingen is commanded by *Schloss Wolfsberg* (25 min.; 1696'; private property). — To the left is the upper end of the Untersee; on the Rhine, Schloss Gottlieben (p. 30).

28½ M. **Emmishofen-Kreuzlingen** (1332'; Bahnhof, 18 beds from 4½, B. 1½ fr.; Rebstock, R. 3, B. 1½, L. 5 fr.), station for (29¾ M.) *Constance* (p. 31).

From Constance to Wil, 26 M., Central Thurgau Railway in 2 hrs. — At (¾ M.) *Emmishofen-Kreuzlingen* (see above) we diverge to the left for (2 M.) *Tägerwilen-Oberstrass*, then ascend in a bold curve towards the E., with a view of the lake, past the châteaux of *Castel* (r.) and *Girsberg*. — On the other side of (3½ M.) *Bernrain* (1522') we cross the Jakobs-Tobel by a viaduct (98' high). — 5¼ M. *Lengwil* (1680'). — 6¾ M. *Siegershausen* (1801') and (9¼ M.) *Berg* (1827') both lie on the height of the *Ottenberg*, where we have a view of the Appenzell and Glarus Alps. Down into the valley of the Thur. — 11¼ M. *Kehlhof*. 14¼ M. *Weinfelden* (1417'), junction for the Zürich and Romanshorn line. We cross the Thur and reascend, traversing a viaduct 310 yds. in length between (16 M.) *Bussnang* (1467') and (19 M.) *Märwil* (1670'). The next stations are (22¾ M.) *Bettwiesen* (1801'), with a castle, and (26 M.) *Wil* (1883'; railway restaurant), junction for the railway from Winterthur to St. Gall (p. 66) and for the Toggenburg railway (p. 72).

Some of the trains to Rorschach avoid Constance and German territory, and proceed straight to the following station.

29¼ M. **Kreuzlingen** (Helvetia, 20 beds from 3½, L. 3½ fr.; Bellevue, a sanatorium for neuropaths), a considerable village of 6710 inhab., separated from Constance by the frontier only, with an Augustinian abbey of 1640-53, now a seminary for teachers. The Rom. Cath. parish church contains a 'Mount of Olives', with 2000 figures, carved in wood in the 18th cent. by a Tyrolese sculptor.

The railway skirts the *Lake of Constance* as far as Rorschach. — 31¾ M. *Münsterlingen-Scherzingen* has a Benedictine nunnery (1711-16), now a cantonal hospital, and a lunatic asylum. — 34¼ M. *Altnau*. About 20 min. N.W. is *Landschlacht*, with early-Gothic wall-paintings in the St. Leonhards-Kapelle. — 35½ M. *Güttingen*, with a château. — 37¼ M. *Kesswil*; to the left, on the lake, the *Moosburg*. — 38 M. *Uttwil* (Bad Uttwil, 16 beds; Traube, 12 beds, P. from 7½ fr.), pleasantly situated.

40½ M. **Romanshorn.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Bodan*, 35 beds from 4, B. 1½, L. 4-5, S. 3-4 fr., with garden; *Bahnhof*, 28 beds from 4, B. 1½, L. 4-5, S. 3-4 fr., *Falken*, 14 beds from 4, L. 4, S. 3 fr., both well spoken of. — Confectioner. *Frischmuth*, Bahnhof-Strasse.

Romanshorn, a town with 6475 inhab., has a steamer connection with Friedrichshafen, Lindau, and Rorschach (comp. p. 31), and is

the junction for the railways to Zürich (R. 13) and to St. Gall and Rapperswil (R. 15).

46 M. **Arbon** (Bär, 36 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, P. from $8^1/_2$ fr.; Lindenhof, R. from 3, L. 3-4, P. from 8 fr.), an industrial town of 9400 inhab., on the site of the Roman *Arbor Felix*, with an old castle, a church of 1788 (choir of 1490), an historical museum in the 'Römerhof', and lake-baths. Motor post to Roggwil-Berg (p. 71) and St. Gall (p. 67; 9 M. in $^3/_4$ hr.; 2 fr.). — $47^3/_4$ M. *Horn* (Bad Horn, 50 beds from 3 fr.), with a château and baths.

$49^3/_4$ M. **Rorschach.** — Railway Stations: *Rorschach-Hafen* (good restaurant, with terrace, L. 3 fr. 30 c.), at the pier (p. 27), $^1/_4$ hr. W. of Rorschach-Bahnhof; *Rorschach-Bahnhof* (restaurant), where the lines from St. Gall (R. 14) and Romanshorn join that from Coire (R. 18). — Rack-and-pinion railway to Heiden, see p. 75.

Hotels (all near the Harbour Station). *Anker*, 55 beds from 4, L. 4, S. $3^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr., good; *Bodan*, 20 beds from $3^1/_2$ fr., B. 1 fr. 70 c., L. 4 fr.; *Schiff*, 40 beds from 3, L. $3\text{-}4^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; *Krone; Grüner Baum*, 28 beds from 3, L. $2^1/_2$, P. from $5^1/_2$ fr., plain but good; *Bahnhof*, 24 beds at 3-4 fr., B. 1 fr. 60 c., L. or D. 3 fr.; *Kurhaus Waldau*, on the lake, 60 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from 7 fr. — *Café Baier*, See-Str., near the harbour, with confectioner's. — Lake Baths 7 min. W. of the Harbour Station. — Post Office behind the Harbour Station.

Rorschach (1319′; 11,200 inhab.), an old harbour-town, is also a summer resort, frequented for its lake-baths. Quaint old houses with oriel windows, especially near the harbour in the principal street. The Rom. Cath. parish church has a ceiling painted by Andreas Brugger (1783). A large power-station and filtering installation supplies St. Gall with water from the Lake of Constance.

Excursions. Above Rorschach, up the Mariaberg-Str., is the ($^1/_4$ hr.) old monastery of **Mariaberg** (1444′), with beautiful late-Gothic cloisters of 1519, now a training-college for teachers. — Short of the monastery we follow first the Berghalden-Str. to the right and then a road to the left ascending the *Rorschacher Berg*, with its meadows and orchards, to the (20 min.) **St. Anna Schloss** (1864′), with a Roman tower, chapel, restaurant, and fine view (especially from the Inn zur Fernsicht, 10 min. above the chapel).

To the Martinstobel and Möttelischloss and back, 3 hrs. Railway to *St. Fiden* ($8^3/_4$ M.; p. 71). Below the station we take the road to *Neudorf* (brewery on the left), descend the high-road, and diverge to the right by the Heiden road into the **Martinstobel,** the gorge of the *Goldach*. Here, at the beginning of the 10th cent., the monk Notker composed his 'Media vita in morte sumus' upon seeing a man accidentally killed. We cross the gorge by the Martins-Brücke (1864′), then ascend the road to the left to *Untereggen* (2080′; Schäfle Inn), and descend the Goldach road until we join another road leading through a grassy dale past a large pond (1804′) to the right to the *Schloss Sulzberg* or *Möttelischloss*. A modern manor-house now stands alongside the ancient stronghold. View from the platform. Back to Rorschach through the *Witholz* ($^1/_2$ hr.). — To **Tübach,** amid fruit-trees, and the (1 hr.) *Ruhberg* (1460′; restaurant), 1 hr. W., or to the *Glinzburg* (1463′), near Steinach (restaurant), $^1/_4$ hr. farther on, both with views of the Lake of Constance. — By the 'Oberer Weg', with fine views, to **Wylen** (1 hr. E.; good inn), near the château of *Wartegg*, with its beautiful park. — Viâ *Staad* to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) the château of *Weinburg*, see p. 81. About $^1/_2$ hr. N.E. of Staad, near *Altenrhein*, on the Lake of Constance, is a new aircraft factory.

10. From Schaffhausen to Zürich.

A. Viâ Eglisau.

Swiss Federal Railway (being electrified), 29¾ M. in 1-1½ hr. (7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.).

Road, 29¼ M. — 1¾ M. *Neuhausen* (1362′; p. 29). — 12½ M. *Eglisau* (1289′; see below). — 23 M. *Kloten* (1444′). — 26¾ M. *Örlikon* (1460′; p. 62). — 29¼ M. *Zürich* (1342′; p. 39).

Schaffhausen, see p. 27. — The line skirts the Kasino Promenade (to the right, on a higher level, the German line to Waldshut, see p. 26) and soon approaches the Rhine. — 1¾ M. *Neuhausen* (Schweizer Bahnhof; p. 29). The line after threading a short tunnel below the village of Neuhausen affords a fine *View of the Falls of the Rhine to the left. Beyond a second tunnel the train quits the river and, for a short distance, runs through Baden territory. — 3¾ M. *Altenburg*, station for the Zürich village of *Rheinau*, which lies 1¼ M. to the S.E., on a peninsula of the left bank of the Rhine. On an island in the river is the former Benedictine abbey of Rheinau, founded in the 9th cent. and dissolved in 1862, now a lunatic asylum. The fine baroque church dates from 1710. — 5½ M. *Jestetten*, with an old castle, and (8 M.) *Lottstetten* are both in Baden. — Recrossing the Swiss frontier, we reach (10 M.) *Rafz* (1401′) and (11¾ M.) *Hüntwangen-Wil*, and cross the deep valley of the Rhine by a viaduct (500 yds. long; height 194′) to (13 M.) **Eglisau** (1289′), junction for the Bâle-Stein-Winterthur line (R. 5). On the right bank of the Rhine (dammed here for the power-station mentioned on p. 19) lies the ancient little town of Eglisau (Krone; Hirschen), long visible from the train and situated 10 min. E. of the station. — 16¾ M. **Bülach** (1414′; Kopf; Kreuz), a town of 3240 inhab., where the Winterthur line again separates from the Zürich line (p. 19). Branch-line to Baden (16¾ M.; p. 20). — 21¼ M. *Oberglatt*.

Branch-line N.W. to (6¾ M.) *Niederweningen*, viâ (3 M.) *Dielsdorf* (1417′), 20 min. E. of the little town of **Regensberg** (2021′; Krone), on the E. spur of the Lägern (p. 22). The old castle is now an institution for boys of weak intellect.

The line skirts the *Glatt*. — 26 M. *Örlikon*. Thence to (29¾ M.) *Zürich*, see p. 62.

B. Viâ Winterthur.

Federal Railway, 35½ M. in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (8 fr. 55, 6 fr., 4 fr. 30 c.).

From Schaffhausen to (1¾ M.) *Neuhausen*, see above. — The line diverges to the left from that viâ Eglisau, passes through a long cutting, and crosses the Rheinfall-Brücke (p. 29; glimpse of the rapids to the right). It then threads a tunnel under Schloss Laufen.

3 M. **Dachsen** (1303′; Hotel Bahnhof) lies ¼ hr. S. of Schloss Laufen (comp. p. 29). As the train proceeds it affords pleasing views (r.) of the green Rhine in its deep and narrow channel enclosed by wooded banks.

ZÜRICH
1:14.000
ZÜRICHSEE
409 m
Scheidegg-Str.
Scheidegg-Str.
Villa Wesendonck
Gabler
Schulhs.
Unt. Bürgli
Ober
Bürgli
Bellaria-Str.
Kuppeli-G.
Muraltengut
Eingang
Belvoir-Park
Richard Str.
Wagner
Lavater
Alfred
Schule
Strand-Bad
Mythen-Quai
Tennisplatz
Hafen
Frauenbad
Männerbad
Seefeld-Quai
Seefeld-Quai
Bellerive
Dufourstr.
Klausstr.
Tiefenbrunnen
Wollishofen
Thalwil
S
N.
A
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C
1
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6

6¼ M. *Marthalen.* Before (10½ M.) *Andelfingen* (1332′; Löwe Inn), with its old castle, we cross the *Thur.* — Near Winterthur opens the broad valley of the *Töss.*

18¾ M. *Winterthur,* and thence to (35½ M.) *Zürich,* see pp. 63, 62.

11. Zürich and its Environs.

Railway Stations. Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. H I 3, 4; restaurant, L. 3½-4½ fr., good), ¼ hr. from the lake (hotel-omnibus 1-3 fr. per pers.; cabs, see p. 41). The hotel-servants, who are not admitted to the platform, deposit luggage in the waiting-rooms, whence it is conveyed to the train by the railway-porters (50 c. per piece, additional pieces under 44 lb. 20, over 44 lb. 30 c. more). Suburban stations for the railways on the left and right banks of the lake, see pp. 53; 55. Station for the Uetliberg and Sihltal line, see pp. 52, 53.

Steamers start from the Bahnhof-Str. (Pl. D E 4, Bürkli-Platz), Uto-Quai (Pl. D E 5), Seefeld-Quai (Pl. C 5), and Zürichhorn (Pl. A 6).

Air Services (see p. xx). The aerodrome is at Dübendorf (p. 62), 7½ M. to the N.E. of Zürich, whither passengers are conveyed by motor-car from the Hotel National (see below) 1 hr. before the flight, and which is served also by a motor post from the Haupt-Bahnhof (25 min.; 2 fr.). Tickets are obtained in the larger travel bureaux.

Hotels (comp. p. xxi). By the Lake: *Baur au Lac* (Pl. a; E 3), Tal-Str. 1, first-class, with a large garden, 250 beds from 10-12, B. 2½, L. 8, D. 10, P. from 21-25 fr.; **Eden au Lac* (Pl. ed; D 5), Uto-Quai 45, 100 beds from 8-9, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 8, P. from 17-19 fr. — *Goldener Stern* (Pl. st; E 5), Theater-Str. 22, not far from the lake, 30 beds at 3½-4, B. 1½ fr., L. 2 fr. 50 c., D. 2½, P. from 10 fr., plain.

Near the Station. **Victoria* (Pl. c; H 3), Bahnhof-Platz 9, 100 beds from 8, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 8, P. from 20-22 fr.; **National* (Pl. d; H 3), Bahnhof-Platz 7, 140 beds from 6, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 fr.; **Habis-Royal* (Pl. g; H 3), Bahnhof-Platz 11, 140 beds from 5½, B. 2, L. or D. 5½, P. from 14 fr.; **St. Gotthard* (Pl. k; H 3), Bahnhof-Str. 87. 200 beds from 5, B. 2, L. or D. 5½, P. from 15 fr.; **Central* (Pl. o; H 4), near the Bahnhof-Brücke, with café, 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 14 fr.; *Monopol-Simplon* (Pl. si; H 3), Schützengasse 16, 90 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 12 fr., good; *Merkur* (Pl. m; H 4), Schützengasse 1, 60 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3, P. from 12½ fr.; *Stadthof & Post Hotel* (Pl. n and i; H 3, 4), Waisenhaus-Str., 140 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 12 fr., well spoken of; *Hôtel du Parc*, Schweizergasse 4 (Pl. H 3), 25 beds from 6. B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 13 fr.; *Locarno*, Beatengasse 8 (Pl. H 3); *Metzgerbräu* (Pl. y; H 3, 4), Beatengasse 13; *Schützen* (Pl. sc; H 3), Schützengasse 3, 28 beds from 4½, B. 1½ fr., L. or D. 3 fr. 30 c., P. from 12 fr. — *Ticino* (Pl. v; H 4), Beatengasse 9, *Commercio*, Schützengasse 8 (Pl. H 3), 46 beds from 4½ fr., B. 1 fr. 60 c., L. 3, S. 2½, P. from 12 fr., both frequented by Italians.

In the Town. **Savoy-Baur en Ville* (Pl. f; F 3), Parade-Platz, first-class, 110 beds from 7½, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16-18 fr.; **City-Exelsior* (Pl. h; G 3), Sihl-Str. 7, 110 beds from 7, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14-16 fr.; **Carlton-Elite* (Pl. el; F G 3), Bahnhof-Str. 41, in the courtyard. 100 beds from 8, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 17 fr. — *Limmathof* (Pl. q; H 4), near the Bahnhof-Brücke, 90 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 3½, P. from 11½ fr.; *Schiff* (Pl. p; G 4), Limmat-Quai 10, 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 12 fr.; *Pfauen* (Pl. t; F 6), Heim-Platz, 20 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 9 fr.; *Seehof* (Pl. s; F 4, 5), Schifflände 28, 22 B. from 4, B. 1½, L. 2½, S. 2, P. from 8 fr.

HOTELS ON THE ZÜRICHBERG (p. 51). **Dolder Grand-Hôtel*, first-class, 220 beds from 9, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 9, P. from 19 fr., motor-car from the Haupt-Bahnhof 3-5 fr.; *Waldhaus Dolder*, 80 beds from 7, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 15 fr.; *Sonnenberg*, at the foot of the hill, with restaurant and view, 60 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, S. 4½, P. from 12 fr. — *Kurhaus Zürichberg*, 3 min. from the terminus of tram No. 5, 80 beds from 3 fr. 20 c., P. 6-7½ fr., well spoken of, *Kurhaus Rigiblick*, 27 beds, same prices, both temperance. — HOTELS ON THE UETLIBERG, see p. 52.

HOSPICES (Protestant; comp. p. xxi). *Glockenhof* (Pl. G 3), Sihl-Str. 31-33, 100 beds at 4½-8, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 3½, P. 11-15 fr., *Augustinerhof* (Pl. z; F 3), St. Peter-Str. 8, 90 beds at 4-5½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, S. 3, P. 9½-11 fr., both good.

Pensions. *Rittershaus*, Ebel-Str. 29, W. of the Dolder-Park, 35 beds, P. from 12 fr.; *Tiefenau*, Steinwies-Str. 8 (Pl. F 6), 37 beds, *Dolderburg*, Dolder-Str. 96, 25 beds, at both P. from 11 fr.; *Andrea*, Falken-Str. 6 (Pl. D 5), 20 beds, *Baerwolf*, Schmelzberg-Str. (Pl. I 6), 25 beds, *Beau-Site*, Dufour-Str. 40 (Pl. C D 5, 6), 22 beds, *Florhof*, Florhofgasse 4 (Pl. G 5), 30 beds; *Neptun*, Seefeld-Str. 15 (Pl. C D 5, 6), 35 beds, *Sternwarte*, Hoch-Str. 37 (Pl. I K 6), 30 beds, *Tschannen*, Stampfenbach-Platz 3 (Pl. I 4), at these seven P. from 10 fr.

Restaurants. **Huguenin*, Bahnhof-Str. 39 (Pl. E-H 3; first floor), L. 6, D. 7 fr., first-class; *Kursaal Palais Henneberg*, Alpen-Quai (Pl. D 3); **Voegeli*, in the court of Zentral-Hof No. 18 (Pl. F 3, 4), with seats in the open air; **Orsini*, Waaggasse 3, near the Münster-Hof (Pl. F 4), L. 5, D. 6 fr.; *Café Esplanade* (see below); *Hotel St. Gotthard* (p. 39); *Carlton-Elite*, with a 'Tessiner-Stube' (p. 39); *Kronenhalle*, Rämi-Str. 4, near the Bellevue-Platz (Pl. E 4, 5), L. 3 or 4½ fr.; *Zunfthaus zur Saffran* (p. 46), Rathaus-Quai 24 (Pl. F 4), L. 4, S. 3 fr.; *Café Metropol* (see below), L. 3½ or 4 fr.; *Passage-Café* (p. 41), L. or D. 3-6 fr.; *Wiener Café* (p. 41), L. 3 fr. 20 or 3 fr. 70 c.; *Zunfthaus zur Waag* (p. 45), Münster-Hof 8 (Pl. F 4); *Zunfthaus zur Zimmerleuten* (p. 46), Rathaus-Quai 10 (Pl. F 4), L. or D. 3 fr.; *Roter Ochse*, Wein-Platz (Pl. F G 4); *Museum*, Schützengasse 10 (Pl. H 3), L. from 2 fr. 30 c.; *Du Nord*, Bahnhof-Platz 1 (Pl. H 3), beer room below and restaurant above, L. 2-3¾ fr.; *Hotels Ticino* (p. 39) and *Commercio* (p. 39), both with Italian cookery. — *Cafe Wespi*, Bahnhof Str. 83, frequented for lunch, with a delicatessen shop, L. 3 fr. — VEGETARIAN RESTAURANTS. *Vegetarierheim*, Sihl-Str. 28 (Pl. G 2, 3; *Thalysia*, Holbein-Str. 25 (Pl. D 6). — TEMPERANCE RESTAURANTS (L. or D. 60 c.-2 fr. 10 c.) at Seidengasse 7 (Pl. G H 3); in the grounds behind the Swiss National Museum (Pl. I 3); and near Stadelhofen station (Pl. E 5).

Garden-Restaurants. *Tonhalle* (Pl. D E 3; p. 44), on the Alpen-Quai, L. 5 fr., concerts on summer afternoons and evenings 1-1½ fr.; *Kursaal Belvoir Park* (Pl. B 2; p. 44), L. 5-6 fr., entrances in the See-Str. (tram No. 7), the Lavater-Str., and the Mythen-Quai; *Casino Zürichhorn* (Pl. A 6; p. 45), L. 3½ fr.; *Bauschänzli*, on the Bauschanze (Pl. E 4), L. or D. 3 fr.; *Drahtschmidli* (Pl. K 3).

Beer. *Kropf*, In Gassen 16 (Pl. F 3), L. 2 fr. 20 or 3 fr. 20 c; *Strohhof*, Augustinergasse 3 (Pl. G 3, with garden, L. 2½ or 4, S. 2½ fr.; *Franziskaner*, corner of Stüssihofstatt and Niederdorf-Str. (Pl. G H 4), L. 2 fr. 20 or 3 fr. 20, S. 2 fr. 20 c.; *Hotel Metzgerbräu* (p. 39), L. or D. 2 fr. 30 c.; *Zeughauskeller*, Waaggasse 6, near the Parade-Platz (Pl. F 3; L. 2-2½ fr.). — **Wine.** *Thalhäuser's Restaurant*, Waaggasse 1 (Pl. F 3), L. 3½ fr.; *Veltliner Keller*, Schlüsselgasse 8 (first floor), below the Peters-Kirche, to the E. (Pl. F 4), hot dishes; *Oepfelchammer*, Rindermarkt 12 (Pl. G 4, 5, first floor (to the right, the old Oepfelchammer, once frequented by Gottfried Keller), L. 2 fr. 60 c. and 4 fr., S. 4 fr.; *Walliser Weinstube*, Limmat-Quai 14 (Pl. G H 4), corner of Weingasse; *Bodega*, Fraumünster-Str. 15 (Pl. E F 4); *Hungaria*, Beatengasse 11 (Pl. H 3).

Cafés. *Huguenin*, Bahnhof-Str. 39 (Pl. E H 3, ground-floor (restaurant, see above); *Esplanade*, Uto Quai, near the theatre (Pl. D 5); *Metropol*,

Stadthaus-Quai 11 (Pl. E F 4; restaurant, see p. 40); *Odeon*, Bellevue-Platz (Pl. E 5); *Mercatorium*, Bahnhof-Str. 51; *Wiener Café*, Bahnhof-Str. 81, corner of Schweizer Gasse (Pl. H 3; restaurant, see p. 40); *Passage*, Bahnhof-Str. 57 (restaurant, see p. 40). — **Confectioners.** *Huguenin*, see p. 40; *Sprüngli*, Parade-Platz (Pl. F 3); *Künzli*, Bahnhof-Platz 5 (Pl. H 3), with tea-room on the first floor; *Café Mercatorium*, see above; *Lehner*, Bahnhof-Platz 1, with tea-room; *Gfeller*, Seidengasse 20 (Pl. G H 3); *Kipfer*, Pelikan-Str. 8 (Pl. F G 2, 3).

Tramways (20-40 c.; considerable reduction for 20 tickets purchased together). Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 20, and 21 pass the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. H I 3, 4). — **1** (white boards). From *Burgwies* (beyond Pl. D 6) viâ the Kunsthaus (Pl. F 5), Haupt-Bahnhof, Parade-Platz, and Giesshübel to *Albisgütli* (beyond Pl. C 1; p. 52). — **2** (red boards). From *Rehalp* (beyond Pl. D 6; p. 53) viâ Burgwies, Bellevue-Platz, and Parade-Platz, to *Letzigraben* (beyond Pl. G 1). — **3** (green boards). From the *Klus-Platz* viâ Römerhof (beyond Pl. E 6; Dolder tramway, see p. 51), Kunsthaus, Haupt-Bahnhof, and Heuried to *Triemli* (beyond Pl. G 1). — **4** (violet boards). From *Tiefenbrunnen* (beyond Pl. B 6; p. 55) viâ the Bellevue-Platz, Rathaus, Haupt-Bahnhof, and Museum-Str. (Pl. I 3, 4) to the *Nord-Brücke* (beyond Pl. K 2). — **5** (brown boards). From *Allmend-Fluntern* on the Zürichberg (beyond Pl. H 6) viâ the Kunsthaus, Bellevue-Platz, Parade-Platz, Sihl-Brücke (Pl. G 2), and Wiedikon station to *Heuried* (beyond Pl. G 1). — **6** (yellow boards). From *Fluntern Church* (beyond Pl. H 6) viâ the Technical Academy (Pl. H 5), Haupt-Bahnhof, and Militär-Str. (Pl. H I 2-1) to the *Goods Station*. — **7** (black boards). From the *Schaffhauser Strasse* (beyond Pl. K 4) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof, Parade-Platz, Enge station (Pl. D 1; p. 53), and Belvoir Park (Pl. B 2) to *Morgental* (Wollishofen, beyond Pl. A 1, 2, p. 53). — **8** (red boards). From the *Feld-Strasse* (beyond Pl. H 1), viâ Selnau station (Pl. F 1), Parade-Platz, Bellevue-Platz, Kunsthaus, and Universitäts-Str. (Pl. I K 5) to the *Rigi District Cable Tramway* (see below). — **9** (yellow boards). From *Höngg* (beyond Pl. K 2) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof, Limmat-Quai, Bellevue-Platz, Kreuz-Platz, Römerhof (beyond Pl. E 6), Klus-Platz, Kunsthaus, and Bellevue-Platz to *Enge Station* (Pl. D 1; p. 53). — **10** (white boards). From *Tiefenbrunnen* (beyond Pl. B 6; p. 55) viâ the Bellevue-Platz, Parade-Platz, Haupt-Bahnhof, Technical Academy, and Rigi District Cable Tramway (see below) to the *Irchel-Strasse* (beyond Pl. K 5). — **11** (yellow boards). From *Albisrieden* (beyond Pl. G 1) viâ the Badener Str. and Haupt-Bahnhof to the *Schaffhausener Strasse* (beyond Pl. K 4). — **20.** (suburban line; violet boards). From the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. H I 3, 4) viâ the Badener Str., *Altstetten* (beyond Pl. G 1; p. 23), and *Schlieren* (p. 23; branch-line to Weiningen) to *Dietikon* (p. 63). — **21** (supplementary line, running in the morning, afternoon, and evening on week-days only; red and white boards). From the *Rigi District Cable Railway* (see below) viâ the Technical Academy (Pl. H 5), Haupt-Bahnhof, Parade-Platz, and Selnau station (Pl. F 1) back to the *Haupt-Bahnhof*.

Örlikon Tramway (green cars): from the Bahnhof-Quai (Pl. H I 4) viâ Unterstrass and Milchbuck to Örlikon (beyond Pl. K 4; p. 62; 1/4 hr., 45 c.); thence N. to *Seebach* (55 c.) and *Glattbrugg* (70 c.), and E. to *Schwamendingen* (60 c.).

Cable Tramways. *Zürichberg Tramway* from the Bahnhof-Brücke (1355′; Pl. H 4) to the Technical Academy (1480′; Pl. H 5), every 2 1/2 min.; 10 c. — *Dolder Tramway* from Römerhof (1476′, trams Nos. 3 and 9) to the Waldhaus Dolder (1798′; p. 51) in 5 min.; fare 40, down 20, there and back 60 c. — *Rigi District Cable Tramway* from the N. end of the Universitäts-Str. (Pl. I K 5; tram Nos. 8, 10, and 21) to the Germania-Str., every 5 min. in 3 min.; fare 20, down 10 c.

Cabs (every 2 min. waiting 10 c.; 22 lb. luggage free, 110 lb. 25 c.). Motor Cabs: 1 fr., plus 10 c. per 142 m. for 1-2 pers., per 125 m. for 3-4 pers. or at night (10 p.m.-6 a.m.) for 1-4 pers., and per 100 m. for

5-6 pers. (day or night). — Small Motor Cabs ('Klein-Taxi'): 1 fr., plus 10 c. per 200 m. for 1-2 pers., per 166 m. for 3-4 pers., and per 125 m. at night for 1-4 persons. — Horse Cabs: 10 c. for 1-2 pers. up to 170 m., 3-4 pers. up to 125 m., at night 1-4 pers. up to 100 m.; uphill, 1 fr. for 1-2 pers. up to 330 m. (every 110 m. more 10 c.), or 3-4 pers. up to 300 m. (every 100 m. more 10 c.), at night 1 fr. up to 230 m. (every 77 m. more 10 c.); additional charge of 1 fr.

Circular Drives, starting from the Werdmühle-Platz (Pl. G H 3) and from Bahnhof-Str. 33 (Thos. Cook & Son; see below), 6 fr. for 1½-2 hrs. Also longer excursions.

Steamers on the lake, see p. 53. — **Rowing Boats** 1-3 fr. per hour. — **Sailing Boats** 4-5 fr. per hour; boatman 2 fr. per hour. — **Motor Boats** according to agreement.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D 5), Uto-Quai, for operas and operettas, performances daily, except Mon., from Sept. to May; *Schauspielhaus* (formerly *Pfauen-Theater*; Pl. F 6), Heim-Platz, comedies and dramas. — *Corso-Theater* (Pl. E 5), Theater-Str., varieties and operettas; *Mascotte Cabaret*, in the same theatre. — Concerts in winter in the *Tonhalle* (Pl. D E 3).

Baths. Swimming-baths in the lake at the Bürkli-Platz (Pl. E 4), near the suburb of Enge (Pl. C 3), and the Uto-Quai (Pl. C 5); for ladies at the Mythen-Quai (Pl. B 3), Uto-Quai (Pl. C 5), and in the Limmat, below the Bauschanze (Pl. E F 4); *Strand-Bad* (Pl. A 2, 3) at the S. end of the Mythen-Quai. — Hot Baths: *Bad Mühlebach*, Mühlebach-Str. 70 (Pl. D 6); *Bade-Anstalt Mühlegasse*, opposite the Central Library (Pl. G 5); *Adlerburg*, Gottfried-Keller-Str. 3, in the Stadelhofer-Platz (Pl. E 5).

General Post Office (Pl. E F 4), Kappeler Gasse, week-days 7.30 (in winter 7.45)-12.30 & 1.30-6.30 (6.45 in winter), closed on Sundays. Telegraph and telephone office always open. — Branch-office at the Haupt-Bahnhof.

Travel Bureaux. *Thos. Cook & Son*, Bahnhof-Str. 33 (Pl. H-E 3); *American Express Co.*, Bahnhof-Str. 79; *Kuoni*, Bahnhof-Platz 7, corner of Bahnhof-Str.; *Lloyd Reisebureau Meiss & Co.*, Bahnhof-Str. 10; *Hapag Reisebureau H. Attenberger*, Bahnhof-Str. 90; *Schweiz-Italien* (C.I.T.), Bahnhof-Str. 80; *International Sleeping Car Co.*, Bahnhof-Str. 53.

Inquiry Office, Urania-Str. 7 (Pl. G 3, 4), week-days 8-12.15 & 1.15-6 (4 on Sat.).

Shops. Industrial Art: *Verkaufsgenossenschaft der Zürcher Frauenzentrale*, Tal-Str. 18 (Pl. E F 3). — Travelling and Sports Requisites: *Fritsch & Co.*, Bahnhof-Str. 63; *D. Denzler Söhne*, Bellevue-Platz (Pl. E 4, 5); *Och*, Bahnhof Str. 56-58. — Photographic Materials: *Carl Pfann*, in the Hotel National (Pl. d; H 3); *Zulauf*, Bahnhof-Str. 61; *H. F. Goshawk*, Bahnhof-Str. 37.

Consulates-General. *British*, Bahnhof-Str. 16 (Pl. H-E 3); *American*, Bahnhof-Str. 38.

English Church (*St. Andrew's*; Englische Kapelle, Pl. E 6), Hohe Promenade; services at 8, 10.30, and (1st & 3rd Sun.) 11.30 a.m.

Golf Course (9 holes), near the Dolder Grand-Hôtel (p. 52).

Festivals. *Sechseläuten*, the festival of spring, takes place on a Monday in April, with a procession of the guilds and the burning of a guy representing winter ('Boogg'); *Knabenschiessen*, a shooting festival, is held in the Schutzenhaus Albisgüth (p. 52) in the autumn.

Times of Admission.

Archæological Collection (p. 48): free on Tues. & Fri., 2-5, and on the 1st and 3rd Sun. of the month, 10-12; at other times 1 fr.

Botanic Garden (p. 51): Sun. 8-12, week-days 7-12 & 2-7 (in winter 8-12 & 2-4), free.

Central Library (p. 48): reading-room open on week-days 9-12 & 1.30-7 (5 on Sat.); the Zwingli Museum and the Gottfried-Keller Room are open on Sat. 2-4, free, and on Tues. & Thurs. 10-12, 1 fr.

Engravings, Collection of (p. 48), Sun. 11-12, week-days 2-5, free.
Ethnological Collection (p. 48), Mon. & Wed. 2-5, free, Tues. & Thurs. 2-5, 1 fr.
Gross-Münster (p. 45), week-days in summer 6-12 & 2-6 (sacristan, Kirchgasse 13); organ-recital on Mon. 6-7 p.m., 1 fr.
Industrial Art Museum (p. 51), daily, 10-12 & 2-6 (Sun. 2-5), free in the afternoon and on Sun., at other times 50 c. Library, week-days 10-12 & 4-8 (5-7 on Sat.), free.
Kunsthaus (p. 46), daily, except Mon., 10-12 & 2-5 (4 in winter), 1½ fr., free on Sun. afternoon; collection free on Sun. morning & Wed. afternoon, exhibition 1 fr. Adm. (20 c. extra) to the *Goldsmiths' Work* in the Landolthaus (p. 47) on Sun. 10-12 and Wed. & Sat. 2-4.
Mineralogical and Petrographical Collection (p. 48), Sun. 10-12, at other times apply to the caretaker (entrance Sonnegg-Str. 5).
Pestalozzianum (p. 51), Tues.-Sat. 10-12 & 2-4, Sun. 2-4, free.
Railway Museum (p. 51), Mon., Wed., & Sat., 10-12 & 2-4, free.
Swiss National Museum (p. 49), daily, except Mon., 10-12 & 2-5 (4 on Sat. and in winter), 1 fr. in the morning, free in the afternoon; closed on public holidays but open the following Mon., 10-12 & 2-4. — *Hallwil Collection* (p. 51), Wed. & Fri. 2-4, free; Tues., Thurs., Sat., & Sun. 10-12, free to those visiting the Swiss National Museum.
Swiss Social Museum (p. 51), Mon., Tues., Wed., & Fri. 10-12, 50 c.; Sat. 2-5 and Sun. 10-12, free.
Urania (Pl. G 3; public observatory), daily 10-12.30 & 2.30-12 p.m.; adm. 50 c., at night 1 fr.
Zoological Museum (p. 48), Tues. & Thurs. 2-6 (1.30-5 in winter), 1 fr., Wed. & Sat. 2-6 (1.30-5 in winter), free.

Chief Attractions (1 day). Bahnhof-Strasse and Bürkli-Platz, Alpen-Quai, Kunsthaus, to the Bahnhof-Brücke viâ the Rathaus and Limmat-Quai, Swiss National Museum. — Excursions: Uetliberg (best towards evening), steamer to Rapperswil.

Zürich (lake 1342′, observatory 1542′), the capital of the canton and the largest and most important town in Switzerland, with 222,000 inhab. in 1928, lies on both banks at the N. end of the lake, on the rapid green *Limmat*, which divides it into the *'Grosse Stadt'* on the right, and the *'Kleine Stadt'* on the left bank. On the W. side flows the *Sihl*, unimportant except in spring, which falls into the Limmat at the Platzspitz (p. 49). Zürich is one of the busiest manufacturing towns in the country; silk is the staple product, but the cotton-mills, machine-works (Escher-Wyss & Cie, founded in 1830, is the oldest in Switzerland), and iron-foundries are likewise important. — The town has been divided into eight districts: 1. *Innere Stadt;* 2. *Enge, Wollishofen, Leimbach;* 3. *Wiedikon;* 4. *Ausser-Sihl;* 5. *Industrie-Quartier;* 6. *Unterstrass, Oberstrass, Wipkingen;* 7. *Fluntern, Hottingen,* upper part of *Hirslanden;* 8. Lower part of *Hirslanden, Riesbach.*

In prehistoric times lacustrine villages lay at the efflux of the Limmat from the Lake of Zürich, and subsequently colonies of Celtic Helvetians arose on both banks of the river. These developed during the second half of the 1st cent. A.D. into the *Turicum* of the Romans, which occupied the site of the present Lindenhof. In the 5th cent. the Alemanni overthrew the Roman dominion and colonized the district of the later canton of Zürich. Zürich owed its prosperity in the early middle ages to the favour of the Carlovingians, whose castle stood on the right bank of the Limmat, near the former Wasser-Kirche. A free town of the Empire in

1218, Zürich had gradually expanded, especially on the right bank of the river, where it now reached to the Hirschen-Graben on the E. and to the Rämi-Strasse on the S. Under the statesmanship of the knight *Rudolf Brun* the guilds were admitted in 1336 to a share in the town government, and in 1351 Zürich joined the Swiss Confederation. As the home of *Ulrich Zwingli* it was the focus of the Reformation in Switzerland. It was also famous for its learning, becoming a centre of Swiss intellectual life and producing in the following centuries numbers of distinguished men. In 1830 the aristocratic government of Zürich was put on a liberal basis, and in 1869 was transformed into a pure democracy.

In the Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. H 3; trams, see p. 41) a fountain with a bronze statue, by Kissling, of *Dr. Alfred Escher* (d. 1882), the statesman and pioneer of the St. Gotthard Railway, was erected in 1889. To the N. is the Swiss National Museum (see p. 49).

The Bahnhof-Strasse (Pl. H-E 3), the chief thoroughfare of the town, with numerous banks and shops, leads S. to the lake. On the right, in the Linth-Escher-Platz, is the *Linth-Escher-Schule*, with a statue of *Heinrich Pestalozzi* (comp. p. 20) by Siegwart (1899); on the left, the *Urania* (p. 43), with a tower 130′ high, and the new *Municipal Buildings* (Pl. G H 3, 4), connected by an overhead bridge. The first municipal building contains oil-paintings by Augusto Giacometti (1923-26) in the vestibule (entrance on the Limmat side). - Side-streets lead to the left to the shady *Lindenhof* (Pl. G 3, 4), the site of the Roman castrum (p. 43), and to the *Peters-Kirche* (Pl. F 4), with a baroque nave of 1706, where Lavater (d. 1801) was pastor for 23 years (grave on the N. side). The Wein-Platz (Pl. F G 4), E. of the Peters-Kirche, contains the *Weinbauer-Brunnen* (1909).

The Bürkli-Platz (Pl. E 4) is on the lake (band in summer on Sun. 10.30-11.45 a.m.), with gardens and the *Geiser-Brunnen*, designed by Brüllmann (1911). Splendid *View across the lake of the snowy Alps: to the left, the broad Glärnisch; at the back of the Linthal the Bifertenstock and the Tödi, in front of these the Clariden; then the double-peaked Scheerhorn: in the foreground the Mythen; farther to the right the two Windgällen and above the gap between the Kaiserstock and the Ross-Stock, the sharp pyramid of the Bristenstock; above the Albis, to the left of the Uetliberg, the Uri-Rotstock and, farther away, the Engelberg Alps.

The Alpen-Quai (Pl. D 3), with pleasant promenades, skirts the lake to the S.W. of the Bürkli-Platz. To the right is the *Tonhalle* (Pl. D E 3; concerts, see p. 40), built in 1893-95. The Alpen Quai is continued to the S. by the *Mythen-Quai* (Pl. B C 2), on the left of which are the Arboretum, a plantation with a bird-house, and lake-baths. The **Belvoir Park** (Pl. B 2; p. 40; tram No. 7), above the Mythen-Quai, contains old trees, a water-lily pond, and sub-tropical plants.

Above Enge station (Pl. D 1) rises *Enge Church* (Pl. C D 1), built by Bluntschli in 1892-91, with a dome and a detached campanile. Next to the former *Villa Wesendonk* (Pl. B 1; now the Villa Rieter; no adm.) was

the 'Asyl auf dem Grünen Hügel', a cottage inhabited in 1857-58 by Richard Wagner.

To the E. of the Bürkli-Platz the **Quai-Brücke** (Pl. E 4) constructed in 1883, crosses the Limmat near its issue from the lake to reach the Bellevue-Platz (Pl. E 4, 5), on the right bank. An inscription on Stadelhofer-Strasse No. 23 (Pl. E 5), a little farther E., states that *Conrad Ferdinand Meyer* lived here at the beginning of his poetical career, in 1857-62. — The E. bank of the lake is bordered by the *Uto-Quai* (Pl. C D 5), leading from the Bellevue-Platz past the *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D 5; 1890-91), and the Seefeld-Quai, which terminates at the (20 min.) **Zürichhorn Park** (Pl. A 6; trams Nos. 4 and 10, stopping-place Hornbach-Str., with a restaurant, view-indicator, and a monument to the writer and the composer of the Swiss national anthem, Leonhard Widmer (d. 1868) and Alberich Zwyssig (d. 1854), by Franz Wanger.

The Stadthaus-Quai (Pl. E F 4), starting from the Quai-Brücke (see above), skirts the left bank of the Limmat to the N. Below the bridge (r.) is the *Bauschanze* (Pl. E 4; restaurant, see p. 40), a small island, shaded with trees and connected by a bridge with the Stadthaus-Quai, on which stand the *General Post Office* (Pl. E F 4; 1895-98) and the *Stadthaus* (Pl. F 4), by Gull (1898-1900). — The square called the Münsterhof (Pl. F 4) contains the *Fraumünster-Kirche*, erected in the 12-14th cent. and restored in 1912. No. 8, on the W. side of the square, is the *Zunfthaus zur Waag* (restaurant, see p. 40), a guild-house built in 1637 and altered in 1778; No. 20, on the E. side, near the Münster-Brücke, is the *Zunfthaus zur Meise*, erected by David Morf in 1752-57.

The next bridge below the Quai-Brücke is the four-arched **Münster-Brücke** (Pl. F 4), forming with the Fraumünster-Kirche (see above), the Wasser-Kirche (see below), and the Gross-Münster towering above them a pretty picture of old Zürich.

On the right bank of the Limmat, close to the Münster-Brücke, is the *Wasser-Kirche* (Pl. F 4), dating from 1479-84 and now a warehouse. The bronze statue by H. Natter (1885) in front of the church (l.) represents *Zwingli* (Pl. F 4), pastor of the Gross-Münster from 1519 till his death in 1531 (comp. p. 103).

The Romanesque **Gross-Münster** (Pl. F 4), to which a flight of steps leads, was erected in the 12-13th centuries. The upper stories of the towers are late-Gothic, and in 1782 they were crowned with helmet-shaped tops. On the S. tower, facing the Limmat, is enthroned Charlemagne (he is said to have founded the chapter school). In the N. transept is a simple monument to Burgomaster Waldmann, who was executed in 1489. Adm. and organ-recitals, see p. 43. The Romanesque cloisters, thoroughly restored in 1851, are shown by the porter of the adjacent girls' school, in the grounds of which they are now enclosed. The house in which Zwingli lived

is No. 13 in the Kirchgasse (Pl. F 5), to the E.; hence he set out with the Zürich forces to Kappel (p. 103).

The *Rathaus-Quai* (Pl. F 4) leads N. along the Limmat from the Wasser-Kirche. The *Zunfthaus zur Zimmerleuten* (No. 10; restaurant, see p. 40) dates from 1709. We next pass the *Zunfthaus zum Rüden* (Pl. F 4), remodelled in 1660, once the seat of the *Constaffel*, the old council of patrician burghers and clerics. The *Zunfthaus zur Saffran* (No. 24; 1719-23) has a beautiful room on the first floor (restaurant, see p. 40). The **Rathaus** (Pl. F 4), to the S. of the *Rathaus-Brücke* (Pl. G 4), is a ponderous freestone building of 1693-98, in the late-Renaissance style, with ornate plastic decorations and the council-rooms of the cantonal and municipal authorities; the porch contains a marble bust of *Gottfried Keller*, the Swiss novelist, who took part in the administration of the canton from 1861 to 1876 (p. 48). — To the left in the Limmat-Quai (Pl. G H 4), the N. prolongation of the Rathaus-Quai, is the *Fleischhalle* (meat-market; 1864). The Stüssihofstatt, a square a little to the E., contains the *Stüssi-Brunnen* (16th cent.). *Gottfried Keller* spent his youth (1821-48) at the 'Haus zur Sichel', Rinder-Markt 9 (Pl. G 4, 5), to the E. of the square, and the 'Haus zum Goldenen Winkel', Neumarkt 27 (Pl. G 5), still farther E., was his birthplace in 1819 (comp. p. 48).

From the Quai-Brücke we ascend the Rämi-Strasse (Pl. E-H 5, 6) to the E., then to the right by the **Hohe Promenade** (Pl. E 5, 6), an avenue of limes laid out in 1784, with the bust of *Nägeli* (d. 1836), the composer. Beautiful view (best by morning-light) from the little temple at the end.

On the Heimplatz is a monument to the promoter of folk-song, *Ignaz Heim* (d. 1880).

The ***Kunsthaus** (Pl. F 5), erected in 1907-10 by Karl Moser for the Zürich Society of Arts, is connected with the Landolthaus (p. 47) by an intermediate building (1924-25). It contains an important collection of pictures and sculptures, principally modern, by Swiss, German, and French masters, a graphic collection, a library with a reading-room, and varying exhibitions. Adm., see p. 43. Guide (1925) 1 fr.

Ground Floor. The intermediate building contains the reading-room and the Graphic Collection, with 50,000 drawings, etchings, woodcuts, and lithographs. We ascend a staircase (1046. Cartoons by *A. Welti*) to the left.

First Floor. To the left of the staircase, Rooms I-IX, with varying Exhibitions. — To the right, Room A, with the Abegg Collection of Italian Masters of the 15-18th centuries. 1638-40. *Antwerp Master* early 16th cent. . Small winged altar; 1643. *L. Cranach the Elder* (?), Small wing of an altarpiece. — Room B. Italians of the 15-17th centuries. — Room C. 1466, 1623. *School of Konrad Witz* (p. 7). Altar-panels; 1465a, 1642. *Bernese Master of the Carnation* (c. 1500), Altar-panels: portraits by the Zürich painters *Hans Leu the Elder* (c. 1465-1507) and *Hans Asper* (1499-1571). —

Room D. Pictures by Swiss *(Johann Casper Füssli,* d. 1782; 120. *Anton Graff,* Self-portrait), Dutch *(L. van Neufchâtel, Egbert van der Poel),* French *(Hyacinthe Rigaud),* Italian *(Anguisciola; Francesco Solimena; G. B. Piazzetta,* 868. Rebecca at the well, 869. Susanna in the bath), and German masters *(J. K. Seekatz, J. H. W. Tischbein).* — Room E. *Konrad Meyer* (d. 1689), *Heinrich Füssli* (p. xlix; 70, 1023, 1575, 1576, 1838), *G. P. Rugendas* (d. 1742). — Room F (l). 1600. *Hans von Marées,* Putto (study); 1366. *Anselm Feuerbach,* Self-portrait (1873); 753. *Hans Thoma,* Flute-player (1895); 1380. *Wilhelm Steinhausen,* Female figure in evening landscape; *Hans Thoma,* 1375. The mountain-lake, 1365. Christ tempted in the wilderness; works by *Firmin Massot* and *Wolfgang Adolf Töpfer* of Geneva. — Gallery L (r.) has varying exhibitions of drawings and water-colours. — Quitting Room F, we cross the landing and enter Sculpture Gallery G (r.). Right: 1324. *Adolf Hildebrand,* Bronze bust of the painter Wilhelm Füssli (d. 1916); 1599. *Hermann Hubacher,* Girl in fetters (bronze); 1604. *Charles Despiau,* Head of a man (bronze); 1605. *Aristide Maillol,* Bronze torso of a woman; 990. *Rodo von Niederhäusern,* Bronze bust of the painter Albert Welti (1912); 1249. *Hermann Haller,* Girl fleeing (bronze). Left: 1251. *H. Haller,* Boy with dove (bronze). On leaving the sculpture gallery we pass through Cabinet H (r.), with recent acquisitions (pictures by *Ensor, Italian Artists,* and *Felix Vallotton),* to Room I, with modern French and German works. *Max Liebermann,* 1613. Self-portrait, 1577. Youths bathing (1909), 1653. Garden of the Restaurant Oude Vinck; 1619. *M. Utrillo,* Street in Paris; 1398. *V. van Gogh,* Thatched roofs in Auvers; 1614. *H. Matisse,* Margot; 1566. *Max Pechstein,* Morning; 1462. *Edvard Munch,* Portrait (1905). — Room K contains modern French pictures; 1392. *Cézanne,* Forest interior; 1405. *A. Renoir,* Nude woman; 1394. *H. Daumier,* Spectators in a theatre. — We return to the landing and ascend the staircase.

Second Floor. On the landing, *Ferdinand Hodler,* Glimpse of eternity (1916). — Room a. Left: 947. *A. Anker,* Children asleep; 437. *R. Zünd,* Landscape; *Rudolf Koller,* 729. On the Ztrichhorn, 730. Cow with two oxen; *Arnold Böcklin,* 1586. Water-nymph with cornucopia, 1167. Venus Genetrix, 776. War, 1473. St. Anthony preaching to the fishes, 1645. Silence in the forest (second composition); 518. Garden-arcade; 1277. *A. Stäbli,* Garden; 909. *Frank Buchser,* At the church-door; 1585. *A. Böcklin,* Campagna landscape. — Room b (l.) is occupied by modern Swiss works. 1413. *A. Blanchet,* Valaisan woman; 1031. *A. M. Buri,* The brave little tailor; 1346. *Cuno Amiet,* Portrait of the painter Gonthier; 900. *E. Vallet,* Sunday morning; 994. *G. Giacometti,* Lamplight; 1146. *M. Barraud,* Woman in blue. — Rooms c, d, and e contain 80 pictures by **Ferdinand Hodler* (comp. p. l), dating from 1873 to 1917. Room c: 1128. Woman praying, 976. Joiner (1875). Room d: 1867. Woodland-stream, 833. The sacred hour (1907), 1378. Lake in the Engadine. Room e: 1139. Self-portrait (1916), 1173. Truth (first composition, 1902), 1143. Cartoon for the Retreat after Marignano (p. 51), 1164. Unanimity (second composition), 602. Procession of wrestlers (1882), 1165. The Day (second composition). — We next enter (l.) Rooms f, g, and h, containing works by *René Auberjonois* (1496. Horse-race) and *A. Blanchet,* of W. Switzerland, and *B. P. Barth* (1521. Sea-coast), *Numa Donzé,* and *A. H. Pellegrini,* of Bâle. — Cabinet i. Portraits by Swiss masters of the late 19th cent.: 1285. *Karl Stauffer-Bern,* Gottfried Keller. — Room k. Works by *Albert Welti:* 772. The artist's parents (1899), 988. Miser, 989. Witches' Sabbath, 997. Madonna, 1323. Self-portrait.

The connecting building is adjoined by the 18th cent. **Landolthaus,** converted into a museum in 1919. The ground-floor contains pictures by Swiss artists of the first half of the 19th century. — On the first floor, valuable specimens of Swiss and S. German *Goldsmiths' Work* of the 14-18th cent.: church plate, jewellery, goblets, enamelled articles. Older pictures. — On the second floor, works by Zürich masters of the 18th and early 19th centuries.

A tablet on No. 27 in the Zeltweg (Pl. E F 5), which runs S.E. from the Heim-Platz, states that Gottfried Keller (comp. p. 46) lived there from 1882 until his death in 1890.

The **University** (Pl. G H 5), built by Curjel and Moser in 1911-14, was founded in 1832. It has two main wings connected by a massive square tower 215′ high. In front of the building, to the W., are two monuments by Otto Kappeler (1919) and a terrace commanding a view of the town.

The covered courtyard (entrance on the W. side, next to the tower-entrance) contains an *Archæological Collection* (adm., see p. 42), with plaster casts, eleven Assyrian alabaster reliefs (9th cent. B.C.), Greek vases, Tanagra terracottas (note the Dice-player), Greek and Roman marbles, including a pointed Attic tomb-relief (5th cent. B.C.), a Youth's head in the style of Polycletus, and a Woman's head from Apollonia in Illyria (marble). — The landing on the second floor contains J. E. Muller's Relief of the Alps from the Blümlisalp to the Silvretta group, c. 1800 (scale 1:40,000; Mon. & Wed. 2-5, at other times on application). — On the W. side of the second floor is the *Ethnological Collection* (adm., see p. 43). — The ground-floor of the Biological Institute (entrance on the N. side, Künstlergasse 16) contains the *Zoological Museum* (adm., see p. 43), in which the fauna of the Alps is especially well represented. — The *Senate Chamber* is adorned with five wall-paintings representing scenes from Greek mythology, by H. Altherr (1918). — The *Tower* (lift; apply to the caretaker, room No. 2) commands the most beautiful *View of the town and environs.

The **Technical Academy,** or *Technische Hochschule* (Pl. H 5; founded in 1855), to the N. of the university, was erected in 1860-64 from plans by Gottfried Semper, and was enlarged by Gull in 1917. The graffito decorations of the N. façade were also executed from Semper's designs.

Main entrance on the W. side. On the ground floor, in Room 25b, is the *Collection of Engravings and Drawings* (70,000; adm., see p. 43). The *Aula*, on the second floor, has ceiling-paintings by Bin. — *Survey of the town and environs from the *Dome* (apply to the caretaker, in a room near the E. entrance).

The *Natural History Institute* (Naturwissenschaftliches Institut; Pl. I 5) of the Technical Academy, Clausius-Str. 25, contains the *Mineralogical and Petrographical Collection* (adm., see p. 43).

We descend the Sempersteig (Pl. G 5; not far, to the left, the mansion *Zum Rechberg*, built in the rococo style in 1759-70 by David Morf and now occupied by cantonal authorities) to the *Prediger-Kirche* (Pl. G 5), built in the 13-14th cent. and altered in the early 17th; the tower dates from 1900; the Gothic choir contains the Zürich state archives.

The adjacent **Central Library** (Pl. G 5, 4), completed in 1916, contains the combined libraries of town and canton as well as several smaller ones: in all 670,000 volumes (Swiss history and natural science well represented), 10,000 MSS. (dealing specially with Swiss history), and 100,000 prints and engravings (maps, portraits, views). Adm., see p. 42. Entrance on the W. side.

The *Exhibition Room* has varying exhibitions of good printed works, etc. In the *Zwingli Museum*, letters of Zwingli, Luther, Calvin, Henri IV.

of France, Lady Jane Grey, Frederick the Great, and others. — The *Gottfried Keller Room* contains souvenirs of that writer (adm., see p. 43).

The **Platz Promenade** (Pl. I K 3, 4) lies to the N. of the station, between the Limmat and Sihl. In the grounds are monuments to the minnesinger Johann Hadlaub, the poet Salomon Gessner (d. 1788), and the composer W. Baumgartner (d. 1867). The Promenade terminates in the *'Platzspitz'*, a tongue of land formed by the junction of the Sihl with the Limmat.

The ***Swiss National Museum** (*Landes-Museum;* Pl. I 3, 4), a building in the mediæval style by G. Gull (1893-98), contains historical and art-industrial objects from prehistoric days down to the 19th cent. and is the most important collection of the kind in Switzerland. Specially noteworthy are the many original rooms. The collection of stained glass (heraldic panes, etc.) distributed throughout the various rooms is unique of its kind. — Adm., see p. 43. Illustrated guide (1925), 1 fr.

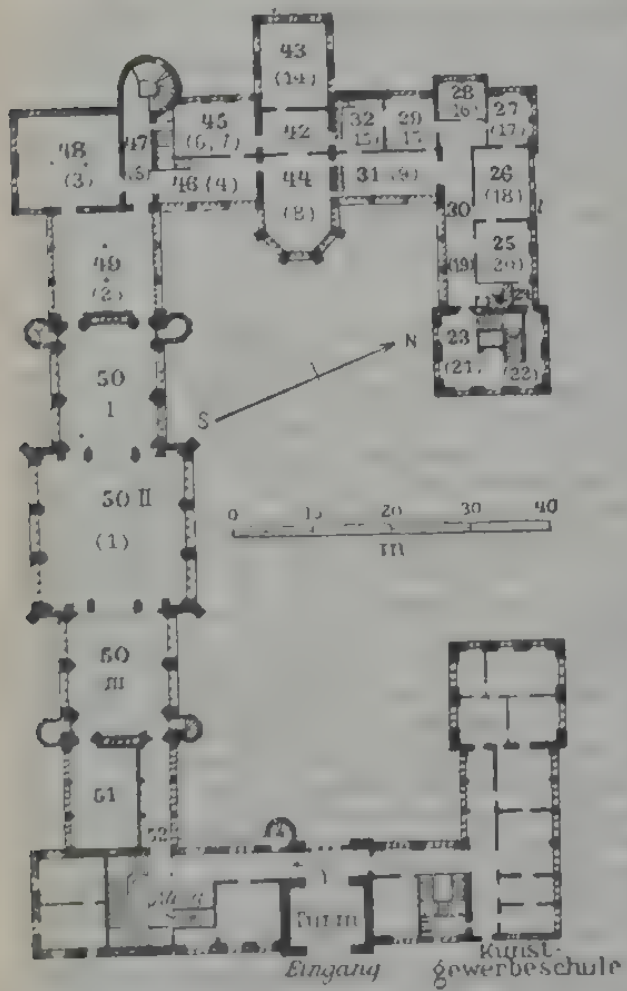
Ground Floor. We enter by the portal in the great tower, to the left. In the corridor, windows with heraldic panes; celestial globe (18th cent.) and two terrestrial globes (1595, 1688). — Room **1.** *Prehistoric Antiquities (till the end of the La Tène period). Remains from caves, tombs, and lake-dwellings (note the specimens from Robenhausen in case H). Model and relics from the Schweizersbild (cases 1 & 2; p. 29); model of a lacustrine village (bronze period). — Room **2.** Roman Remains (from c. 50 B.C. till 400 A.D.; vases, ornaments, bronze statuettes, utensils, tombstones, weapons, tools). In the centre, model of a Roman villa at Pfäffikon. On the second pillar, ivory diptych of the Consul Areobindus (A.D. 506). — **3.** Early Middle Ages (c. 400-750). Alemannian, Burgundian, Lombard, and Frankish remains. — Mediæval and Modern Section. **4.** Wooden ceiling, with scenes from the New Testament (original in the church of Zillis, p. 525). Ecclesiastical antiquities. We now return and ascend the staircase to the right. — **5.** Reconstruction of brick architecture (arcade, door and window mouldings) from the former Cistercian monastery of St. Urban (Lucerne; 13th cent.). Gothic door from the Supersaxo house at Sion (early 16th cent.; p. 391). — **6.** Ornamental bricks from St. Urban and Beromünster (late 13th cent.). Architectural fragments from Zofingen, Alt-Büron, etc. (13-14th cent.). — **7.** Reconstruction of a room from the *Haus zum Loch* in Zürich (c. 1200); the ceiling was probably painted in c. 1306. Glass-case: Zürich armorial roll (c. 1318). — **8.** On the right, Gothic chapel, with carved altars, hatchments, two 'Palm-Esel' (comp. p. 10), etc. — **9.** Cloister court. Gothic tombs and mediæval pottery. We return and descend the stairs from Room 8.

Basement. Room **10.** *Treasury* (crypt, open 11-12 & 2-4). Golden bowl with figures of animals (Hallstatt period; case 36). Three goblets presented by English bishops to the canons of the Gross-Münster (2nd half of 16th cent.; case 39). Silver vessels, guild goblets, etc. Chain of Burgomaster Waldmann (d. 1489; case 53). Goblet of the reformer Bullinger, presented to him by Queen Elizabeth of England in 1560 (case 50, r. of the entrance). Commemorative coins, medals and church utensils. — **11, 12, 13.** Old sleighs and litters. Kitchen (17-18th cent.). Large carved cask (1745). Instruments of torture. — We return to the ground-floor.

Ground Floor (continued). **14** (opposite the staircase to Room 8). Council Chamber of the town of Mellingen (1467). Two views of Zürich (1497). — **15** (cloisters). Arcades of the old Dominican convent in Zürich (13th cent.). *Stained Glass of the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th century. — **16, 17, 18.** Three Gothic *Rooms from the former Abbey of Frau-Münster, at Zürich (1489-1507). — **19** (corridor). Furniture; paint-

ings by Hans Leu and others. — **20** (loggia; view of the park). Reproduction of an early-Renaissance ceiling from Locarno (15th cent.). — **21** (corridor). Late-Gothic coffered ceiling from Arbon (early 16th cent.). Fine stained glass. Gothic wood-carvings. — **22.** *Dispensary* of the old Benedictine abbey of Muri (18th cent.).

First Floor. Room **23.** *Arbon Room*, with late-Gothic ceiling (medallions) from the Château of Arbon (1515). Collection of textiles. Table painted by Holbein (1514). Coffers, etc. — **24.** Small room from the Valais, with late-Gothic panelling (15th cent.). — **25.** Room from the former nunnery of Oetenbach at Zürich (1521). Antependium from Lachen (1480). — ***26.** State room from the *Casa Pestalozzi* in Chiavenna (1585). — **27.** Renaissance room from the *Rosenburg* at Stans (1566). — **28.** Room from the château of *Wiggen* near Rorschach (1582). — ***29.** State room from the *Seidenhof* at Zürich (1592), with stove by L. Pfau of Winterthur (1620). — **30** (opposite Room 28) and **31** (corridor). Stained glass from the convent of Rathausen, Lucerne. Renaissance furniture and architectural fragments (16-17th cent.). *Large piece of Gobelins tapestry from Paris, representing the Treaty of Alliance between Louis XIV. and the delegates of the Swiss Confederation (1663), after Le Brun (an 18th cent. copy). Vessels of bronze, copper, and pewter (16-18th cent.). — **32.** Carved ceiling from Neunkirch (1555). Tiled pavement from the Rosenburg at Stans (1566).



Second Floor. Room **33** (gallery). Furniture of the 16-17th centuries. — **34.** Room from the *Winkelried House* at Stans, with coffered ceiling (c. 1560). — **35** (corridor). Furniture from the Grisons (17-18th cent.). — **36.** Room from the convent at *Münster* (Grisons; 1630). — We return to the staircase and go straight on. **37, 38.** Furniture (16-18th cent.). — **39.** Room from the *Casa Pellanda* at Biasca (1587). — **40, 41.** Furniture of the 17-18th cent.; coffers and musical instruments. — Ascending the stairs, we reach **53-57.** *Zürich Costumes and Furniture* from the 17th to the early 19th century.

Third Floor. Rooms **58-63.** Peasant costumes and furniture.

First Floor (continued). **42** (gallery of the chapel). Two doors from the old Music Room of the Frau-Münster at Zürich (1684). ***43.** Baroque room from the *Lochmann House* at Zürich (mid-17th cent.), with mythological ceiling-paintings and portraits of French kings, statesmen, and generals. Reliefs with plans of the projected fortifications of Zürich (1638). **44.** *Upper Chapel.* Ecclesiastical antiquities of the 17-18th centuries. Wrought-iron choir-screen from Wettingen (p. 22; late 17th cent.). **45.** *Rococo Room* (18th cent.). Zürich porcelain from the old factory of Schooren, near Bendlikon. — **46, 47.** Glass, porcelain, and faience of the 16-19th centuries. **48.** *Ceramic Collection.* Cabinet I: Three stoves

(17th cent.), stove-tiles, and majolica plaques from Winterthur (16-17th cent.). Cabinets II & III: Majolica plates and faience from Beromünster, Lenzburg, Schooren, etc. — **49.** Military uniforms of the 17-18th centuries. — ***50.** *Armoury.* Fine hall with an extensive and well-arranged collection of weapons, chiefly from the Zürich Arsenal, forming a brilliant illustration of the martial prowess of the Swiss in the 16th century. In the centre: to the right (case 63), sword, consecrated hat, and banner presented to the Swiss Confederation by Pope Julius II. in 1512; to the left (case 43), Zwingli's arms. On the wall, *Prescoes by *Hodler* (1899), Retreat of the Swiss after the battle of Marignano in 1515. — **51.** Swiss uniforms of the 19th century. — **52** (corridor). Stained glass, etchings on glass, and designs for stained-glass windows. We descend to the exit.

Second Floor. Rooms **53-57.** Costumes in town-fashion. — **Third Floor.** Rooms **58-63.** Peasants' costumes.

The court contains some old pieces of ordnance; to the right is the *Hallwil Collection* (adm., see p. 43), opened in 1927, with excavation finds and family antiquities from the castle mentioned on p. 169.

To the right of the main tower is the Industrial Art School (Kunstgewerbe-Schule), with the *Industrial Art Museum* (varying exhibitions of modern industrial art; adm., see p. 43), a library, and a reading-room (adm., see p. 43).

On the right bank of the Limmat is the Rom. Cath. *Liebfrauen-Kirche* (Pl. I 4, 5), a handsome basilica in the Italian Romanesque style, with an isolated tower (adm. 50 c.; the gallery commands a good survey of the town). — Farther N., 1/4 hr. from the Haupt-Bahnhof, is the 'Beckenhof' (Alte Beckenhof-Str. 31-37; beyond Pl. K 4), which since 1927 has accommodated the *Pestalozzianum* (adm., see p. 43), with a library, an educational exhibition, and a small 'Pestalozzi room', and the *Swiss Social Museum* (adm., see p. 43), with diagrams and models dealing with economics, statistics of population, etc. (varying exhibitions).

In **Aussersihl** (Pl. G-I 1, 2), the industrial quarter on the left bank of the Sihl, are the Military Establishments of Canton Zürich. The office of the goods station (beyond Pl. H I 1) contains the *Swiss Railway Museum* (adm., see p. 43), with models and plans illustrating the history of the Swiss railways. The *Central Cemetery* and the crematorium are farther N.W.

The **Botanic Garden** (Pl. F 2; entrance in the Pelikan-Str.; adm., see p. 42) is well-kept and contains busts of H. Zollinger, a Swiss botanist (d. 1859), Oswald Heer (d. 1883), the naturalist, A. P. de Candolle (d. 1841), and C. Gessner (d. 1565). The *Katz*, an old bastion, is the highest point. — To the N. and S. of the Botanic Garden bridges cross the Schanzengraben to *Selnau* station (pp. 52, 23).

The **Zürichberg,** the broad wooded ridge to the E. of Zürich, is reached from the tram-stop of Römerhof (1476′; Nos. 3, 9, and 11) by the Dolder Cable Tramway (see p. 41), the upper station of which is near the *Waldhaus Dolder* (1798′; p. 40), with a charming view. Hence another tramway (30 c., there and back 50 c.) runs to the

(8 min. farther up) *Dolder Grand-Hôtel* (1952′; p. 40), with an extensive deer-park (adm. 20 c. for non-residents), golf-courses, etc. Walks may be taken from here through the woods to the (1/2 hr.) forester's house of *Adlisberg* (2100′; garden-restaurant) and to the (3/4 hr.) *Loorenkopf* (2306′; view).

The *Waid*, on the Käferberg, is 1 hr. N.W. of Zürich. We take tram No. 4 (p. 41) to the Waid-Strasse tram-stop, then ascend to the right for 20 minutes. The Kurhaus Waidberg (2165′; 30 beds), with restaurant, commands a view of the town, lake, and Alps.

The Uetliberg.

Uetliberg Railway (electric; from *Selnau* station, Pl. F 1, 2; trams Nos. 8 and 21, see p. 41), 6 3/4 M., about every hour in 25 min. (fare up 2 fr., down 1 fr. 20 c., there and back 3 fr.).

Restaurants on the Uetliberg. *Uto-Kulm*, near the view-tower, L. or D. 3 or 4 1/2 fr. — About 1/4 hr. below the summit, near the path to Zürich (see below): *Uto-Staffel*, 16 beds from 2 1/2 fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 3 1/2, S. 2 1/2, P. from 8 fr.; *Annaburg*, 30 beds from 4, P. from 9 fr.

The **Uetliberg* (2864′), or *Uto*, is the northernmost height of the Albis range. The train crosses the Sihl and, beyond (1 M.) *Zürich-Binz* (1391′), ascends the N. slope, at first with a view to the right, then passes through woods to (3 3/4 M.) *Uitikon-Waldegg* (2044′; inn). The train describes a long curve on the slope of the hill and reaches the (5 3/4 M.) terminus (2677′). Thence, after passing a prehistoric fortification and the former Hotel Uetliberg, we ascend in 9 min. to the summit, the so-called *Uto-Kulm*, crowned by an iron view-tower (98′ high; 167 steps; adm. 20 c.). The view (panorama by Imfeld), though less grand than those from summits nearer the Alps, surpasses them in beauty. It embraces Zürich, the lake, the valley of the Limmat, the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau and the Stockhorn on the Lake of Thun, with the Rigi and Pilatus in the foreground, to the W. the Jura, to the N. the Feldberg and Belchen in the Black Forest, and the volcanic peaks of the Hegau. — Woodland grounds with numerous benches.

Footpath to the Uetliberg, 1 1/2 hr. Tramway No. 1 to the *Albisgütli-Schützenhaus* (p. 42), whence a path (fine views) ascends in 40 min. to the *Hotel Uto-Staffel* (see above), where the view of the Rigi, Pilatus, and Bernese Alps is disclosed; thence in 20 min. to the top.

From Uto-Staffel to the Albis-Hochwacht, a beautiful walk of 3 hrs., ascending and descending on the Albis range, and chiefly through woods. Carriage-road past the Hotel Annaburg and viâ the *Manegg* (2569′; 10 min. E., the scanty remains of Burg Manegg, with a tablet to Gottfried Keller, whose novel 'Hadlaub' describes this district) and *Baldern* to (1 1/4 hr.) the *Felsenegg* (2608′; restaurant), with a view of the Sihl valley, beyond it the lake, and farther off a fertile hilly district, with the Alps rising in the distance. — 1 hr. *Ober-Albis* (2602′; Hirschen; Restaurant Windegg); 20 min. **Albis-Hochwacht** (2900′), with a pavilion and view of the Lake of Zug, the Rigi, Pilatus, etc. Farther on we pass beneath the ruin of the *Schnabelburg* (2848′). At (1/4 hr.) the fork we may ascend to the right to the *Albishorn* (3/4 hr.; p. 102), or descend to the left through woods, to (3/4 hr.) the forester's house of *Sihlwald* (p. 53), on the **Sihltal line.**

Altstetten
Herdern
Wipkingen
Röthel
Zürichberg
Stettbach
Gockhausen
Albisrieden
ZÜRICH
Wiedikon
Flaurern
Hirslanderberg
Loorenkopf
Hohenstein
Friesenberg
Seefeld
Hirslanden
Riesbach
Witikon
Kolbenhof
Albisgütli
Schiessplatz
Wollishofen
Am Bach
Zürichhorn
Stat. Tiefenbrunnen
Flühgass
Wettswil
Sellenbüren
Annaburg
Gstad
Zollikon
Ottlisberg
Zug
Glarus

ZÜRICH
Zollikon
Küsnacht
Forch
Männedorf
Meilen
Herrliberg
Thalwil
Wädenswil
Richterswil
Horgen
Hirzel
Schönenberg
Hütten
Menzingen
Hausen
Albis
Hochwacht
Affoltern
Uetikon
Stäfa
Pfannenstiel
Egg
Uster
Greifensee
Fällanden
Schwerzenbach
Dübendorf
Zürichberg
Adlisberg
Uetliberg
Albishorn
Albisrieden
Altstetten
Wollishofen
Wiedikon
Enge
Wiedikon
Aussersihl
Oerlikon
Seebach
Affoltern
Schlieren
Urdorf
Birmensdorf
Bonstetten
Stallikon
Wettswil
Hedingen
Aeugster Berg
Türler See
Wenigen Ried
Meilen
Männedorf
Uetikon
Stäfa
Hombrechtikon
Feldbach
Rapperswil
Hurden
Pfäffikon
Lachen
Altendorf
Galgenen
Wangen
Bilten
Näfels
Mollis
Glarus
Ziegelbrücke
Schänis
Weesen
Amden
Mühlehorn
Murg
Walenstadt
Quinten
Flumserberg
Tannenheid
Wildhaus
Unterwasser
Alt St. Johann
Nesslau
Ebnat
Kappel
Lichtensteig
Wattwil
Uznach
Schmerikon
Rieden
Gommiswald
Rieterort
Speer
Federispitz
Leistkamm
Frauenkirch
Glärnisch
Vorder Glärnisch
Hinter Glärnisch
Ruchen
Fronalpstock
Brunnenstock
Kamor
Kalkstock
Schibenstock
Rautispitz
Hirzli
Schwarzenberg
Schnebelhorn
Hörnli
Bachtel
Scheidegg
Hohe Ronen
Dreiländerstein
Gottschalkenberg
Im Knollen
Gubel
Zugerberg
Zug
Cham
Risch
Rotkreuz
Immensee
Küssnacht
Arth-Goldau
Rigi
Rigi Kulm
Rigi Staffel
Rigi Scheidegg
Rigi Kaltbad
Rigi Klösterli
Rigi First
Rigi Kaltbad
Vitznau
Weggis
Gersau
Brunnen
Morschach
Axenstein
Sisikon
Flüelen
Altdorf
Bürglen
Schattdorf
Erstfeld
Amsteg
Silenen
Gurtnellen
Wassen
Göschenen
Andermatt
Hospental
Realp
Furka
Oberalp
Disentis
Sedrun
Tavetsch
Urseren
Gotthard
Gotthardpass
Gotthardstrasse
Gotthardbahn
Reuss
Vierwaldstättersee
Zugersee
Lauerzersee
Sihl
Limmat
Aare
Linth
Kanal
Kilometer

Wila
Tablat
Schmidrüti
Fischingen
Dietswil
Jonswil
Kirchberg
Schalchen
Ottenhub
Steinenbach
Rotbühl
Gähwil
Tannen
Lütisbg.
Salanz
Sternenberg
Gfell
Bruderwald
Alt Toggenburg
Muselbch.
Gunzenbch.
Ondalen
Hasel
Alt Landenberg
Hörnli
Bennenmoos
Brunnen
Gantterswil
Dürstelen
Hörnen
Mühlrüti
Winklen
Hittnau
Bauma
Wellenau
Hülfegg
Mosnang
Bütswil
Hinterburg
Lipperschwändi
Stäg
Roten
Kohlwies
Dietfurt
Adetswil
Zwieslen
Bäretswil
Fischental
Kengelbach
Bettswil
Schnebelhorn
Libingen
Wappenswil
Strahlegg
Krinau
LICHTENSTEIG
Ringwil
Girenbad
Hittkopf
Ebel
Wattwil
Wernetshausen
Kreuzegg
Buchtel
Wolschberg
Hadlikon
Oberhol
Ob. Dürnten
Dürnten
Wald
Sage
Ob. Rickau
Tann
Jona
Waldi
Ricken
Eggswil
Güntisbg
Lampen
Goldingen
Bütterswil
Schönenberg
Bürg
Regelstein
Ermenswil
Lütensbach
St. Gallenkappel
Eschenbch
Lenzikon
Ernetswil
Jona
Wagen
Schmerikon
Uznaberg
Busskirch
Bollingen
UZNACH
Rieden
Wurmsbach
Kalthrüan
Unt. Buchberg
Nuolen
Benken
LACHEN
Tiggen
Ob. Buchberg
Altendf.
Wangen
Galgenen
Giessen
Kühmettler
Siebnen
Schübelbach
Butikon
Kanal
Dorf
Schönnisser Bg.
Stöckli
Grabenegg
Eisenburg
Reichenbg.
Schännis
Stockberg
Oberbirg
Schnabelegg
Unt. Bilten
Winklen
Rinderweidhorn
auf Lachen
Ob. Ruti
Tutzbg.
Spitzberg
Hirzli
Weesen
Vordertal
Köpfler
Bodenberg
Urnen
Hirzenegg
Ramseli
Gugelberg
Tierberg
Wäggis
Talsperre
Glarus
Engl. Miles
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

From Zürich to Sihlbrugg, $11^1/_4$ M., Sihltal Railway (electric; from Selnau Station, see p. 52) in $^3/_4$ hr.— $4^1/_2$ M. *Adliswil* (1490′), a village of 4860 inhab. with cotton and silk factories. Near ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Gontenbach* (1509′) is the *Langenberg*, a large park belonging to the town of Zürich and stocked with deer, roes, chamois, and ibexes (restaurant). From ($8^3/_4$ M.) *Sihlwald* (1599′; Restaurant Forsthaus) a woodland path leads to the *Albishorn* ($1^1/_4$ hr.; p. 102). — $11^1/_4$ M. *Sihlbrugg*, see p. 102.

From Zürich-Stadelhofen (p. 47) to Esslingen (p. 63), $10^1/_2$ M., Forch Tramway in 1 hr. — 2 M. *Zürich-Rehalp* (p. 41); 6 M. **Forch** (2261′; Krone), the culminating point of the line. We then descend, with views of the Zürich hill-country, along the slope of the Pfannenstiel (p. 56), which is ascended in 1 hr. by a road from ($8^3/_4$ M.) *Egg* (1808′; Hirsch).

From Zürich to *Bâle*, see R. 4; to *Olten*, see R. 5; to *Schaffhausen*, see R. 10; to *Sargans* (Coire), see R. 12; to *Romanshorn*, see R. 13; to *Rorschach*, see R. 14; to *Glarus*, see R. 20; to *Arth-Goldau* and *Lucerne*, see R. 24.

12. From Zürich to Sargans *(Coire)*. Lake of Zürich and Walen-See.

Railways (electric). *Railway on the Left Bank* viâ Thalwil, Richterswil, Ziegelbrücke, and Sargans to Coire, $73^1/_4$ M. in 2-4 hrs. (best views to the left). — *Railway on the Right Bank* (p. 55; no expresses; best views to the right) from Zürich viâ Meilen and Rapperswil to Ziegelbrücke, 36 M. in 2-$2^1/_4$ hrs., where it joins the railway on the left bank to Coire. — Fares (viâ Thalwil or Meilen) to Weesen 9 fr., 6 fr. 30, 4 fr. 50 c., to Wallenstadt 11 fr. 70, 8 fr. 20, 5 fr. 85 c., to Sargans 13 fr. 80, 9 fr. 70, 6 fr. 90 c., to Coire 17 fr. 70, 12 fr. 40, 8 fr. 85 c.

Steamers from the 'Bahnhof-Strasse' station in the Bürkli-Platz (comp. p. 39). In good weather thrice daily on week-days and 4 times on Sun. to Thalwil, Meilen, and Rapperswil (2 hrs.; 3 fr., $2^1/_2$ fr.; good restaurant, L. 4 fr.); several times daily along the left bank to Thalwil (40 min.; 1 fr. 30 c., 90 c.) and along the right bank to Erlenbach (35 min.; 1 fr. 15 c., 80 c.). Also connecting services across the lake.

The ***Lake of Zürich** (1342′; area 34 sq. M.), $24^3/_4$ M. long, $2^1/_2$ M. broad at its widest part, and 470′ deep, is fed by the *Linth* and drained by the *Limmat*. The banks rise in gentle slopes, covered with vineyards and orchards, to the wooded hills, about 2600′ high. Dotted with houses, villas, and factories, they may not inaptly be termed suburbs of Zürich. In the background rises the long chain of the snow-clad Alps (see p. 44).

A. Railway on the Left Bank.

Road, 38 M. — $6^1/_4$ M. *Thalwil* (1437′; p. 54). — $15^3/_4$ M. *Richterswil* (1319′; p. 54). — $23^1/_2$ M. *Lachen* (1378′; p. 54). — 33 M. *Bilten* (1493′; p. 55). — 36 M. *Ziegelbrücke* (1330′). — 38 M. *Weesen* (1473′; p. 58).

Zürich, see p. 39. — The train describes a wide curve round the town, threads a tunnel beneath the Sihl beyond ($1^3/_4$ M.) *Zürich-Wiedikon*, and reaches ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Zürich-Enge*, a station transferred hither in 1927. The lake is skirted beyond another tunnel. — $3^3/_4$ M. *Zürich-Wollishofen*, with the waterworks for Zürich. — $5^1/_2$ M. *Kilchberg* (1401′); in the village above, to the right, lived the poet

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer (b. in Zürich 1825, d. 1898), whose grave is in the churchyard, on the S. side of the little church. From the steamer-station of *Bendlikon* (Löwen, 20 beds), to the left, steamers ply 7 or 8 times daily to Rüschlikon, Thalwil, and Küsnacht (p. 56; $^1/_4$-$^1/_2$ hr.; 70 c.). — Above ($6^3/_4$ M.) *Rüschlikon* are the hospice of St. Stephanus (10 min.; 18 beds, P. 6-8 fr.) and the Hotel Belvoir ($^1/_4$ hr.; 40 beds, P. from 11 fr.). — 8 M. **Thalwil** (1437′; Adler, near the church; Krone, on the lake, with garden: Katharinahof, at the station, with restaurant and view, 28 beds from $3^1/_2$, L. or D. 3 fr.), a village of 7510 inhab., with large silk factories. There is a good view from the church, which stands on a height. To Zug and Lucerne, see p. 102.

$10^1/_2$ M **Horgen** (1348′; Meierhof, at the station, well spoken of; Weingarten; Restaurant Schützenhaus, on the lake), a thriving village with 8470 inhab. and silk industries. In the church (1782) are frescoes by Barzaghi (1875).

Motor post to ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Schönenberg*, *Hütten* ($9^1/_4$ M.; p. 106), and *Wädenswil* (15 M. in $1^3/_4$ hr.; see below).

Near (13 M.) *Au* the grassy peninsula of that name projects far into the lake (Halbinsel, 16 beds from $3^1/_2$ fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. or D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.). — 15 M. **Wädenswil** (1348′; Engel, on the lake, 25 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; Hôtel du Lac, similar prices, with garden-restaurant) is a prettily situated place of 9310 inhabitants. A visit may be paid to the federal experimental station for viticulture and fruit-growing, established in the old castle; view from the terrace.

Railway to *Arth-Goldau* and *Einsiedeln*, see R. 25. — Motor post to *Horgen*, see above.

$17^1/_2$ M. **Richterswil** (1319′; Drei Könige, with garden, 20 beds from 5 fr., B. 1 fr. 70 c., L. or D. 4, P. from 9 fr.), a charmingly situated village of 4530 inhab., is adapted for a lengthy stay. Views from the terraces beside the churches, both of which stand high. — The lake attains its greatest width here; the Toggenburg mountains appear on the E. — $18^3/_4$ M. *Bäch*. To the left are the little islands of *Ufenau* (p. 57) and *Lützelau*.

$21^1/_4$ M. **Pfäffikon** (1362′; Hotel Hecht), in the canton of Schwyz, to which the lake side now belongs. On the height, $^1/_2$ hr. distant from Pfäffikon or Feusisberg (p. 106), is the health resort of ***Lugeten*** **(1995′; hotel).**

Railway across the lake to *Rapperswil*, see p. 57 ($2^1/_2$ M. in 7-9 min.); to *Samstagern*, see p. 106.

The line approaches the *Upper Lake*. — On the slope (r.), above ($23^1/_2$ M.) *Altendorf* (1362′), is the chapel of *St. Johann* (1657′).

$24^3/_4$ M. **Lachen** (1378′; Bären, 25 beds at $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$, L. or D. 4-6 fr.), a village of 2480 inhab. with a two-towered rococo church (1707-11). About 40 min. N.E. is *Bad Nuolen*, pleasantly situated at the base of the Unterer Buchberg, with mineral and lake baths.

The train leaves the lake and crosses the *Wäggitaler Aa*, which flows into the lake not far from Lachen. — 27¼ M. *Siebnen-Wangen.* Motor post to *Uznach*, see p. 58.

The village of *Siebnen* (1480′; Bären; Schwanen) lies ¼ hr. S. (¾ M.) of the station, at the entrance of the narrow Wäggi-Tal. To the S. is the Siebnen station of the *Wäggi Tal Electric Works* (140,000 h. p.), which, like the Rempen station, are fed by the reservoir mentioned below. From Siebnen a road (motor post from the station via the village to Innerthal, 7¾ M. in 55 min., 2 fr. 85 c.) ascends the Waggi Tal. — 3½ M. (from the station) *Rempen*, with a reservoir and power-station. About 5 hrs. S.E., beyond *Schwendi*, the *Ramsetli* (Alpine hut), and the *Köpfenalp* (hut), is the *Köpfenstock* (6217′). — 5¼ M. *Vordertal* (2398′; Bären; Freihof), situated in a green basin. — The road leads through the defile of *Stockerli*, passing through several short tunnels. Farther on (¼ hr.'s walk from the Post Inn at Innerthal), is the great *Wäggi-Tal Dam* (comp. the map, p. 53; 2953′), 318′ high and 205 yds. long, constructed in 1922-24 to form a storage reservoir 1½ sq. M. in area. — 7¾ M. *Innerthal* (2802′; Bad Wäggital, R. from 3, L. 3½, B. 3, P. from 8 fr.; Post, the stopping-place of the motor post, 12 beds from 2½, L. 3½, B. 3, P. from 7½ fr.), on the N. bank of the reservoir. A road encircles the lake. From the *Hohfäkschenalp* (4725′; club-hut), 1 hr. S.E., we may ascend the *Hohfäkch* (6831′; 3 hrs.), the *Brünnelistock* (7123′; 3½ hrs.; guide desirable, 11 fr.), the *Rossälplispitz* (6818′; 2½ hrs.), or the *Zindelspitz* (6883′; 3 hrs.). The *Grosser Aubery* (5571′), 3 hrs. N.W. of Innerthal, commands a good view. A route leads S. via the *Aubern Alp* (3566′) and the *Schweinalp Pass* (2½ hrs.; 5158′) to *Richisau* (1 hr.; p. 98; guide advisable, 7 fr.), in the Klöntal.

We traverse a marshy plain. — 34¼ M. *Bilten* (Hirschen Inn). An old manor-house (1608), now a boys' school, contains a banqueting hall of 1618. The *Hirzli* (5387′), which rises to the S., may be ascended in 3½ hrs.; descent (marked path) to Nieder-Urnen (p. 89). — We cross the *Linth Canal* (p. 59).

36 M. **Ziegelbrücke** (1404′; buffet), the junction of the Rapperswil and Zürich railway (p. 58) and of the Glarus line (p. 89). The Weesen line rounds the Biberlikopf; to the right tower the Rautispitz and the Glärnisch.

37¼ M. *Weesen*, see p. 58.

B. Railway on the Right Bank. Rapperswil.

Railway from Zürich viâ Wallisellen to *Rapperswil*, see p. 62.

ROAD, 38½ M. — 9¼ M. *Meilen* (1388′; p. 66). — 19¼ M. *Rapperswil* (1352′; p. 56). — 28 M. *Uznach* (1358′; p. 57). — 36¾ M. *Ziegelbrücke* (1404′; see above). — 88½ M. *Weesen* (1414′; p. 58).

Zürich, see p. 39. — The line curves to the N.E. (to the left the viaduct of the line to Winterthur, p. 62) and crosses the Limmat. — 1¾ M. *Zürich-Letten.* The train ascends the right bank of the Limmat for a short time, passes under the Zürichberg by a tunnel (2289 yds.), and reaches (3¾ M.) *Zürich-Stadelhofen*, in the square of that name (Pl. E 5), the starting-point of the Forch Railway (see p. 53). The line then passes through the Riesbach tunnel (1463 yds.) and emerges at (5 M.) *Zürich-Tiefenbrunnen*, with its villas and gardens. We then continue alongside the lake; to the

right on the opposite bank stretches the long ridge of the Albis and in front rise the Uri and Glarus Alps. — 6¼ M. *Zollikon;* the village lies to the left.

7½ M. *Küsnacht* (Sonne, 20 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 4, S. 3, P. from 9 fr., well spoken of), a village (5000 inhab.) with a seminary for teachers. The choir of the late-15th cent. church has contemporary frescoes. — 8¾ M. *Erlenbach* (Goldenes Kreuz Inn). — 10½ M. *Herrliberg-Feldmeilen.*

12½ M. **Meilen** (1388′; Löwen, on the lake; Hirschen, at Ober-Meilen, on the lake, 12 beds from 2½, L. or D. 2½, P. from 6½ fr.), a village (3900 inhab.) with a church of 1495. A fountain by R. Pfaff-Amsler (1925) commemorates Conrad Ferdinand Meyer, who wrote 'Das Amulett', 'Engelberg', and 'Jürg Jenatsch' (p. 477) at the Seehof in 1872-75. Tramway to Langholz and Wetzikon (p. 63; 12½ M. in 1 hr.). — Above Meilen rises the *Pfannenstiel* (2799′), the highest point of the range on the right bank, to which a road ascends in 1¼ hr.; view of the Lake of Zürich and the Alps (map with panorama 3 fr.). At the top are a restaurant and a large erratic boulder with an inscription to L. Oken (d. 1851), the naturalist.

14 M. *Uetikon,* with a chemical factory. — 15 M. **Männedorf** (1385′; Wildenmann, with garden on the lake, 12 beds at 3½-4½ fr., B. 1 fr. 70 c., L. 4½ fr.), with 3300 inhab., silk factories, and a large organ factory; the Zeller Institute here ('faith-cure') was founded in 1856. View from the high-lying church.

16¾ M. **Stäfa** (1368′; Sonne; Rössli), with 4400 inhab., is the largest parish on the right bank and gives its name to the railway and steamer station of the village of *Oetikon.* There is a tablet in memory of Goethe's visit to the antiquarian H. H. Meyer in 1797 on a house N. of the railway. The 'Patriots' Monument', by A. Bösch, erected in 1898, commemorates the victory of the democrats in Canton Zürich (1830-48).

18 M. *Uerikon* (branch-line to Bubikon, see p. 63). — 20 M. *Feldbach.* — To the right, in the lake, are the small islands of *Lützelau* and *Ufenau* (p. 57).

22½ M. **Rapperswil.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Schwanen, Hôtel du Lac,* 35 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, P. from 9 fr., both at the harbour, with view-terraces; *Speer,* with confectioner's and garden, 20 beds at 3 4½, B. 1½ fr., L. or D. 2 fr. 80 c., P. 8-10 fr., *Post,* 40 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3, P. from 9 fr., with beer-garden, both at the station; *Freihof,* Rathaus-Platz; *Bellevue,* at the harbour. — Café. *Bischofberger* (with confectioner's), Rathaus-Platz. — Post Office, Post-Platz; *Telegraph Office,* Bahnhof-Platz. — Inquiry Office, Bahnhof-Platz.

Rapperswil (1352′), a picturesquely situated old town of 4200 inhab., with silk and cotton factories, lies on the N. bank of the Lake of Zürich, dominated by a great castle. A causeway 1200 yds. long with a swing-bridge, constructed in 1878, connects Rapperswil with *Hurden,* the peninsula on the other side of the lake, and divides th

Lake of Zürich proper from the Obersee. It is used for the railway to Pfäffikon (comp. p. 54), as well as for other traffic.

The town was founded at the beginning of the 13th cent. by Count Rudolph von Rapperswil and destroyed by the Zürich townsfolk in 1350. It was acquired by the Habsburgs in 1354, and was made a free imperial town by Emperor Sigismund in 1415. In 1458 Rapperswil joined the Swiss Confederation and has formed part of Canton St. Gall since 1803.

From the station we walk straight on to the Rathaus-Platz. The *Rathaus*, to the left, on the W. side of the square, was built in 1471 and restored in 1902. It has a panelled council chamber containing costly guild cups of the 17-18th cent. (apply at the restaurant on the first floor). A house close by is adorned with a 16th cent. fresco (Battle of Sempach). From the N. side of the square steps lead to the top of the castle-hill (1438′), with the castle (l.) and (r.) the double-towered Rom. Cath. *Stadt-Kirche* (late 15th cent.), with a main portal of 1534. The *Castle*, which formerly contained the Polish National Museum (transferred to Warsaw in 1927), dates from the mid-14th century. At the S.W. corner of the court is the watchman's tower. The W. slope of the castle-hill, the *Lindenhof*, is planted with old lime-trees and affords a charming view of the Glarus and Schwyz Alps. Steps descend near a small deer-park to the promenade on the N. bank of the lake. The Capuchin monastery to the N. of the harbour dates from the 17th century. It is a pretty walk by the causeway mentioned on p. 56 to (20 min.) the fishing-village of *Hurden*, with the garden-restaurants Adler and Rössli.

The little island of **Ufenau** (dairy), $^1/_2$ M. to the W. of Hurden and $1^3/_4$ M. from Rapperswil (rowing-boat there and back 1 fr.), with its church and chapel, consecrated in 1141, has belonged since 965 to the monastery of Einsiedeln; on Zwingli's recommendation Ulrich von Hutten (b. 1488) sought refuge here in August 1523, where he died a fortnight after his arrival; the site of his grave is unknown.

Railway from Rapperswil to *St. Gall* and *Romanshorn*, see R. 15; to *Winterthur*, see pp. 65, 64; to *Arth-Goldau* or *Einsiedeln*, see R. 25.

Rapperswil is a reversing station. Views to the right as far as Weesen. We cross the *Jona*, pass the Cistercian nunnery and girls' school of *Wurmsbach* (1574-1619) on the right, and return to the upper part of the lake near ($25^1/_2$ Min.) *Bollingen*, which has quarries of molasse sandstone which were worked even in Roman times. — $28^1/_2$ M. *Schmerikon*, at the upper end of the lake, near the mouth of the Linth Canal (p. 59). We proceed through the broad valley of the Linth. To the right, on the N.E. spur of the *Unterer Buchberg* (1975′), stands the old castle of *Grinau*, with a square tower.

$30^1/_2$ M. **Uznach** (1358′; Ochsen Inn), junction for the Ricken railway to Wattwil (p. 72). The thriving industrial village (2200 inhab.) lies at the foot of a hill to the left. — High up on the left is the Premonstratensian nunnery of *Sion* (2316′).

From Uznach a road (motor post in 20 min.) runs N.E. to the ($3^3/_4$ M.) health resort of **Rieden** (2362′; Hotel Rössli; Pension Bellevue), in a

sheltered position, with fine views. Excursions hence to the *Regelstein* (p. 73; 2 hrs.), the *Speer* (p. 73; 3½ hrs.), and viâ *Alp Breitenau* to *Ebnat-Kappel* (p. 73; 2 hrs.). — Motor post from Uznach to *Siebnen-Wangen* station (p. 55; 6¼ M.), 50 min. S.W., and viâ the *Ricken* (p. 71) to *Wattwil* (p. 73; 3 fr. 30 c.), 1 hr. N.E.

32¼ M. *Benken.* The village is 10 min. S., at the foot of the wooded *Oberer Buchberg* (2021′).

36 M. **Schänis** (1388′; Hotel Löwe), the seat until 1811 of a nunnery, for ladies of noble birth, founded in the early 9th cent., retains the old church (columns 12th cent., choir 1506, vaulting and stucco-work 1778-81) and the St. Gallus-Turm (12th cent.). — We approach the Linth Canal (p. 59), and skirt the foot of the *Schäniser Berg* (5469′).

38 M. *Ziegelbrücke*, see p. 55.

C. From Weesen to Sargans.

The distances for the stations are reckoned in continuation of the railway on the left bank of the Lake of Zürich (p. 53).

Road, 28½ M. — 1¾ M. *Ziegelbrücke* (1104′; p. 55). — 2½ M. *Niederurnen* (p. 89). — 4¼ M. *Näfels* (1141′; p. 89). — 5 M. *Mollis* (1470′; p. 90). — 10½ M. *Obstalden* (2238′; p. 59). — 15 M. *Murg* (1411′; p. 60). — 20½ M. *Wallenstadt* (1411′; p. 61). — 28½ M. *Sargans* (1591′; p. 84).

37¼ M. **Weesen.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. Near the Walen-See, 10 min. from the station: **Schloss-Hotel Mariahalden*, in a lofty, quiet situation, with fine views, 70 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. or D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; **Park Hotel Schwert*, 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4-6, S. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôtel du Lac*, 80 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Rössli*, 45 beds from 3 fr., B. 1 fr. 70 c., L. 4½ fr., S. 3 fr. 80 c., P. from 8 fr. — At the station: *Speer*, 45 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr., good; *Bahnhof*, 12 beds at 3½-4, B. 1½, L. 3-4 fr., plain. — At *Fli* (see below): *Frohe Aussicht, Hirschen*, 10 beds, P. 8 fr., both plain.

Lake Baths, on the S. bank of the Walen-See, 10 min. from the railway-bridge, ferry near the Hôtel du Lac (fare 30, there and back 50 c.); adm. 50 c. when the band plays, at other times free, bathing-cabin 50 c. — Visitors' Tax, 20 c. per day.

Inquiry Office at Brodbeck-Steiner's, Haupt Strasse.

Weesen (1414′; 950 inhab.), a favourite health resort, lies in a sheltered site at the W. end of the *Walen-See*. A shady esplanade skirts the lake, affording charming views. Roads lead from the station to the (¼ hr.) *Jakobstraum*, and from the E. end of Weesen to the (¼ hr.) *Kapfenberg*, both with pretty views. The *Biberlikopf* (1896′; 1 hr.; red way-marks) affords a view of the Walen-See, Linthtal, and Glärnisch. — About ½ M. to the E. of Weesen, beyond the *Flibach*, is the hamlet of *Fli* or *Fly* (hotels, see above). — An attractive footpath running above the railway leads to Mühlehorn (p. 59; 2¼ hrs.).

Excursions. From Weesen by the Amden road viâ Fli as far as (¼ hr.) *Tafeli*, where we turn to the left viâ *Brand* for (1½ hr.) the *Durchschlag* (3688′), with a view of the Amden meadow slopes, Leistkamm, and Walen See; return viâ (½ hr.) Amden (p. 59). — On the road to Amden, ½ hr.

from Weesen, is the *Gireg\u00e4rtli*, with a view of the lake, the M\u00fcrtschenstock, and the Glarus Alps. — An excursion may be made by boat (1 hr.) past the ruin of Stralegg (see below) and the hamlet of Betlis to the ruined *Sere Mill*, at the mouth of the *Beeren* or *Serebach*; thence a steep ascent to the *Falls of the Serebach* (restaurant); return via the *Muslen Fall* and through Fli to (1¼ hr.) Weesen.

***Speer** (6411′), an admirable point of view, 4½ hrs. (blue and white way-marks). By the sign-post at the N.E. end of Weesen, opposite the church, we turn to the left (retrospects of the lake) and make a steep ascent through woods and meadows via the *Wesenermatt Alp* (3543′) and the *Untere Bätz Alp* (4305′) to the (3¼ hrs.) *Ober-Käsern Alp* (5397′; Inn zum Hohen Speer). Thence to the left, in 1 hr. more, to the top, which consists of conglomerate. An easy descent is by the red-marked path, straight on past the first hut (not to the left), via the Durchschläge (p. 58) to Amden.

A road (motor post from the station in ¾ hr.; 2 fr.), with fine views, ascends N.E. from Weesen to (3¾ M.) **Amden** (2989′; Bellevue, 22 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 3½, P. from 8½ fr., well spoken of; Alpenhof, 35 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.; Sonne, 14 beds at 3-4, L. 4, S. 3½, P. 8½-10 fr.; ski-ing), loftily situated on sunny pastures. — Path from Amden to *Betlis* (½ hr.); to the *Leistkamm* (6906′), 4 hrs. (descent to Wallenstadt, see p. 61). — From Amden to *Nesslau* or *Stein* in the Toggenburg (p. 73) via the *Amdener Höhe* (4659′) and *Lad*, 3¼ hrs., or over the pass *Auf der Höhe* (5062′), 4 hrs. to *Stein* or *Starkenbach* (more fatiguing).

The pale-green ***Walen-See** or *Wallen-See* (1388′; area c. 9 sq. M.) is 9¼ M. long, 1¼ M. wide, and 495′ deep. The N. bank consists of precipices, above which rise the barren peaks of the **Curfirsten** (Leistkamm 6906′, Selun 7241′, Frümsel 7541′, Brisi 7480′, Zustoll 7346′, Scheibenstoll 7343′, Hinterrugg 7576′, and Käserrugg 7435′). Only the houses of *Betlis*, in front of which, on a peninsula, is the ruined castle of *Strahlegg*, and, farther on, the hamlet of *Quinten* have found sites on the N. bank. On the S. bank also the rocks, pierced by several tunnels, are very precipitous in places.

Beyond Weesen (view to the left) we cross the *Linth Canal* (to the right the Näfels-Mollis line, see p. 89), which connects the Walen-See and Lake of Zürich, and, farther on, the *Escher Canal*, which is the estuary of the Linth. Both canals were constructed in 1807-22, under the supervision of Konrad Escher, to drain the marshy plain of the Linth. — The line approaches the Walen-See. Several tunnels. On the other side of the lake we see the Muslenbach waterfall and the village of Amden (see above) on the hill above; then the falls of the Serenbach, in a rocky gorge.

41¾ M. **Mühlehorn** (Zur Mühle Inn), a village at the estuary of the *Merenbach*. Over ½ M. to the E., on the fine road along the lake-side leading to Wallenstadt, are the houses of *Tiefenwinkel*.

From Mühlehorn to Näfels-Mollis (3¼ hrs.). The road (motor post, 8¾ M. in 1 hr., 3¼ fr.) leads in windings (short-cuts) along the slope of the *Kerenzerberg* to *Voglingen* and (2¾ M.) **Obstalden** (2238′; Hirschen, 60 beds from 4, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 8 fr.; Sternen, 80 beds), a charmingly situated summer resort, affording a view of the Walen-See. An excursion may be made hence to the (1½ hr.) *Talalp-See* (3609′; club-hut), between

the Neuenkamp and the Hochmatt (to the Spannegg and Glarus, see p. 91); the *Mürtschenstock* (Ruchen, 8012′) is a difficult rock-climb viâ the Meeren-alp in 5 hrs. — The road skirts the *Salterntobel*. 5¾ M. **Filzbach** (2264′; Rössli, 60 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3, P. from 8 fr.; Mürtschenstock, 50 beds from 2, B. 1½, L. 1, S. 2½, P. from 7½ fr.), frequented as a summer resort. From the *Britterhöhe* (2910′), reached in ½ hr. by ascending to the left at the Hotel Mürtschenstock (sign-post), we enjoy a survey of the Walen-See and of the mountains of Toggenburg and Glarus; a more extensive view is obtained from the *Neuenkamm* (6253′), reached viâ Habergschwend in 3½ hrs. — The road ascends for a short distance and then descends steadily. In 20 min. we reach a point (r.) affording a view of the head of the Walen See, the valley of the Linth Canal, bounded on the left by the Hirzli (p. 56), the Lake of Zürich, and (l.) the Wiggis chain. Near (1 hr.) *Beglingen* we get a glimpse of the Glärnisch and Tödi, and then descend in windings (shortcut) to *Mollis* (8¼ M.; 20 min.; p. 90), ¼ hr. from *Näfels-Mollis* station (8¾ M.; p. 89).

Two tunnels. — 44¼ M. **Murg** (1411′; Rössli; Schiffli, on the lake; Krone; Hirschen; Villa Waldheim, 20 beds, in an open situation) lies at the mouth of the *Murgtal*, close to the forest, with a spinning-mill and timber trade. Walks to Quarten (¾ hr.; see below) and Obstalden (1½ hr.; p. 59).

*Murgtal. A road ascends to the right from the spinning-mill, passing the Pension Waldheim (short-cut to the left) to the factory reservoir and the (½ hr.) *Murg Fall*, below the first bridge (1929′; above the bridge we turn to the left for Quarten, to the right for the Alpweg, with fine views, which ends in ½ hr.). We follow the left bank to the (½ hr.) second bridge (2428′), across which, at the reservoir of the electricity works, another path leads to Quarten. After a steep ascent of 1 hr. on the left bank the path reaches a third bridge at the beginning of the *Murten Alp* (1½ hr.; 3609′). To the right diverges the route to the Murtschen Alp (see below); ½ hr. farther up are the falls of the *Sponbach*, in a wild ravine. The track then ascends on the right bank, through meadows and woods and past the *Bachlaui* and *Mornen Alps*, to the three **Murg Lakes** (2¼ 3 hrs.; 6489′, 6955′, and 6988′). The first lake is very picturesque (simple accommodation in the fisherman's cottage between the second and third lake and in the two chalets). From the highest lake the *Rottor* (8202′) may be ascended in 2 hrs. (interesting; the fisherman or a herdsman desirable as guide). — From the highest lake a fairly arduous path leads viâ the **Widerstein-Furkel** (6608′) and through the *Mühlebach-Tal* and (2½ hrs.) *Engi* in the Sernftal (p. 99); another leads over the **Murgsee-Furkel** (6568′) to the *Murtschen Alp* (*Oberstafel*, 6063′), and then either viâ the *Flatten Alp* and *Fronalp* (p. 91) to (5 hrs.) *Glarus*, or viâ the *Spannegg* to the *Talalp See* and *Obstalden* (4½ hrs.; see above), or viâ the *Meeren Alp* to *Mühlehorn* (4½ hrs.; p. 59).

Beyond Murg, another tunnel; above (r.) lies Quarten (see below). — 46 M. *Unter-Terzen* (1407′; Blumenau; Bahnhof; Freieck).

On the road to Ober Terzen (diligence), ¾ M. from Unter-Terzen, is the village of **Quarten** (1883′; Kurhaus Quarten, 20 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 1, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.), a summer resort charmingly situated above the Walen-See. From Quarten a footpath (views) leads along the hillside, finally through woods, to the (1¼ hr.) second bridge in the Murgtal (see above) and a second, lower, path to the Murg Fall (½ hr.; see above). The road ends at (1¾ M.) *Ober-Terzen* (2172′; Kurhaus Knobelboden, P. from 7 fr.), whence we go on to the (2½ hrs.) three **Seeben Lakes** (5391′; Kurhaus Seebenalp, 110 beds, P. 8-9 fr.). Panorama from the *Guslen* (6021′; guide 7 fr.), ¾ hr. N.W. We return by the *Molteer Alp* (6624′) and the *Munzkarren* (6821′), between the Munzkopf and the Breitmantel, to the *Munz Alp* (1¾ hr.; 5669′), then through the *Tobelwald* to (1¼ hr.) *Quarten*,

or by a steep descent from the Munz Alp to the *Geisstani Alp* (5272′) and the (1 hr.) *Bachtani Alp* in the Murgtal (see p. 60).

On the steep rocks opposite are several waterfalls; to the right, the village of *Mols* (several plain pensions). — Tunnel. At the E. end of the lake we cross the *Seez Canal*.

48½ M. **Wallenstadt** (1411′; Hirsch; Post; Sonne; Krone), with 3100 inhab., a summer resort and a garrison-town with an officers' musketry school, lies ½ M. from the end of the lake.

To the N.W. a road (motor post to Knoblishühl) leads to (2¾ M.) **Wallenstadt-Berg** (2648′; Alpenhof, Kurhaus Huber, Pension Stauffacher, all plain), a health resort situated on the verdant slope of the Wallenstadter Berg (2600-4200′). The road goes on to (3¼ M.) *Knoblishühl* (3222′), with a sanatorium for consumptives. The road thence leads through woods and meadows to (¾ hr.) *Schrina-Hochruck* (4308′; Kurhaus, 75 beds from 2½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 6½ fr., plain but good), 2½ hrs. from Wallenstadt station and 1¼ hr. from Wallenstadt Berg.

Excursion (with guide) from Wallenstadt to the N.E., on a good road, to the (2½ hrs.) *Alp Lüsis* (4265′; Kurhaus Lüsis); then, nearly level, viâ the *Vordere* and *Hintere Büls Alp* to (1¼ hr.) the *Tschingeln Alp* (4987′; rustic whey-cure establishment). We next follow the slopes of the Curfirsten, with a series of views, to *Oberstein* (1 hr.; 5525′), descend thence to Schrina Hochruck (½ hr.; see above), and return to (1¼ hr.) Wallenstadt viâ Wallenstadt-Berg. Or we may proceed W. from Schrina-Hochruck viâ the (¼ hr.) *Schwaldris Alp* (4725′) to the *Näls Alp* (4656′), go on by the *Stäfeli* to the (1 hr.) *Laubegg Alp* (4511′), and then descend by a steep but safe path to (1½ hr.) Quinten (p. 50), whence the lake is crossed by boat to Murg. — To Amden over the *Leistkamm* (6906′), 8-9 hrs., with guide (14 fr., path marked red), attractive but fatiguing (comp. p. 59). — To the Toggenburg (p. 72; with guide, 15-20 fr.): viâ Lüsis (see above) and *Niedere* (6014′) to *Wildhaus* or *Grabs*, 6½-7 hrs., not difficult. A more fatiguing path leads viâ the Büls Alp (see above) and the *Valdloch* (7218′), between the *Hinterrugg* (7576′; comp. p. 71) and the *Käserrugg* (7435′; both easily ascended from the pass), to *Alt-St. Johann* or *Wildhaus* (6½ hrs.).

We now traverse the broad valley of the Seez. On a rock to the right, the ruins of *Gräplang* (1539′; close by, the Kurhaus Gräplang); to the left, above *Berschis*, is the chapel of *St. Georgen* (1942′; 12th cent.), with a double nave. — 51 M. **Flums** (1457′; Bahnhof; Flumser Hof). To the S.W. opens the *Schilsbach-Tal*; in the background rise the *Weissmeilen* (8137′) and the curiously shaped *Spitzmeilen* (see below).

Roads and bridle-paths connect Flums with the various plain Kurhäuser (2-2½ hrs.) on the verdant **Flums Mountains**, which form a health resort in summer, and are much visited by ski-runners (chiefly Swiss) in winter: *Frohe Aussicht* (2953′), *Gaiswiesen* (3281′; 1½ hr.; P. 5-5½ fr.), *Sässliwiese* (3937′), *Schönbalden* (4902′; P. 5-6 fr.), all four on the Kleinberg; *Tschudiwiese* (4266′; 45 beds, L. 3½, S. 2, P. from 6 fr.), *Tannenheim* (4265′; P. 6-7 fr.), *Alpina* (4757′; 100 beds, P. 8½ fr.), *Gamperdon* (4593′; P. from 6½ fr.), *Tannenboden* (4593′), all five on the Grossberg. Easy paths lead from the Kurhäuser to the *Spitzmeilen Pass* (4 hrs.; 7254′), whence we may descend (danger from avalanches in winter) to *Mutt* in the Sernftal (p. 99; 6 hrs.). About ¾ hr. short of the pass, on the *Mad Alp*, is the Spitzmeilen Hütte of the S.A.C. (6857′; accommodation for 31), starting-point for the ascent of the *Spitzmeilen* (8219′; 1½ hr.; top peak rather difficult; guide 23 fr.).

A road leads from Flums station to (¼ hr.) *Berschis* (see above). Thence by road or path, mostly through woods, to (3 hrs.) the *Kurhäuser*

Sennisalp (4593′; 100 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, S. 8, P. from 7 fr.), prettily situated at the foot of the Gamsberg.

At (55¼ M.) **Mels** (1608′; Melser Hof, at the station; Schlüssel; Löwen), a village with 4400 inhab., are a Capuchin monastery (mid-17th cent.) and several factories. It lies at the entrance of the *Weisstannen-Tal*, from which the Seez descends. About 1¼ hr. higher up is the *Kurhaus Waldheim* (3117′; P. 6½-8 fr.); 1 hr. N.W., the *Tilserberg* (2625′), with the Pension Tilserhof.

The ***Alvier** (7753′), ascended from Mels in 5½ hrs. (guide unnecessary for adepts), is not difficult. The path ascends steeply from the station to the right to the (3½ hrs.) *Alp Palfries* (5423′; Kurhaus Palfries, 60 beds, P. from 5½ fr.; Alpenrose; Kurhaus Stahlrüfe), traverses steep slopes, and reaches the (2 hrs.) summit through a narrow cleft by steps cut in the rock. The view embraces the Rhine Valley, the Rhætikon, and the Vorarlberg, Appenzell, and Glarus Mts. (panorama by Simon). From Palfries to *Azmoos*, see p. 84.

From Mels a road (motor post in 1¾ hr.) ascends the Weisstannen-Tal to (8 M.) **Weisstannen** (3281′; Alpenhof, with garden, 45 beds, P. 6½-8 fr., well spoken of; Gemse, 45 beds, P. from 6½ fr.; Frohsinn, 35 beds), a summer resort surrounded by woods. Thence to Elm viâ the *Foo Pass*, see p. 100; to Matt viâ the *Riesten Pass*, see p. 99. From Weisstannen a marked path leads viâ *Unter-Lavtina* (4328′) and *Valtüsch* (5942′) in 4 hrs. to the **Heidel Pass** (7864′), between the *Seezberg* (8140′) and the *Heidelspitz* (7979′), where we have a view of the Sardona Glacier, the Trinserhorn, the Ringelspitz, etc. (ibex-enclosure). Descent into the *Calfeisen-Tal*, viâ the *Malanser Alp* and *Stockboden*, to the Tamina bridge near *St. Martin* (4429′) 2 hrs., and to *Vättis* (p. 88) 1¾ hr. more.

57¼ M. *Sargans* (1591′; railway restaurant), and thence to (73¼ M.) *Coire*, see pp. 84, 85.

13. From Zürich to Romanshorn viâ Winterthur.

Swiss Federal Railway (electric), 51½ M. in 1½-2½ hrs. (12 fr. 45, 8 fr. 75, 6 fr. 25 c.).

Road, 49¾ M. — 3¾ M. *Schwamendingen* (1444′). — 15 M. *Töss* (1437′; p. 19). — 15½ M. *Winterthur* (1450′; p. 63). — 25½ M. *Frauenfeld* (1339′; p. 65). — 36 M. *Weinfelden* (1417′; p. 65). — 38½ M. *Bürglen* (1460′). — 45¼ M. *Amriswil* (1476′). — 49¾ M. *Romanshorn* (1316′; p. 36).

Zürich, see p. 39. — The train, passing over a viaduct, crosses the *Sihl*, ascends in a wide curve, crosses the *Limmat*, and passes under the *Käferberg* by a tunnel 1020 yds. long. — 3 M. *Örlikon* (1460′), with 7280 inhab. and large machine factories, is the junction for Schaffhausen (p. 38).

The line crosses the *Glatt*. — 5½ M. *Wallisellen* (1424′).

From Wallisellen to Rapperswil, 20½ M., Glattal Railway in 1 hr. — The line ascends the broad valley, viâ (1¼ M.) *Dübendorf*, with a military aerodrome (comp. p. 39), and (3¾ M.) *Schwerzenbach*, close to the *Greifen-See* (1440′), which is drained by the Glatt. — 6 M. *Nänikon-Greifensee* (1483′). The village of Greifensee, ½ M. to the W., on the lake, has a castle restored in 1520, once the seat of the Zurich provincial governors (comp. Gottfried Keller's novel, 'Der Landvogt von Greifen-

see'). The church, with a triangular ground-plan, dates from the 14th century. — 6¾ M. **Uster** (1532'; Kreuz Inn), an industrial village of 10,000 inhab., with a loftily situated castle (tower 13th cent.), now a school of domestic science, is connected by a tramway viâ Esslingen (p. 53) with *Langholz* (p. 56; 6½ M.). — 11¼ M. **Wetzikon** (1752'), with 6790 inhab., an early 17th cent. castle containing finds from lake-dwellings, and important cotton and silk industries, is the junction for the branch-line from Effretikon to Hinwil (see below). Tramway to Meilen, see p. 56. — 14½ M. *Bubikon* (1680'), junction for the branch-line from Bauma (p. 65) viâ Hinwil to Uerikon (p. 56), has a former commandery of the Knights of Malta (16th cent.). — 16¼ M. **Rüti** (1588'; Löwe; Schweizerhof), with 5500 inhab. and machine and silk factories, is the junction of the Tösstal railway (p. 65). Motor post to Uznach (p. 57), 8 M. to the S.E., thrice daily in 1 hr. — The train passes through a tunnel and descends, chiefly through woods, finally affording a view of the Schwyz Alps and (l.) the Mürtschenstock, Speer, and Sentis. Beyond the manufacturing district of *Jona* we reach (20½ M.) *Rapperswil* (p. 56).

View of the Glarus Alps (l.). — 6¾ M. *Dietlikon.* — 10½ M. *Effretikon*, junction for the line viâ *Pfäffikon*, with 3410 inhab. and several factories (on a hill on the E. bank of the small lake, near *Irgenhausen*, a restored Roman camp), and *Wetzikon* (see above) to (14 M.) *Hinwil* (1864'; Kreuz Inn), a village with 3130 inhab. and weaving-mills, a station also on the line from Bauma to Uerlikon (see p. 65). — 13 M. *Kempthal*, with factories of the Maggi Co. Near Winterthur the Töss is crossed. To the left is the factory town of *Töss* (p. 19), and on a hill behind it are the ruins of *Hoch-Wülflingen*.

16¼ M. **Winterthur.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Goldener Löwe* (Pl. b; C 2), Unterer Graben 1, 40 beds from 4 fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Krone* (Pl. c; B 1), Marktgasse 49, 40 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 11 fr.; *Ochsen* (Pl. a; A 1), next to the station, with garden, 30 beds from 4 fr., B. 1 fr. 60 c., L. 3 fr., S. 2 fr. 80 c., P. from 9 fr. — Cafés. *Rheinfels; Wartmann; Lutz* (confectioner's), Marktgasse 78 (Pl. BC 1), opposite the Krone Hotel, with a small café.

Post Office (Pl. AB 1), opposite the station. — Tramways S.W. to *Töss* (see above), N.W. to *Wülflingen* (p. 19), E. to *Seen*, and N.E. to *Ober-Winterthur*. — Inquiry Office, Stadthaus-Str. 77 (Pl. BC 1), opposite the Gymnasium. — Tourist Agency. *Eugen Schuler*, Bank-Str. 20 (Pl. B 1).

Winterthur (1450'), with 51,700 inhab., is the second largest town in Canton Zürich, to which it has belonged since 1467. In the 17th cent. it was famous for its pottery (glazed tiles), and since the middle of the 19th cent. it has developed into an important factory town, especially for machine building (Sulzer Bros., Swiss locomotive and machine factory). — The Stadthaus-Strasse, which runs E. from the station square, forms the N. boundary of the old town. Near the E. end of the street, to the left, is the *Stadthaus* (Pl. C 1), built by G. Semper in 1865-69, with a flight of steps and a porch.

The ***Museum** (Pl. BC 1; open daily, except Mon., 10-12 & 2-5; 1 fr., free on Sat. & Sun. 2-4), a little N.W., was built in 1913-16 from plans by Rittmeyer and Furrer.

Ground floor (l.): natural history collections. — Basement: pictures, reliefs, and ethnological collections.

The Picture Gallery (illustrated catalogue 1 fr.) is on the first floor. Room I (r.): *F. Hodler*, 112. The Wetterhorn, 113. Glimpse of eternity, 110. Self-portrait (1912); 328. *F. Vallotton*, Landscape with bathers; 230. *Adolf Stäbli*, End of the storm; 410. *E. Würtenberger*, Peasant-girl. In the centre, 152. *A. Maillol*, Night (in limestone). — To the right, the Graphic Cabinet; straight on, Room II: Modern German works. Room III (l.) contains 25 portraits by *Anton Graff* (b. 1736 in Winterthur, d. 1813). — To the right of Room II is Room IV, with modern French pictures. — The Reinhart-Saal (V) has paintings by *Karl Hofer* (b. 1878 at Karlsruhe). — Next come cabinets with works by *Hans Brühlmann*, *W. Buchmann*, *K. F. von Freyhold*, and others. — The Municipal Library, in the same building, comprises 110,000 volumes.

The Gothic **Stadt-Kirche** (Pl. B 2), S. of the Stadthaus-Str., in the middle of the old town, was begun in 1264 and completed in 1515; the towers (213′ high) date from 1659 and 1794. The cantonal *Technical School* (Technikum; Pl. B C 2) is S. of the church.

The wooded *Eschenberg* (1952′), ¾ hr. S. of Winterthur, has a view-tower and the restaurants Bruderhaus (1785′) and Eschenberger Hof; thence to the Kyburg (see below), 1 hr. — The church-tower of *Brütten* (2011′), 1 hr. S.W., commands a famous Alpine view.

Winterthur is the junction for railways to *Bâle* viâ *Stein-Bülach* (R. 4), to *Schaffhausen* (p. 38), to *Singen* (p. 26), and to *Rorschach* viâ *St. Gall* (p. 66).

From Winterthur to Rapperswil by the Töss valley, 33 M. in 2-2¼ hrs. — 5 M. *Semmhof-Kyburg*, ½ hr. S.W. of which is the finely situated **Kyburg** (2080′); the well-preserved castle, first mentioned in 1027, was the property of the Habsburgs from 1264-1424, and was converted into an historical museum in 1917 (15th cent. frescoes in the chapel, fine view from the keep; open daily, except Mon., 9-12 & 1-5, in winter 10-12 & 1-4, 1 fr.). — 10 M. *Turbenthal* (1811′; Baren Inn), 40 min. to the N. of

which is *Gyrenbad* (2493′), with an alkaline spring (85 beds from $2^1/_2$, L. 3-$4^1/_2$, P. from 8 fr.). — $11^1/_4$ M. *Wila*, in pretty surroundings. — $15^1/_2$ M. **Bauma** (2102′; railway restaurant), where a line branches off viâ Bubikon (p. 63) to Uerikon (p. 56). — Beyond ($18^3/_4$ M.) *Steg* the line leaves the valley of the Töss, which rises on the slopes of the *Töss-Stock* (3658′; nature reserve), and wends its way into the *Fischental*. — $21^3/_4$ M. *Gibswil* (2490′), whence the **Bachtel** (3671′; 1 hr. S.W.) may be ascended. It affords a celebrated panorama of the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau and of the picturesque landscape round the Lake of Zürich (on the top are a restaurant and an iron view-tower). — We descend the picturesque valley of the *Jona* to ($24^3/_4$ M.) **Wald** (2031′; railway restaurant; Ochsen, R. $2^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3\text{-}3^1/_2$ fr.; Rössli), an industrial place (7450 inhab.) at the S.E. foot of the Bachtel. — $28^1/_2$ M. *Rüti* (p. 63). Thence to (33 M.) *Rapperswil*, see p. 63.

The train continues to descend through the fertile hilly country of Canton Thurgau. — $18^3/_4$ M. *Ober-Winterthur*, on the site of the Celto-Roman settlement of Vitodurum. — 20 M. *Wiesendangen*. The tower-like *Mörsburg* (1739′; view), $1^1/_4$ M. to the N., built of erratic boulders and mentioned as early as 1094, contains historical and antiquarian collections. — $21^1/_4$ M. *Attikon*.

26 M. **Frauenfeld** (1339′; Bahnhof, 35 beds from 3, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $3^3/_4$, S. 3 fr.; Falken, 12 beds from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^3/_4$ fr.), on the *Murg*, capital of Canton Thurgau, has 8710 inhab. and various factories. The *Castle*, S. of the old town, near the Rathaus square, has a massive 13th cent. keep. The *Thurgau Museum*, farther N., in the Freie Str., has prehistoric finds and historical and natural history collections (open on week-days, except. Mon., 2-4, 50 c., on Sun. 10-12 in summer and 2-4 in winter, free). — From Frauenfeld to *Wil* (p. 66), 11 M. to the S.W., tramway in $^3/_4$ hr.

From Frauenfeld to Stammheim, 12 M. by road (motor post in $1^1/_4$ hr.). The road crosses the Thur and turns N.W. — $2^3/_4$ M. *Warth* (1440′). Close by is the former Carthusian monastery of *Ittingen*, with a church restored in the mid-16th cent. (fine 17th cent. choir-stalls). — $5^1/_4$ M. *Herdern* (1644′) has a 17th cent. castle, now a workhouse. — Beyond ($7^1/_4$ M.) *Hüttwilen* are the Steinegger See and *Helfenberg* ruins (l.), and on the hill to the right the old castle of *Steinegg* (1949′; rebuilt in 1887), now a sanatorium (P. 8-9 fr.), with a large park (view). — 12 M. *Stammheim* (p. 26).

From Frauenfeld to *Andelfingen* (p. 39), $12^3/_4$ M., motor post in $1^1/_4$ hr.; to *Steckborn*, see p. 35.

Near (33 M.) *Müllheim-Wigoltingen* the train crosses the *Thur*. — $34^3/_4$ M. *Märstetten*. The handsome castle of *Altenklingen* (1572′), $1^1/_2$ M. to the N., dates from 1586. — $37^1/_4$ M. **Weinfelden** (1417′; Krone, 16 beds from $2^1/_2$, L. $2^3/_4$ fr.; Traube, 15 beds from $2^1/_2$, L. 3 fr.), a market-town of 4330 inhab., is the junction for the line from Constance to Wil (p. 36). Schloss Weinfelden (1850′; Pension & Restaurant, L. $3^1/_2$, P. $6^1/_2\text{-}8^1/_2$ fr.) lies $^1/_2$ M. to the N., on the slope of the vine-clad *Ottenberg*. — The train proceeds through the wide basin of the Thur. — 41 M. *Sulgen* (1483′; Helvetia; Schweizerhof, B. 2-3 fr.), with 2800 inhabitants.

From Sulgen to St. Gall, $20^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^1/_4$ hr. through the smiling valley of the *Thur*. — Beyond ($4^1/_4$ M.) *Bischofszell-Nord* we cross

the *Sitter*. — 6¾ M. *Bischofszell-Stadt* (1670′; Linde, 12 beds from 3, L. 3-3½ fr.), an old industrial town of 3080 inhab., situated at the confluence of the Thur and Sitter, has a church of the 14-15th centuries. Motor post to Wil (13 M.; see below), 1½ hr. W., and Uzwil (7½ M.; see below), ¾ hr. S.W. — 9¼ M. *Hauptwil* (1850′) is a village with 900 inhab. and a castle now used as a school. — 14¼ M. *Gossau* (p. 67). Thence to (20½ M.) *St. Gall*, see p. 67.

45¼ M. *Erlen*. View of the Sentis (p. 80).

51½ M. *Romanshorn*, see p. 36.

14. From Zürich to Rorschach viâ St. Gall.

Swiss Federal Railway (electric) to St. Gall, 52¾ M. in 2-3 hrs. (12 fr. 75, 8 fr. 95, 6 fr. 40 c.); to Rorschach, 63 M. in 2¾-4½ hrs. (15 fr. 30, 10 fr. 75, 7 fr. 65 c.). Express trains with dining-cars.

Road, 58½ M. — 3¾ M. *Schwamendigen* (1348′). — 14¼ M. *Töss* (1437′; p. 19). — 15½ M. *Winterthur* (1450′; p. 63). — 24¼ M. *Audorf* (1742′). — 32¼ M. *Wil* (1883′; see below). — 41¼ M. *Gossau* (2090′; p. 67). — 51 M. *St. Gall* (2198′; p. 67). — 58½ M. *Rorschach* (1319′; p. 37).

From Zürich to (16¾ M.) *Winterthur* (1450′), see pp. 62, 63. — The line winds upwards through the Eulach valley. The Curfirsten appear to the S. and the Appenzell Mts. to the S.E. Most of the places are busily engaged in the silk trade, weaving, and embroideries. — 24¼ M. *Elgg* (1673′). The magnificent furniture and fittings of the castle date from the early 18th cent. (visitors admitted). To the S. (1½ hr.) rises the *Schauenberg* (2930′). — 31 M. *Sirnach* (1811′). A road ascends the Murg valley (motor post in 35 min., 1 fr. 10 c.) to (5 M.) *Fischingen* (2034′; Sonne; Stern); thence it proceeds past the former Benedictine abbey, with a baroque church of 1685-87, to the (1 hr.) cross at *Allenwinden* (3127′), whence a path to the right leads to the top of the *Hörnli* (3724′; restaurant; splendid view).

34¼ M. **Wil** (1883′; railway restaurant; Bahnhof, 20 beds from 3, L. 4 fr.; Schöntal) is an old industrial town of 7300 inhabitants. Until the end of the 18th cent. it was frequently the summer residence of the abbots of St Gall, whose palace is now used as a brewery and a museum. Beside it is the Law Court (beautiful wainscoting, stained glass with coats-of-arms, collection of coins). The parish church of St. Nikolaus was built in 1429-78. The Rathaus was formerly a private mansion. — About 1½ hr. N.E. is the *Nollen* (2592′; inn), reached by a road viâ Rossrüti and *Wuppenau* (motor post from Wil to Wuppenau in 20 min.).

Railway to *Constance*, see p. 36; to *Nesslau*, see p. 72. Tramway to *Frauenfeld*, see p. 65. Motor post to *Bischofszell*, see above.

The train crosses the *Thur* short of (36 M.) *Schwarzenbach* (1782′). — 39¾ M. *Uzwil* (1860′; 3900 inhab.) and (43½ M.) *Flawil* (2014′; 6100 inhab.) are two important factory-towns. The *Glatt* is crossed.

A
B
C
Friedhof
Schorenhalde
Rosenberg
Schoren
Taubstummen Anstalt
Stahl
Kaserne
Kreuzbleiche
Rosenbergstrasse
Bahnhof
Zeughaus
Lust-Garten
Leonhards
Paradies
Paradiesstr.
Vadianstrasse
Davidstrasse
Unterstrasse
Oberstrasse
Wassergasse
Felsenstrasse
Melonenstrasse
Fellenbergstr.
Nest-Weiher
Scheffelstein
Berneck
Nest
Demuthstrasse
Gais, Appenzell
Stocken
Winterthur, Berisau
Solitude
St. GALLEN
1:13.300
0 100 200 300 400
Meter
1 Eidgenössische Bank C 2
2 Schweiz Kreditanstalt D 2 3
3 Industrie u Gewerbemuseum D 3
4 Kantonalbank D 2
5 Nationalbank D 3
6 Schweizer Bankverein D 2 3

E
F
G
Rotmonten
Wienerberg
Spitelberg
Breoul-Str.
Arlaes-Str.
Schanzenstr.
Schützengarten
Strohmarkt
St. Jakob
Lorraine
Elektr. Werk
Kavallerie-Kaserne
Kantons-Spital
Neues Museum
Alles Museum
Stadtgraben
Volksbad
Bürger-Spital
Bürger-Heim
Kantons-Sch.
Kloster
Regierungs-Gebäude
Hofbibliothek
Hirsebühl-K.
Tempelackerstr.
Steinbergstr.
Spitalgasse
Steinbergstrasse
Marienberg
Buch
Drei Linden
Knaben-Weiher
Mannen-Weiher
Kreuz-Weiher
Eich-Weiher
St. Georgen
Freudenberg
Restaurat.
Neudorf
Tigelgut
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

46½ M. **Gossau** (2090′; Hotel Bahnhof), a factory centre with 8300 inhab., junction for Sulgen (p. 65) and Herisau (3 M.; p. 77).

49 M. *Winkeln* (2159′). Then over a high viaduct across the *Sitter*. — 50¼ M. *Bruggen*.

52¼ M. *St. Gall* (2198′; railway restaurant, L. 3 fr. 30 or 4 fr. 80 c.), see below.

The line descends through the Rosenberg tunnel (1602 yds.) to (54¾ M.) *St. Fiden* (2126′), junction of the railway from the Lake of Constance to the Toggenburg (p. 71), and continues along the slope of the valley of the *Steinach*, through woods. Beyond (57¾ M.) *Mörschwil* (1791′) the Lake of Constance is frequently visible (l.). We cross the Goldach short of (61 M.) *Goldach* (1476′). — 63 M. *Rorschach* (1319′), see p. 37.

St. Gall.

Air Services, see p. xx (motor-cars from the post office to the aerodrome).

Hotels. **Walhalla-Terminus* (Pl. b; D 2), Post-Str. 21, near the station, 120 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, S. 4½, P. from 14 fr., with cheaper restaurant; *Hecht* (Pl. a; E 2), Theater-Platz 1, 65 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 14 fr., good; *Schiff* (Pl. d; D 2), Multergasse 26, 65 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, P. from 11½ fr.; *Hirschen* (Pl. h; D E 2), Markt-Platz 22, 50 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 13 fr., with beer-restaurant; *Gallushof* (Pl. g; E 2), Markt-Platz 18, 32 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3, P. from 10½ fr.; *Ochsen* (Pl. o; E 2), Goliathgasse 6, 22 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. or D. 3-3½, P. from 9½ fr., plain but good; *Bahnhof* (Pl. e; C 2), Zollhaus-Str. 9, 19 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 12 fr., with small garden; *Moritz* (Pl. f; E 2), Theater-Platz 8, 11 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 2½, P. from 9 fr. — *Christliches Hospiz Johannes Kessler* (Pl. k; C 3), Teufener Str. 4, 50 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3, S. 2½-3, P. from 8 fr., well spoken of.

Cafés. *Pfund*, Post-Str. 12 (Pl. D 2), with confectioner's; *Neumann's Wiener Café*, Oberer Graben 2, corner of Bahnhof-Str. (Pl. D 2).

General Post Office (Pl. C 2), opposite the station.

Tramways (20-40 c.) from the station: to *Nest* (Pl. A 5), *Stocken* (beyond Pl. A 1), *Heiligkreuz* (beyond Pl. G 1), and *Neudorf* (beyond Pl. G 3); to *Appenzell*, see p. 74, to *Trogen*, see p. 70.

Taximeter Horse Cabs. An additional tax of 1 fr. is made on the following tariff: 1-4 persons, 10 c. per 100 m. (20% extra from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.); waiting, 12 c. for every 2 min.; luggage free up to 10 kg., then 50 c. for every 25 kg.

Travel Bureau. *Kuoni*, Post-Str. 19 (Pl. D 2). — INQUIRY OFFICE opposite the station; open week-days 8-12 & 2-6. — EMBROIDERY, etc., at *E. Stürzenegger's*, St. Leonhard-Str. 12 (Pl. C D 2), and at *E. Vollenweider & Co.'s*, Rosenberg-Str. 14a (Pl. B C 2).

Times of Admission. *Abbey Library* (p. 68): Mon., Wed., & Sat., 9-12 & 2-4; visitors on other week-days are admitted on application. — *Industrial Museum* (p. 69): Sun. 10-12, week-days, except Mon., 9-12 & 2-5, free. — *Municipal Library* (p. 70): reading-room open daily, 2-6. — *Municipal Museums, Old, New,* and *Local Museums* (p. 69): Sun. and holidays 10-12 & 1.30-3, Wed. 1.30-3, Sat. 1.30-4, free; Tues., Thurs., & Fri. 9-12 & 2-5 or 4, 1 fr. (all three museums 2 fr.).

St. Gall (2198′), Ger. *St. Gallen*, with 67,200 inhab., capital of the canton, extends from W. to E. in a narrow Alpine valley. A

ring of modern suburbs, which creep up the S.E. and N.W. slopes, surrounds the little Altstadt, between the Markt-Platz on the N. and the abbey on the S., with narrow streets and pretty houses. St. Gall is the chief trade centre in E. Switzerland and the focus of the St. Gall and Appenzell embroidery industry.

The town of St. Gall arose during the 10th cent. from a settlement around the Benedictine abbey (see below), subsequently withdrawing more and more from the dominion of the abbots. In 1454 the town joined the Swiss Confederation, and three years later became completely independent of the abbey. Burgomaster Joachim von Watt, called *Vadianus*, introduced the Reformation in 1524. St. Gall attained great prosperity in the 16-18th cent. through its linen industry, and was made a bishopric in 1846.

On the S. side of the Markt-Platz (Pl. E 2) is a statue of the burgomaster *Vadianus* (see above), by Kissling (1904). The former mediæval *Kaufhaus* (merchants' hall), on the E. side of the Theater-Platz (Pl. E 2), has a stepped gable. — To the N.E. of the Markt-Platz is the church of the former Dominican nunnery of *St. Katharina* (Pl. E 2), with small cloisters (1503-7). The *St. Magni-Kirche* (Pl. E 2), close by, to the N., was founded in 900 and afterwards frequently altered; the tower dates from the 16th century. — From the Markt-Platz the Marktgasse leads S. to the Protestant *St. Laurenzen-Kirche* (Pl. E 3), rebuilt in 1851-54.

Adjacent is the Klosterhof (abbey-yard; Pl. DE 3), an extensive square containing the **Benedictine Abbey,** founded as a hermitage in c. 613 by St. Gallus (d. 646), a monk from Bangor Abbey, co. Down, and a companion of St. Columban, established as an abbey in 720 by Othmar the Aleman, and suppressed in 1805. The present buildings date from the 17-18th centuries. The E. wing now accommodates the cantonal offices, and in the other buildings the bishop and the cathedral-clergy have their residence. - Comp. 'The Abbey of St. Gall as a Centre of Literature and Art', by J. M. Clark (1926).

The Rom. Cath. **Abbey Church** or **Cathedral,** on the S. side of the Klosterhof, was rebuilt in the baroque style (1755-69) by Abbot Coelestin II. from plans by Bagnato of Como and Peter Thum of Constance. It has a great circular central space crowned by a flat dome. The elaborate E. front, with two towers, was constructed by J. M. Beer. The well-lighted Interior (entrance on the N. side) is adorned with gaily coloured ceiling-paintings by Christian Wenzinger (1757-60) and ornate rococo stucco-work. Note the wrought-iron choir-screen (1772) and the superb choir stalls, with reliefs illustrating the life of St. Benedict, by J. Feichtmayr (1761-66). A crypt of the Carlovingian period (mid-9th cent.) is preserved on the W. side, under the organ-gallery.

The famous **Abbey Library** (admission, see p. 67), mentioned as early as the 9th century, is in the inner part of the Klosterhof, to the right. It contains works by pupils of the old abbey-school, which during the 9-11th cent. was one of the most famous seats of erudition in Europe, and, like that of Reichenau (p. 26), had a great influence on German art and learning in the early middle ages. Illumination, poetry, and the translation of Latin manuscripts into Alemannic were especially practised here. The library, in a charming rococo room with stucco-work by the brothers *Gigel* and ceiling-paintings by *Josef Wannenmacher*, comprises

40,000 vols., including 1484 incunabula, and 1793 MSS., the most valuable of which are exhibited in the case in the centre: Irish Gospels (8th cent.); Codex Aureus, from St. Gall (9th cent.); Fohard's psalter (9th cent.); ivory tablets of Totilo (9th or 10th cent.) and their 8th cent. prototype; antiphonal of Gregory the Great (9th or 10th cent.); Notker Labeo's translation of the psalms (12th cent. copy); Ekkehard IV.'s 'Casus Monasterii St. Galli' (11th cent.), used by Scheffel for his 'Ekkehard' in 1855; MS. B of the Nibelungenlied (13th cent.). An adjoining room (closed) contains a plan of the abbey, dating from 820. — The *Karls-Tor*, on the E. side of the cantonal offices, in the Moosbrück-Str., has stone reliefs of 1570.

The Haus zum Greif, Gallus-Str. 22 (Pl. D 3), W. of the abbey church, has a carved wooden oriel. — At the W. end of the Multergasse (Pl. D 2, 3) is the *Broder-Brunnen*, by A. Bösch, erected in 1898. — The **Industrial Museum** (Pl. 3, D 3; adm., see p. 67), in the Vadian-Str., was erected in 1886-87. The *Iklé Collection* (catalogue 5 fr.), on the second floor, comprises valuable specimens of lace and embroidery of all periods and from all countries. Modern laces are exhibited in the library.

The Stadt-Park (Pl. F 2), E. of the Altstadt, has a bird-house and a restaurant. The *Old Museum* (Pl. F 2; adm., see p. 67), on the N. side of the park, contains natural history collections; also the interesting picture gallery and varying exhibitions of the Kunstverein. — Close by, to the E., is the **New Museum** (Pl. F 2), built in 1915-21 from plans by Bridler and Völki, with the Historical Museum and the Ethnological Collections. Adm., see p. 67.

Historical Museum. Ground Floor. Prehistoric, Roman, and Alemannic finds (Room II, to the left of the vestibule); Gothic room (IV); ecclesiastical art, specimens of Renaissance art (VI); room of Abbot Joachim Opser of St. Gall (1580; VII); municipal council-room of St. Gall in 1679 (VIII); views of the town (IX).

First Floor. Textiles (X); political and legal antiquities (XI); three Renaissance rooms (XII, XIII, XIV); room from a patrician house at Rorschach (18th cent.), with costumes (XV); painted peasants' cupboards, porcelain, and glass (corridor XVI); four 18th cent. rooms (XVII-XX); uniforms (XXI); weapons (XXII).

Second Floor. Musical instruments (XXIII); room from the guest-house of the former nunnery of St. Scholastica at Rorschach (1701), specimens of writing and printing (XXIV); Appenzell costumes from the late 18th cent. onwards, children's toys (XXV).

Basement, reached from Room X. Guild antiquities (XXVI); specimens of locksmiths' work (XXVII); trade and industry (XXVIII); apothecary's shop of the 18th cent. (XXIX); inn signboards (corridor XXX); clocks (XXXI); kitchen (XXXII); pewter ware (XXXIV); family antiquities (XXXIII); ceramics (corridor XXXV): domestic industry, horses' harness (XXXVI); instruments of torture (XXXVII). In the doorway (XXXIX), fire-engines.

Ethnological Collections. Ground Floor. Room I: Asia. Room II: Asia, Australia, Oceania. — First Floor. Room III, to the left of the staircase: N. and Central America. Room IV: S. America, Africa.

The **Local Museum**, N. of the Old Museum (Museum-Str. 27; Pl. F 2), has lifelike groups of animals on the ground-floor, and on the first prehistoric finds from Wildkirchli (comp. p. 78), a relief of the Sentis (scale 1 : 50,000) by Prof. A. Heim, and mineralogical and geological collections (adm., see p. 67). — The *Tonhalle* (Pl. F 2),

in the Grosser Brühl, has a concert-room. In the Notker-Str. are the *Commercial High School* (Handelshochschule, Pl. F 2), the *Municipal Library* (Vadiana; adm., see p. 67), founded in 1551, with 90,000 vols., 417 incunabula, and 514 MSS., chiefly of the Reformation period, and the *Bürgli-Schulhaus*, with a relief of the cantons of St. Gall and Appenzell, by Schöll (scale 1 : 16,000).

To the S. of the monastery a subterranean *Cable Tramway* (Pl. D 3, 4; lower station 2218′) runs every 10 min. (3 min.; up 20, down 15 c.) through the Steinach gorge to the suburb of *Mühleck* (2438′; restaurant). About 8 min. E. are the open-air baths of *Dreilinden* (Pl. E-G 4, 5; 2543′). Above them, 25 min. from Mühleck, is the **Freudenberg** (Pl. G 5; 2910′; restaurant), with a *View of St. Gall, the Lake of Constance, and the Sentis, Glärnisch, and Tödi. — The best view of the town is obtained 10 min. W. of Mühleck, at the *Restaurant Falkenburg* (Pl. C 4; 2559′); thence back viâ the Berneck, Restaurant Scheffelstein, Restaurant Nest, Solitude (2690′), and the Teufen road (1¼ hr.; comp. Pl. C-A 5, 4).

From the tram-terminus of Heiligkreuz (comp. Pl. G 1) we reach in 20 min. the inn *Peter und Paul* (2628′) and the *Deer Park*, where the chamois and the ibex are represented. — From Mühleck (see above) we may follow the road S. viâ *St. Georgen* to (1 hr.) *Schäflisegg* (3189′); then to the right to (10 min.) the ***Fröhlichsegg** (3291′), with a good restaurant and a view of the Appenzell Mountains: in the foreground, the Teufen and the green Alpine valley, studded with houses; to the N., part of the Lake of Constance. We may proceed from Schäflisegg to (¼ hr. farther) Teufen (p. 77), on the tramway from St. Gall to Appenzell.

About 3 M. to the N.E. of St. Gall, 20 min. from the tram-terminus of Neudorf (comp. Pl. G 3), stands the Kurhaus of *Oberwaid* (2100′; 70 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr.), with a large well-timbered park and extensive views.

From St. Gall to Trogen, 6¼ M., electric narrow-gauge railway in 42 min. (1½ fr.). — 4 M. **Vögelinsegg** (3146′; hotel & sanatorium, 36 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 8½ fr.), with a pretty monument commemorating the battle of 1403, by Steiger (1903), and a view extending from the Sentis to the Lake of Constance; a still more extensive view may be had ¼ hr. higher up from the *Birt* (3379′), whence one may walk for 1½ hr. farther along the wooded ridge S.W. to Schäflisegg (see above). — 4¾ M. **Speicher** (3038′; Löwen, 40 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3, S. 2¾, P. from 8 fr.; Krone), a summer resort. Finally viâ Saglibrücke (2956′) to (6¼ M.) ***Trogen*** (p. 76).

Railway from St. Gall to *Romanshorn* or *Rapperswil*, see R. 15; to *Sulgen*, see p. 66. — Motor post viâ *Hundwil* (7 M.; p. 77) to *Waldstatt* (9 M.; p. 77); to *Arbon*, see p. 37, to *Heiden*, see p. 75.

15. From Romanshorn viâ St. Gall and Wattwil to Rapperswil.

Bodensee-Toggenburg and Swiss Federal Railway, 61½ M. in 2½-3 hrs. **(14 fr. 85, 10 fr. 40, 7 fr. 45 c.).**

Road, 5¼ M. — 1¼ M. *Arbon* (p. 37). — 9¼ M. *Rorschach* (p. 37). — 16¼ M. *St. Gall* (2198′; p. 67). — 23 M. *Herisau* (2454′; p. 77). — 25½ M. *Waldstatt* (2677′; p. 77). — 31¼ M. *St. Peterzell* (2310′; p. 71). — 39¼ M. *Wattwil* (2024′; p. 72). — Thence by the Ricken road (fine views) to

Ricken (43 M.; 2598′) and the *Ricken Pass* (2641′), and down to *St. Gallenkappel* (47¼ M.; 1880′). — 49¾ M. *Eschenbach* (1575′). — 54¾ M. *Rapperswil* (1352′; p. 56).

Romanshorn (1319′), see p. 36. — The railway leaves the Lake of Constance short of Egnach and ascends through orchards. — 2½ M. *Neukirch-Egnach* (1362′). — 5½ M. *Muolen* (1581′). We cross the Hegibach viaduct to (6¾ M.) *Häggenschwil* (1690′), with the ruins of a castle. — From (9¼ M.) *Roggwil-Berg* (1847′) we obtain a glimpse of the Lake of Constance. — 11¾ M. *Wittenbach* (1988′). We pass through the Bruggwald Tunnel (c. 1 M. long) and cross the wild ravine of the *Steinach* (p. 70) by a lofty embankment. — Beyond (13¾ M.) *St. Fiden* we pass through the Rosenberg Tunnel (p. 67).

15½ M. **St. Gall** (2198′; see p. 67).

The line branches off to the left from the Winterthur railway, and beyond (17½ M.) *Haggen-Bruggen* (1931′) we traverse a lofty viaduct over the deep ravine of the *Sitter*. Splendid view of the valleys of the Sitter and Urnäsch and of the hilly region of Appenzell and St. Gall (in the background the Sentis). Beyond the viaduct we thread the short Sturzenegg Tunnel, skirt the Gübsenweiher, and cross the Walketobel Viaduct. Several more tunnels.

21¾ M. **Herisau** (2454′; railway restaurant), junction for the Appenzell line (p. 77).

The railway threads a tunnel, traverses the Glatt-Tal Viaduct, 328 yds. long, and proceeds, steadily ascending, along the hillside, commanding pretty views. — Beyond (24¾ M.) *Schachen* (2598′) the scenery becomes wilder. After crossing the wooded gorge of the Kirchtobel we traverse the Weissenbach Viaduct (213′ high) and thread the Bühlberg Tunnel. — 28 M. **Degersheim** (2631′; Sanatorium Sennrüti, 80 beds, P. 8-11 fr., vegetarian), a village with 3300 inhab., largely engaged in the production of embroideries. This is the highest point on the line, which now descends the valley of the Aach, passing over several viaducts and through small tunnels. — 32¼ M. *Mogelsberg* (2356′). Skirting the village, we traverse the Russen-Tobel by a lofty embankment, and beyond several tunnels and a deep cutting suddenly emerge high up on the sunny hillside of the *Necker-Tal*. To the right flows the river far below. The line now gradually descends, passing over several viaducts, and finally crosses the Necker to (35½ M.) *Brunnadern-Neckertal* (2159′), whence motor posts run to the (2 M.) health resort of *Ober-Helfenschwil* (2612′; Sonnenhof, 20 beds, P. from 7 fr.; to Dietfurt and Lichtensteig, see p. 73) and to the (2¾ M.) village of *St. Peterzell* (2310′; Hotel Schäfle; to Hemberg, see p. 73). — Bending to the right the line then enters the *Wasserfluh Tunnel* (c. 2 M. long), which emerges in the valley of the Thur, below the loftily situated church of Lichtensteig. The *Thur* is then crossed. — 39¼ M. *Lichtensteig*

(2028′; see below). To the S., at the head of the valley, appear the Curfirsten; opposite is the picturesque little town of Lichtensteig. We join the Wil line (see below) and ascend the left bank of the Thur.

41 M. **Wattwil** (2024′; p. 73) is the terminus of the Bodensee-Toggenburg Railway, but the trains to Rapperswil go straight on (change carriages for Nesslau). Motor post from Wattwil viâ the Ricken Pass (p. 71) to Uznach (see below; 3 fr. 30 c.), 9 M. in 1 hr. — The Swiss Federal Railway (Ricken line; electric) turns to the right into the **Ricken Tunnel**, c. 5 M. in length, in which the line descends more than 320′ (the passage downwards takes 10 min.). Emerging from the tunnel, the line crosses the Kaltbrunn torrent by a viaduct, where a view of the Glarus Alps and the plain of the Linth is disclosed, passes (51½ M.) the village of *Kaltbrunn* (1575′), and finally makes a sharp descent into the valley of the Linth. — 53½ M. *Uznach* (1358′) and (61½ M.) *Rapperswil*, see pp. 57, 56.

16. From Wil through the Toggenburg to Buchs in the Rhine Valley.

FEDERAL RAILWAY to *Nesslau*, 20½ M. (32,8 km, 37 tariff-kilometres) in 1½ hr. (3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 80 c.). — From Nesslau to *Buchs*, 18 M., MOTOR POST in 2½ hrs. (7 fr. 20 c.).

ROAD, 21¼ M. — 6¾ M. *Lütisburg* (1972′; see below). — 11¼ M. *Lichtensteig* (2028′; see below). — 15½ M. *Kappel* (2090′; p. 73). — 21¼ M. *Nesslau* (2500′; p. 73).

The ancient county of **Toggenburg** comprises the territory of the upper *Thur* and its tributaries. Embroidery and cotton weaving and spinning are carried on, but beyond Ebnat, in the Upper Toggenburg, dairy-farming and the breeding of cattle (especially goats) are the chief occupations. The prettily situated villages are in considerable favour as cheap summer resorts, and Upper Toggenburg is frequented by ski-runners. Information is supplied by the 'Verkehrs-Bureau Toggenburg' at Lichtensteig.

Wil (1883′), see p. 66. — The railway ascends the Thur valley, above the left bank. — 4¼ M. *Bazenheid*, station for the (1¾ M.) health resort of *Kirchberg* (2428′; Adler; Tell). Motor post from Kirchberg to Wil, 4½ M. in 25 min. (1 fr.). — At (6¼ M.) *Lütisburg* (1972′) we cross the *Guggerloch* by a viaduct 190′ high. — 9 M. *Dietfurt* (2014′), station for (1¾ M.) the summer resort of Ober-Helfenschwil (p. 71).

11 M. **Lichtensteig** (2028′; Krone, 20 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, P. from 7½ fr.), an old town of 1520 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a rocky height, on the right bank of the Thur (bridge from the station). The main street has arcades on both sides. By the Ober-Tor is the Toggenburg Museum.

Fine views from the *Köbelisberg* (3766′; inn) and the ruin of *Neu-Toggenburg* (3566′), both 1 hr. E., and the *Blümlisalp Inn* and *Gruben* (2920′; inn), ½ hr. and ¾ hr. W. respectively. — At the W. foot of the hill 3 M. from Lichtensteig (diligence in 1¼ hr.) is the health resort of

Krinau (2641′; Rössli; Löwen), whence the ascent of the *Kreuzegg* (4321′; views) may be made in 2 hrs. — Motor post from Lichtensteig to *Ober-Helfenschwil* (p. 71; 25 min.).

12½ M. **Wattwil** (2024′; Jakobshof; Rössli; Toggenburg), junction for the Bodensee-Toggenburg line and the Ricken railway (comp. p. 72), is a manufacturing village of 6100 inhab., on the Thur.

About 5½ M. to the E. (motor post in 40 min.; 2 fr. 80 c.) is the health resort of **Hemberg** (3117′; Löwen; Sonne), in an open situation. Excursions are made hence to the *Wilkethöhe* (3881′; 2½ hrs.), the *Sitz* (3566′; restaurant in summer; 2 hrs.), and the *Hochalp* (5030′; restaurant in summer; 3 hrs.), three view-points. — A motor post runs from Hemberg to (3¾ M.) *St. Peterzell* (p. 71) in ½ hr.

To the right is the Franciscan nunnery of *St. Maria der Engeln* (1883′), and opposite, to the S., is the restored castle of *Iberg* (2385′).

15½ M. **Ebnat-Kappel** (2077′; Hotel Bahnhof), for the thriving villages of *Ebnat* (Krone; Ochsen), with 2700 inhab., and *Kappel* (Traube; Sanatorium Dr. Betschmann), with 2050 inhab., two summer resorts, to the S.E. and N.W. of the station.

The *Tanzboden* (*Färnli*, 4744′; easy and interesting), to the S., may be ascended from Ebnat in 2½ hrs., viâ the (1 hr.) Inn Zur Frohen Aussicht (3051′). — To the S.W. of Ebnat is the (1½ hr.) *Regelstein* (4324′; p. 58), a good point of view. — The ***Speer** (6411′) is ascended in 5 hrs. (marked path). At the Krone, 10 min. from the station, we turn to the right over the bridge to the Steintal road. At the (¾ hr.) sign-post we either keep straight on by the road viâ *Steintal* to the N. foot of the Speer and then ascend to the left to the *Bütz Alp* (5135′); or (longer) we ascend gradually to the left and along the hill (views) viâ the *Wolzen Alp* to the Bütz Alp. Hence we cross the arête and skirt the *Schafberg* (5597′) to the S. side of the Speer and follow the Weesen path (p. 59).

The railway ascends the right bank of the Thur (ahead, right the Curfirsten, left the Stockberg) and crosses the *Gieselbach* to (18¼ M.) *Krummenau* (2349′). Then over the Thur (here crossed by the 'Sprung', a natural rock-bridge), through the Kessel-Tobel, and past the houses of *Neu-St. Johann* (2493′), with an old Benedictine abbey, now the 'Johanneum', a holiday school.

20½ M. **Nesslau-*Neu-St. Johann*.** — Hotels. At Nesslau: *Sternen*, 20 beds from 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Traube*, 12 beds; *Krone*, 20 beds; several pensions. At Neu-St. Johann: *Schäfli*, 20 beds. — Near Ennetbühl (see below): *Sonne*, 80 beds, B. 1½, L. 3, S. 2½, P. 7-8 fr.

Nesslau (2500′), a health resort (2000 inhab.), is the present terminus of the railway. It occupies a sheltered situation at the W. foot of the Stockberg and lies on both banks of the Thur, which is joined here by the *Ientaler Bach*, descending from the Speer. About ¼ hr. upstream are the two *Giessen Falls*, with an electric power-station.

Up the *Stockberg*, 2½ hrs., not difficult; comprehensive view and rich flora. — Up the *Speer*, 5 hrs., viâ the Iental or the Wolzen Alp and the Bütz Alp (see above). — To *Weesen*, 4½-5 hrs., see p. 59.

To Urnäsch (4½-5 hrs.). A road from Nesslau ascends viâ (1¾ M.) *Ennetbühl* and the (3 M.) sulphur-baths of *Rietbad* (3041′; motor post thus far in summer; Kurhaus, P. from 8 fr.) to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Bernhalde* (3402′), where the road ends (1¼ M. from Nesslau). Then a footpath through the *Kräzernwald* viâ *Lutertannen* to the (¾ hr.) **Kräzern Pass** (4101′) and past the Kräzerli Sanatorium to the Urnäsch-Tal (p. 77).

The Road to Buchs (motor post, see p. 72) leads up the Thur valley past (2½ M.) *Stein* (2821′; Ochsen; several pensions) and the ruin of *Starkenstein* (r.) to (4¼ M.) *Starkenbach* (2933′). To the right are the Curfirsten; to the left the imposing *Schafberg* (7822′), remarkable for its folded strata. Then comes (6 M.) *Alt-St. Johann* (2943′; Schweizerhof, 50 beds from 2, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 7½ fr.; Rössli, P. from 7½ fr.), a summer and winter sports resort. This is the starting-point for the ascent of the *Hinterrugg* (7576′), the highest of the Curfirsten (4-4½ hrs.; see p. 59); about halfway, the *Churfirsten Hut* of the S.A.C. (4757′; accommodation for 20). — 7½ M. *Unterwasser* (2972′; *Kurhaus Sentis, 180 beds from 3, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.; Sternen, 120 beds from 3, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.; winter sports), beautifully situated at the junction of the sources of the Thur (swimming-baths). — At (8½ M.) *Lisighaus* (3465′; Wilhelm Tell Inn, 30 beds) is the modest house in which Zwingli (1484-1531), the Zürich reformer, was born.

9¼ M. **Wildhaus** (3602′; Hirschen, 65 beds from 3, L. or D. 3, P. from 7½ fr.; Sonne), a summer and winter resort at the base of the Schafberg (see above). The *Kurhaus Acker (125 beds at 2½-3, L. 3½-5, S. 3½, P. 7½-9 fr.) lies 10 min. from the village. About 20 min. N.E. is the Pension Schönenboden, near a small lake. The (1½ hr.) *Sommerikopf* (4312′) commands a view of the Rhine valley.

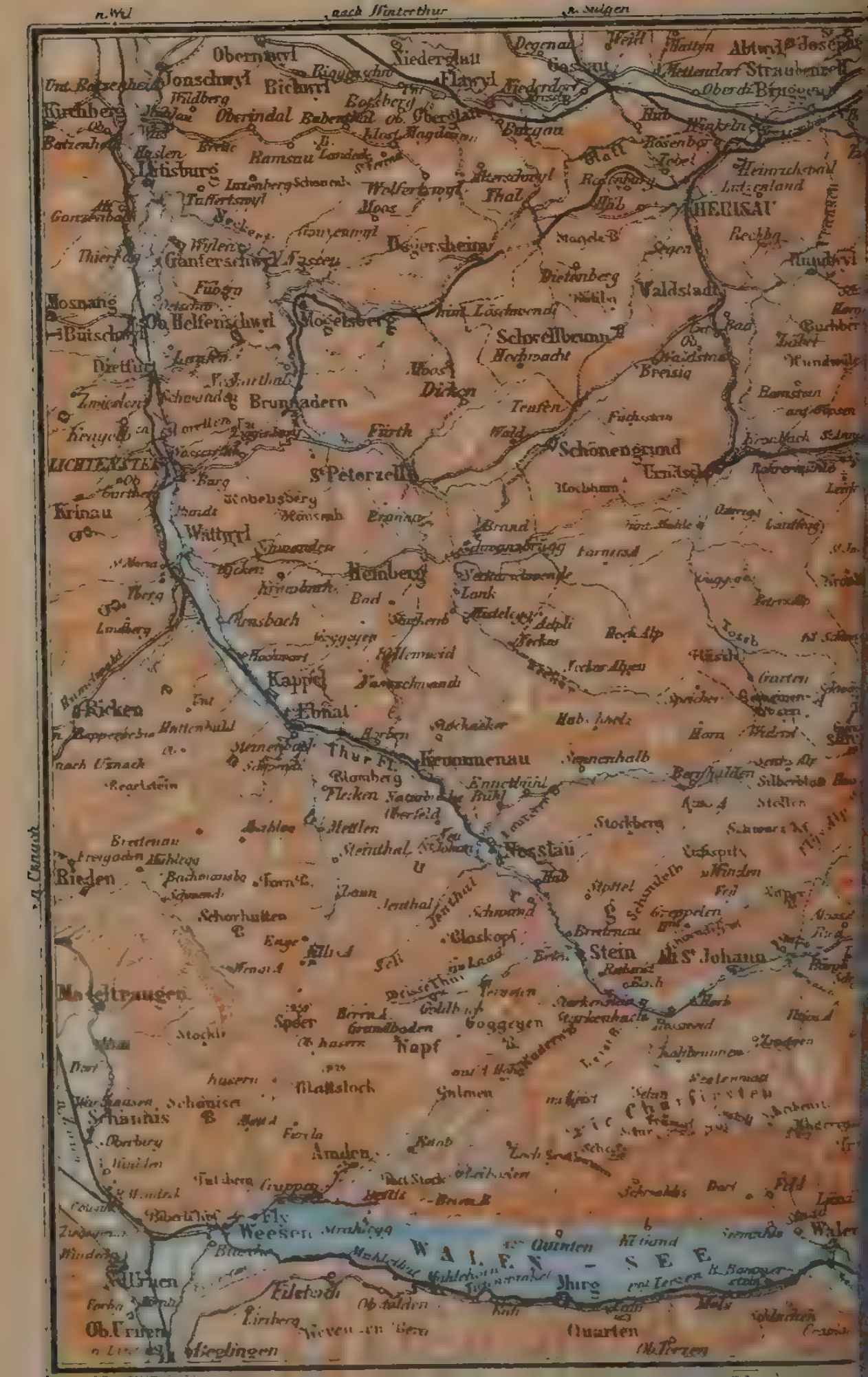
Ascent of the *Sentis* from Wildhaus (6 hrs.; red way-marks), see p. 80. — To *Wallenstadt* (6½ hrs.), see p. 61. — Viâ the Schwendi Alp and Iltios Alp to the top of the *Hinterrugg* (see above), and thence over the Valsloch to the *Käserrugg* (7438′), 4 hrs., with guide. — Over the Zwingli or Krai Alp Pass to *Weissbad* (8 hrs.), see p. 79.

The road descends through the *Simmi-Tobel*, finally describing a long bend (short-cut to the right), to (13 M.) *Zollhaus* and (15 M.) *Gams* (1654′; Kreuz; Schäfli), in the Rhine Valley. — 16¼ M. *Grabs* (1581′) lies at the foot of the Grabser Berg, on which is the *Voralpsee* (Hotel and Kurhaus; 2½ hrs.). Then viâ the ancient little town of *Werdenberg* (1476′), with the well-preserved castle once belonging to the Counts of Werdenberg (p. 77).

18¼ M. *Buchs* (station ½ M. farther on; see p. 82).

17. The Canton of Appenzell.

Railways. From Rorschach to Heiden, rack-and-pinion railway in 40-50 min. (fare from Rorschach-Bahnhof 3 fr. 30, 2 fr. 15 c.; there and back 3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 50 c.). — From St. Gall to Appenzell: viâ *Herisau* (pp. 71, 77) in 1½ hr. (3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 65 c.); by tramway viâ *Gais* (p. 77) in 1¼ hr. (4 fr. 20 c., 3 fr.); electric narrow-gauge railway to *Trogen*, see p. 70. — From Altstatten to Gais, narrow-gauge railway (p. 77) in 50 min. (2 fr. 5, there and back 3 fr. 25 c.). — From Appenzell to Wasserauen (Sentis Railway, p. 78) in 20 min. (1 fr. 25, there and back 1 fr. 95 c.). — Return-tickets are issued to Appenzell viâ Herisau or Gais and to Trogen viâ Vögelinsegg.


Oberuzwyl
Niederglatt
Jonschwyl
Bichwil
Flawyl
Kirchberg
Oberindal
Uzwil
Ramsau
Degersheim
Grafenschwyl
Mosnang
Ob. Helfenschwyl
Büschwyl
Schwellbrunn
Hochsteig
Dirftfurt
Brunnadern
Dicken
Fürth
LICHTENSTEIG
St. Peterzell
Krinau
Wattwyl
Heinberg
Kappel
Ebnat
Ricken
Thur Fl.
Krummenau
Flawyl
Flecken
Mettlen
Nesslau
Riesen
Stein
St. Johann
Mosteltrungen
Kopf
Schmidis
Amden
Weesen
Quinten
WALLEN - SEE
Ufnau
Ob. Urnen
Quarten
Vilters
Sargans
Ragaz
Valdstadt
Herisau
Trogen
Abtwyl
Straubenzell
Rorschach
Heimatschwand
Lutzenland
Rechberg
Breisig
Schönengrund
Urnäsch
Rehetobel
Wald
Hundwil
Gais
Stoss
Rheineck
Walzenhausen
Oberriet
Eichberg
Rheinberg
Wesen
Mühlehorn
Murg
Berschis
Mels
Sargans
Vilters
Wangs
Ragaz
Pfäfers
Valens
Vättis
Pfäfersberg
Bad Ragaz
Schollberg
Flums
Flumserberg
Tannenboden
Leistkamm
Gonzen
Alvier
Churfirsten
Hinterrugg
Frauenkirch
Wildhaus
Alt St. Johann
Unterwasser
Iltios
Wildhaus
Gamplüt
Schafberg
Fähnern
Kamor
Hohe Kasten
Kronberg
Gäbris
Stoss
Rheineck
Walzenhausen
Oberriet
Eichberg
Rheinberg
Wesen
Mühlehorn
Murg
Berschis
Mels
Sargans
Vilters
Wangs
Ragaz
Pfäfers
Valens
Vättis
Pfäfersberg
Bad Ragaz
Schollberg
Flums
Flumserberg
Tannenboden
Leistkamm
Gonzen
Alvier
Churfirsten
Hinterrugg
Frauenkirch
Wildhaus
Alt St. Johann
Unterwasser
Iltios
Wildhaus
Gamplüt
Schafberg
Fähnern
Kamor
Hohe Kasten
Kronberg
Gäbris

Wald
Oberegg
Reute
Speicher
TROGEN
Rebstein
Leuchingen
Ruppen
ALTSTÄTTEN
Diepoldsau
Bühler
Gais
Kriesseren
Eisenried
Mäder
Altach
Eichberg
Ob. Hirschberg
Montingen
Roblach
Götzis
APPENZELL
Kobelwald
Oberriet
Fraxern
Weiler
Meiningen
Schwende
Brüllisau
Röthis
Sulz
Wasserauen
Lienz
Bangs
Gisingen
Rankweil
Altenstadt
Schmwald
Nofels
Tosters
Rugell
Saletz
Gristen
Sax
Satteins
Frastenz
Mauren
Eschen
Nendelen
Gams
Gürtis
Latz
Grabs
Werdenberg
Schaan
Drei Schwestern
Kuhgrat
Sattelspitze
Altendorf
Rans
Vaduz
FÜRSTENT.
LIECHTENSTEIN
Sevelen
Triesen
Wartau
Engl. miles
n. Chur
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The **Canton of Appenzell,** comprising the hilly country on the N. and N.W. slopes of the Sentis group, entirely surrounded by the Canton of St. Gall, lies outside the great stream of tourist traffic, but its valleys and hills, its verdant pastures and dark pine-woods, and its clean villages find many admirers. The finest points are *Heiden*, *St. Anton*, *Wildkirchli*, *Ebenalp*, the *Hoher Kasten*, and the *Sentis*. This canton was divided after the religious wars of 1597 into half-cantons, **Ausser-Rhoden** and **Inner-Rhoden.** Ausser-Rhoden (101 sq.M.; 55,000 inhab.) belongs to the Reformed Church, and is an industrial region, engaged in weaving and the production of machine-made embroidery. Inner-Rhoden (61 sq. M.; 14,600 inhab.) is Roman Catholic. It contains more pasture-land than Ausser-Rhoden, but it is famous also for the hand-embroidery, often displaying extraordinary taste and skill, which is produced in almost every house.

Rorschach (1319′), see p. 37. — The Railway to Heiden (p. 74; best views to the left) was opened in 1875. The train starts from Rorschach-Hafen, stops at Rorschach-Bahnhof (passengers usually change carriages here), where the toothed rail begins, and then ascends through orchards, affording a view of the Lake of Constance. On the left, below, is the château of Wartegg (p. 37); on the right, above, *Wartensee*. — Near (2½ M.) *Wienacht-Tobel* (2021′; Landegg, 100 beds, P. 6½ fr.) are large quarries of sandstone. We skirt the deep Wienachter Tobel to (3 M.) *Schwendi* (2201′), beyond which we cross the gorge.

4¼ M. Heiden. — Hotels. *Freihof*, with park and hydropathic, 80 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 10 fr.; *Krone*, with café-restaurant and terrace facing the lake, 50 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 3½, P. from 10 fr.; *Schweizerhof*, 60 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Linde*, 30 beds; *Gletscherhügel*, 20 beds at 3-3½, B. 1½, L. or D. 3, P. 7-8½ fr.; *Löwen*, 15 beds. — Pensions. *Weiss*, near the station, with tea-room, 30 beds from 3½ fr., B. 1 fr. 70 c., L. or D. 3½, P. from 8½ fr.; *Rechsteiner*, 40 beds; *Nord*, a Protestant hostel, 45 beds, P. 6½-8 fr.; *Waldruh-Bellevue* (p. 76), with restaurant and view, 25 beds. — Numerous Lodgings. — Post Office, Post-Strasse. — Inquiry Office, Neugasse, close to the station. — Visitors' Tax, 50 c. per day.

Motor Posts. S.W. to *St. Gall* (p. 67), either (11¼ M. in 1¼ hr.; 3 fr. 70 c.) viâ *Kaien* (2 M.) and *Rehetobel* (3¼ M.; p. 76) or (9¾ M. in 1 hr.; 3 fr. 40 c.) viâ *Grub* (1½ M.; p. 76); S.W. to *Trogen* (p. 76; 6½ M. in 50 min.; 2 fr. 25 c.); S.E. to *Berneck* (p. 82; 6½ M. in 1 hr.; 2 fr. 10 c.); E. to *St. Margarethen* (p. 81; 9¼ M. in 1 hr.; 3 fr.), viâ *Wolfhalden* (1½ M.; p. 76) and *Lachen* (3¾ M.; p. 76); and N.E. to *Rheineck* (p. 81; 4¾ M. in 35 min.; 1½ fr.), viâ *Wolfhalden* (1½ M.; p. 76).

Heiden (2644′), a pleasant village with 3300 inhab., among the foot-hills of the Appenzell Alps, is frequented as a summer resort and for ski-ing. The mean summer temperature is 59-64° Fahrenheit. From the station we ascend the Neugasse to the left, then the Fernsicht-Str., between the church (r.) and the parish hall (l.), with the wooded See-Anlage (views) close by, to the right, to the (6 min.) *Kursaal* (restaurant; band twice daily, free for holders of visitors' tickets in the morning, 1-2 fr. in the evening). Adjacent is the 'Gletscherhügel', an artificial hill composed of erratic boulders and planted with alpine plants. — About 20 min. N.W., in the valley of the *Mattenbach*, below the Grub road, is the pretty *Wald-Park*,

with view-points (Dreiländerblick, Gräfeplatz, etc.). — The *Bellevue*, 20 min. S.E., with an extensive view, is reached by following the 'Schnüttenbühl' road S. from the Linde Hotel, then crossing the Gstaldenbach to the left.

A road (motor post, p. 75) affording picturesque views leads N.E. from Heiden viâ (1½ M.) the health resort of **Wolfhalden** (2349′; Adler, 20 beds; Krone, 20 beds; Pension Lindenberg, 35 beds from 2, B. 1½, L. 2½, S. 2, P. from 6 fr.) and *Lutzenberg-Hohelust* to (4¾ M.) *Rheineck* (p. 81). — About 5 min. S. of Heiden a path (yellow marks) diverging to the left from the Oberegg road (see below) leads viâ *Blatten* (2835′) to the (1½ hr.) *Gebhardshöhe* (2910′; p. 81), whence we may return (white marks) viâ *Walzenhausen* (p. 81) and *Bühli*, or viâ *Lachen* and the baths of *Schönenbühl* (2484′) to Wolfhalden (from Schönenbühl to Heiden a direct path viâ *Bänziger* in 40 min.).

The road to (9¾ M.) *St. Gall* (p. 67; motor post, see p. 75) leads viâ (1½ M.) **Grub** (2677′; Ochsen), a health resort, *Eggersriet*, and the *Martinstobel* (p. 37). — From Grub, diverging 1 min. beyond the church to the right and at St. Gallisch-Grub to the left from the Rorschach road, we may ascend (20 min.; ¾ hr. from Heiden) the **Rossbühl** (3146′; Fünfländerblick, 15 beds; Rossbühel, 15 beds), the long ridge of the Rorschacher Berg, commanding a survey of the Lake of Constance and the Hegau.

To the S. a road leads from Heiden viâ (¾ hr.) *Oberegg* (2904′; Bären, 100 beds from 2½, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 7½ fr., well spoken of; Linde) to (¾ hr.) **St. Anton** (3642′; Alpenhof, 30 beds; Rössli, 40 beds), a health resort, with the *Chapel of St. Anthony* and a famous view of the Lake of Constance, the Rhine Valley, and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Mts. Pedestrians (1¼ hr.) diverge to the right from the road and ascend (blue marks) viâ the *Bischofsberg* (3097′) and *Rütegg* (inn). — From St. Anton to *Altstätten* (p. 82), 1½ hr. — We may continue to follow the ridge from St. Anton, with continuous views of the Rhine Valley and the Sentis, to the *Landmark* (3268′; Schäfle Inn), on the road from Altstatten to Trogen, and then viâ the *Saurücken* to the top of the (2 hrs.) *Gäbris* (see below).

The ***Kaien** (3540′-3690′) is 1¼ hr. S.W. of Heiden. A path (red way-marks) ascends viâ *Hasenbühl* and *Benzenrüti* to the *Vorderer Kaien* (toilsome after rain). A path marked by red arrows leads thence to the Hinterer Kaien and the (½ hr.) *Gupf* (3547′; inn), with a splendid survey of the Canton of Appenzell, the Lake of Constance, etc. — Descent from the Gupf to (¼ hr.) *Rehetobel* (see below).

The Road to Trogen (motor post, see p. 75) ascends to (2 M.) *Kaien* (3186′; inn); then up and down hill, past (3¼ M. *Rehetobel* (3113′; Löwen; Krone) and (3½ M.) *Wald* (3156′; Schäfli; Krone, 12 beds, P. from 6½ fr.; Harmonie), a health resort.

6½ M. **Trogen** (2976′; Krone, 15 beds; Schäfli), with 2260 inhab., is a prettily situated health resort. On the last Sun. in April, in even-numbered years, the cantonal assembly of Appenzell Ausser-Rhoden (comp. p. 75) is held on the village square, which is surrounded by the church (1779), parsonage (1765), the former Rathaus (now the court-house), and other 18th cent. buildings. Tram to St. Gall, see p. 70.

The highroad from Trogen to (5½ M.) Gais (p. 77) runs viâ Bühler (p. 77). Far preferable, however, is the footpath diverging to the left from the road at (½ hr.) the hamlet of *Weissegg* (3481′), ascending (sign-posts) to (¾ hr.) the top of the **Gäbris** (4111′; inn; splendid panorama), and descending to Gais in another ½ hr.

The Tramway from St. Gall to Appenzell (comp. p. 74) ascends a sharp curve and then follows the highroad. — $4^1/_2$ M. **Teufen** (2746′; Linde, 20 beds from 3, D. 4, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.; Hecht), a finely situated village of 4700 inhab., with a splendid view of the Sentis chain. The inhabitants weave and embroider in their own homes. — $6^1/_2$ M. *Bühler* (2717′; Rössli Inn) is a considerable village at the junction with the road from Trogen (p. 76; $3^3/_4$ M.).

$8^1/_2$ M. **Gais.** — Hotels. *Krone*, 45 beds, good; *Kurhaus zum Bad Rotbach*, 25 beds from 3, L. or D. 3, P. from 7 fr.; *Hirschen*, 20 beds; *Falken*, 6 beds. — Pension. *Müller*, with view-terrace, 18 beds.

Gais (3077′), a village of 2800 inhab., frequented for the whey cure, is pleasantly situated amid pastures at the foot of the *Gäbris* (p. 76), which is ascended hence in $^3/_4$ hr. To the N.E. ($^3/_4$ hr.) is the view-point of *Sommersberg* (3868′), with a restaurant.

From Gais to Altstätten, electric narrow-gauge railway (comp. p. 74). The first stop is *Hebrig*, for the path to the Sommersberg. — $2^1/_4$ M. **Stoss** (3100′; inn), with a celebrated *View of the Rhine Valley. A chapel and a monument commemorate the victory of the 400 Appenzellers under Rudolf von Werdenberg over 3000 troops of the Archduke Frederick and the Abbot of St. Gall (1405). — The railway descends in windings to ($4^3/_4$ M.) *Altstätten Stadt*, whence it proceeds to ($5^3/_4$ M.) *Bahnhof Altstätten* (p. 82).

The tramway passes several unimportant stations and finally crosses a viaduct over the *Sitter*. — $12^1/_4$ M. *Appenzell*, see p. 78.

The Railways from St. Gall (Bodensee-Toggenburg line, p. 71) and Winterthur (branch-line from Gossau, p. 67) to Appenzell unite at —

Herisau (2454′; railway restaurant; Bristol-Bahnhof, 15 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. or D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; Löwen, 25 beds; Storchen, 15 beds), capital of the half-canton Ausser-Rhoden, with 15,000 inhab., manufactures embroidery. It lies in the valley of the *Glatt*, between the *Rosenberg* (2851′; N.), the *Rosenburg* (2989′; W.), and the *Lutzenland* (2995′; E.). Ruined castles crown the two former hills. The church, in the market-place, was built in 1516-20 and altered in 1782; the war-memorial is by W. Mettler (1921).

To the N.E. ($1^1/_4$ M.) is the *Kurhaus Heinrichsbad* (2533′; 120 beds, P. 7-10 fr.), under religious auspices. — To the S.W. ($4^1/_4$ M.; motor post in 25 min., 2 fr.) is the health resort of *Schwellbrunn* (3139′; Harmonie; Kreuz; Säntisblick).

1 M. *Wilen*. — $2^3/_4$ M. **Waldstatt** (2677′; Hirschen, 40 beds from $2^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, S. $2^1/_2$, P. from 7 fr.; Säntisblick, 35 beds), in a sheltered situation, with a chalybeate spring. *Hundwil*, an old village $^3/_4$ hr. E. (motor post, see p. 70), is the place of assembly for Ausser-Rhoden, alternately with Trogen (comp. p. 76). — $5^1/_2$ M. *Zürchersmühle*, in the valley of the *Urnäsch*. — $6^1/_4$ M. **Urnäsch** (2710′; Krone; Bahnhof), a village of 3200 inhabitants.

A narrow road ascends the Urnäsch-Tal, past the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Rossfall Inn* (3114′; 30 beds), to ($1^1/_2$-$1^3/_4$ hr.) the **Kräzerli** (3652′; Alpen-Kurhaus,

30 beds from 2½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3, P. from 7 fr.), beautifully situated near the Kräzern Pass (p. 73). Thence to the top of the Sentis (4½ hrs.), see p. 80.

The railway crosses the Urnäsch and describes a sharp curve to the E., into the valley of the *Kronbach*. — 8½ M. *Jakobsbad* (2874′), with a chalybeate spring (Kurhaus, 60 beds, P. from 8 fr.). — 19¾ M. *Gonten* (2963′; Löwe Inn). — 11 M. *Gontenbad* (2920′; Kurhaus, 50 beds from 2½, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 2½, P. from 7 fr.), with a radio-active chalybeate spring. Then we cross the deep valley of the *Kaubach* by an iron bridge and descend to —

12¾ M. **Appenzell.** — Hotels. *Hecht*, 35 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4 fr., plain but good; *Löwe*, 32 beds from 3 fr., B. 1 fr. 60 c., L. 3½-4½ fr.; *Säntis*, 10 beds; *Krone*, 10 beds. — *Cafe-Restaurant Post*, with 8 beds. — Inquiry Office by the station.

Appenzell (2589′; 5200 inhab.), in the wide valley of the *Sitter*, is the capital of the half-canton Inner-Rhoden, where, on the 'Landsgemeinde-Platz', all burghers entitled to vote meet on the last Sunday in April to elect their authorities and to enact laws. Hand and machine embroideries are made here. The castle contains an historical museum (50 c.), and the college of St. Anton a collection of lace and embroidery (free). A pretty walk leads on the right bank of the Sitter, passing below the railway bridge.

The Sentis Railway (see p. 74) diverges to the right from the Gais line beyond Appenzell and crosses the Sitter, which it skirts. — 1¼ M. *Steinegg* (2638′; Steinegg, 20 beds).

2 M. **Weissbad.** — Hotels. **Kurhaus*, with large garden, 120 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5½, S. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Belvedere*, 40 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 4, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Weissbadbrücke*, 11 beds; *Gemsle*, 14 beds. — Guides: Jakob Koch and J. Koster.

Weissbad (2690′), a summer and ski-ing resort, lies in a sheltered spot at the confluence of the three sources of the Sitter, the *Schwendibach* (S.), *Weissbach* (S.W.), and *Brülbach* (S.E.).

To the Wildkirchli (1¾ hr.) we follow the road on the right side of the Weissbach valley and after 20 min. ascend to the left to the (25 min.) *Ruhsitz Inn* on the *Engst* (3530′) and to (20 min.) the W. slope of the *Bommen Alp*. We next ascend through woods to the right, and in 10 min. to the left. Near the (20 min.) *Ascher Wildkirchli Inn* (4793′; 20 beds, P. 8-10 fr.; view and excellent echo) is a memorial to Scheffel. A few min. more bring us to the ***Wildkirchli** (4816′), a chapel dedicated to St. Michael, in a grotto (33′ wide), commanding a view of the deep Seealp-Tal, and, to the left, of the Lake of Constance, Swabia, and Bavaria. The former hermitage is now an inn. Comp. Scheffel's 'Ekkehard'. Prehistoric objects found in the caves here were taken to the Local Museum at St. Gall. — A cavern, 150 yds. long (the landlord provides a light, ½ fr.), leads from the grotto to the **Ebenalp**, the (25 min.) summit of which (5394′; inn, 8 R., plain but good) commands a superb

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Wattwil
Hemberg
Kasten
Ulisbach
Kappel
Ebnat
Krummen
Regelstein
Gubelspitz
Kühbodenegg
Rieden
Schorhütten Bg
Steinthal
Neu St. Johann
Speer
Mattstock
Schärberg
Schänniser Berg
Schännis
Amden
Weesen
Bade strand
Nied-Ernen
Ober
Mühlehorn
Obstalden
Kerenzen-Berg
Schaan
Vaduz
Sevelen
Uznach
Zürich
Linthal
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig

*View of the Sentis, Altmann, Lake of Constance, etc., equalled by that from the **Schäfler** (6309′; hotel, 26 beds), 1½ hr. S.W.

A road leads from Weissbad to (1½ hr.) the *Leuen Fall* (3186′). — On the N. slope of the Weissbach-Tal is the *Sonnen Alp* (3123′), with a chapel, reached by a steep path through the woods in 10-15 min. or by an easy but shadeless path in ½ hr.

The route from Weissbad to the ***Hoher Kasten** (5899′; 2½-3 hrs; guide unnecessary; bridle-path to the Ruhsitz) leads S.E., crossing the Brülbach, and ascends to (¾ hr.) *Brülisau* (3032′; Rössle, good; Krone). Passing the church, we follow the telegraph-wire to the (1 hr.) *Ruhsitz Inn* (4498′; 6 beds). Thence a zigzag path ascends to the saddle (5512′) between the *Kamor* (5742′; ¼ hr.; rich flora) and the Hoher Kasten, and proceeds thence on the N.E. side to the (1¼ hr.) summit (inn, 40 beds), affording a splendid view of the Sentis group, the Rhine Valley, stretching as far as the Lake of Constance, and the Alps of the Vorarlberg and N. Grisons (panorama by K. Liner). — We may descend by a red-marked path to *Salez* station (p. 82), in the valley of the Rhine. From the saddle between the Kamor and Hoher Kasten we skirt the W. side of the latter to the left and descend by a path, steep and stony at first, to the *Rohr Alp*, then proceed chiefly through woods. Another route (preferable) descends N.E. from the Kamor viâ the chalets of *Ober-Kamor*, then down to the right viâ *Unter-Kamor*, *Kamm*, and *Brunnenberg* to *Rüthi* (p. 82). — A hill-walk, with fine views, leads from the Hoher Kasten to the *Stauberenkanzel* (6112′), then past the *Häuser* (6434′ and 6440′) and the *Hochhaus* (6388′) and over the *Furgglenfirst* (5975′) to (3½-4 hrs.) the *Saxer-Lücke* (5411′), where a view of the six rocky peaks of the *Kreuzberge* (6204′-6788′) is disclosed; we descend viâ the village of *Sax* (1588′) to *Salez* station (p. 82). — For the **Alpsiegel** (5801′; 3¼ hrs.) we proceed to (¾ hr.) *Brülisau* church (see above), turn to the right beyond the Krone, and follow the stony *Brül-Tobel* to the (1¼ hr.) height (4213′; sign-post) near the *Sämbtiser See* (see below), whence we ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) *Alpsiegel Chalets* (5187′) and the (½ hr.) summit. — The **Hundstein** (7083′), ascended from the (3 hrs.) *Megglis Alp* (see below) in 2 hrs., with guide, offers no difficulty to adepts. It commands a view of the Altmann, Sentis, the Fählen-See, and the Sämbtis-See, with the rugged mass of rocks known as the 'Freiheit' close by. A steep path descends to the (1½ hr.) Fählen-See (see below) and the *Bollenwies* (inn, 6 beds), and thence past the Sämbtiser See to (3 hrs.) *Brülisau* (see above). The **Altmann** (8000′), 4 hrs. from Bollenwies (see above), with guide (23, to the Sentis 30 fr.), is toilsome and practicable for good climbers only. It is better ascended from the Megglis Alp viâ the *Löchli-Better*, or viâ the *Rotstein Pass* (p. 80) in 3½ hrs., with guide. From the Altmann viâ the *Lysengrat* to the *Sentis* (3 hrs.), see p. 80.

From Weissbad to *Wildhaus* (p. 74), 7½-8 hrs., interesting. To Brülisau, see above. Thence through the Brül-Tobel to the *Sämbtiser See* (3967′; inn, 9 beds), and past the little *Fählen-See* (4751′; see above) to the *Zwingli* or *Krai Alp Pass* (6631′); descent viâ the *Krai Alp* (5935′) and the *Tesel Alp* (4577′).

The Sentis railway ascends the valley of the Schwendibach, past (2¾ M.) *Schwende* (2763′; Pension Alpenblick, 12 beds; Frohe Aussicht, 8 beds; Edelweiss), a health resort.

3¾ M. **Wasserauen** (2861′; Wasserauen, with railway restaurant, 25 beds from 2½, L. 2½, P. from 7½ fr.; Alpenrose), the terminus of the railway. A pretty walk ascends the left bank of the Schwendibach through a wooded gorge and past the Appenzell electricity works to (1¼ hr.) the *Seealp-See* (3737′; inn, 10 beds).

The snow-clad ***Sentis** or *Säntis* (8233′), the highest mountain in the Sentis or Alpstein group, is ascended from Wasserauen in 4½ hrs. Guide 10 fr., unnecessary for experts. The route, beginning beyond the station to the left, ascends the *Katzensteig*, through the *Hüttentobel*, to (40 min.) the *Hütten Alp* (3927′; milk); ¾ hr. farther up is the *Schrennen Hut* (4787′). A narrow path now skirts the *Schrennen*, along the shelving *Gloggeren*, affording a glimpse of the Seealp-See, Sentis, and Altmann. Then over the *Stockegg* (5033′) to the (¾ hr.) *Megglis Alp* (4987′; inn, 50 beds). [Shorter, but fit only for those exempt from dizziness, is the ascent from the Seealp-See viâ the *Unterer Strich* and the *Teufels-Löcher* to the (1¼ hr.) Megglis Alp (guide advisable, particularly in descending).] From the Megglis Alp to the summit (2-2½ hrs.) the well-constructed path ascends in steep zigzags to the right, and then climbs the slope of the *Kühmad* to the S.W. to the (1 hr.) *Hintere Wagenlücke* (6788′; shelter-hut), whence it crosses snow to (1½ hr.) the *Säntis-Haus* (8087′; 40 beds; often crowded, early arrival advisable). On the summit of the Sentis, to which a path mounts in steps, is a meteorological station. The marvellous ****View** extends over N.E. and E. Switzerland, the Lake of Constance, Swabia and Bavaria, the Tyrolese Mts., the Grisons, and the Alps of Uri, Glarus, and Berne.

Descent from the Sentis to Wildhaus or Unterwasser (3½-4 hrs.; red way-marks; guide 10 fr., necessary for those liable to dizziness). About ¼ hr. from the inn we diverge to the right from the Lysengrat route (see below) and descend by a steep path to the (1¼ hr.) *Schafboden* (5660′; inn) and over the *Flies Alp* (4931′) to the (¾ hr.) *Thurwies* (3986′). Thence we may proceed either to the left viâ the *Gamplüt Alp* (4265′) to (1½ hr.) *Wildhaus*, or to the right, viâ the *Kühboden*, to (2 hrs.) *Unterwasser* in the Toggenburg (p. 74). — From the Sentis to the *Altmann* (p. 79) by the arête of the *Lysengrat* or *Kälbersentis* (wire-rope) and the *Rotstein Pass* (6969′; see p. 79), 3 hrs., not difficult for the steady-headed (guide 30 fr.).

From the Wildkirchli (p. 78) to the Sentis (7-8 hrs.; guide necessary, 23 fr.). The path leads from the Ascher-Wildkirchli Inn high above the Seealp-See, viâ the *Weesen Alp* and the *Geissplatte*, to the *Alten Alp* (5295′), and continues past the *Türme* (6220-6710′), viâ the *Vordere Wagenlücke* and the *Öhrli-Sattel* (6942′; hence the ascent of the *Öhrli-Kopf*, 7228′, may be accomplished in ¼ hr. by experts, guide 23 fr.), to the *Hochniederen-Sattel* (6936′; fossils). Thence (red way-marks) viâ the *Rossegg* and the *Blauer Schnee* (crevasses), past the base of the *Girenspitz* (8038′), and over the N. arête (see below) to the summit. — From Urnasch (p. 77; guide, Johann Nef-Giger, 18 fr., not essential for experts free from giddiness) to the Sentis, 6 hrs. To the Alpen-Kurhaus at *Kräzerli* (1½ hr.), see p. 77. Thence by an easy path to the (¾ hr.) *Gemeinen-Wesen Alp* (4396′), up a débris-covered slope (rich flora) in endless zigzags, and over rocks to a mountain-terrace. It then ascends sharp to the right to the *Fliesbord-Sattel* and the (2 hrs.) *Thierwies Inn* (6837′; 8 beds and hay-beds for 25), at the foot of the *Graukopf* (7257′). Thence by the sharp Graukopf ridge and over a long 'Karrenfeld' (red way-marks), finally in steep zigzags to the arête between the Girenspitz and the Sentis; hence to the right over the N. arête, by a flight of steps 142 yds. long, to the (1½ hr.) summit.

18. From Rorschach to Coire.

Federal Railway (being electrified), 56 M. in 1¾-3 hrs. (13 fr. 50, 9 fr. 45, 6 fr. 90 c.). — This is a fine journey, with varying scenery (best views to the left).

Road, 60½ M. — 5½ M. *Rheineck* (1329′; see below). — 7¾ M. *St. Margrethen* (1329′; see below). — 16¼ M. *Altstätten* (1421′; p. 82). — 28¼ M. *Salez* (p. 82). — 33½ M. *Buchs* (1476′; p. 82). — 43½ M. *Sargans* (1591′; p. 84). — 48¼ M. *Ragaz* (1696′; p. 85). — 60½ M. *Coire* (1926′; p. 453).

Rorschach-Hafen, see p. 37. — ½ M. *Rorschach-Bahnhof*. The train at first skirts the lake. To the right, the château of Wartegg (p. 37). — 1¼ M. *Staad* (Anker Inn), a picturesque place with quarries of white sandstone and a harbour (Altenrhein aircraft factory, see p. 37). Heiden (p. 75) is seen to the right on the hill. Farther on is the château of *Weinburg* (½ M. from Rheineck; park always open), at the foot of the vine-clad *Buchberg*. — The line traverses a fertile delta formed by the deposits of the *Rhine*.

3¾ M. **Rheineck** (1329′; Ochs-Terminus, at the station; Hecht), a town at the foot of vine-clad hills (2362 inhab.). A bridge crosses the Rhine to Gaissau in Vorarlberg.

Diligence in ¼ hr. to (1¼ M.) *Thal* (1388′), an industrial place with 3760 inhab., at the foot of the Buchberg (see above). — Motor post from Rheineck to *Heiden*, see p. 75.

From Rheineck to Walzenhausen, cable railway in 12 min. (90 c., descent 60 c.). The station is at the S. end of the town, above the Rhine bridge (tramway from the Federal station in 3 min., 20 c.). The line (¾ M. long) passes through two tunnels and crosses the Ruderbach thrice.

Walzenhausen (2238′; Kurhaus, with terrace and sulphur-baths, 60 beds; Rheinburg, with terrace, 50 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.; Hirschen, 25 beds; Linde, 25 beds; Pension Friedheim, 28 beds, P. 6-6½ fr.), a village of 3500 inhab., visited in summer and for winter sports. Fine views (plan of paths at the station) from the *Rosenberg* (2559′; ¼ hr.; inn, 25 beds), the **Gebhardshöhe* (2910′; ¾ hr.; restaurant; 10 min. below, Hotel Falken, 25 beds, P. from 7 fr.), the *Fromsenrüti* (¾ hr.), and *Egge* (1 hr.). — A road runs along the hillside to the (1 M.) nunnery of *Grimmenstein* (2133′; Löwen Inn). It continues to the (¼ hr.) Inn zur Linde, whence a footpath diverges to the left, over the ridge, to (10 min.) the ***Meldegg** (2244′; inn), a rocky promontory commanding a view of the Rhine valley and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Alps. We may descend to (½ hr.) *Au* or (¾ hr.) *St. Margrethen*.

6¼ M. **St. Margrethen** (1329′; railway restaurant, with bedrooms; Linde; Mineralbad; Ochs; Sonne), with 3200 inhab. and sulphur baths, is the junction (custom-house) of the line to Bregenz (p. 34), which intersects the wide estuary of the Rhine. The winding course of the river, which often caused serious damage, was regulated in 1892-1923. The Meldegg (see above) is 50 min. S.W. Motor post to Heiden, see p. 75.

The Sargans train skirts hills covered with vineyards and orchards, and from *Heldsberg* to *Monstein* runs between the river and abrupt rocks.

8 M. **Au** (1329′; Schiff; Rössli), at the foot of the Meldegg (see above; ascent in 50 min.). To the left, the snow-clad Scesaplana;

farther off, the Drei Schwestern; to the right, the Kamor and the Hoher Kasten (p. 79). To the W., in a vine-clad basin, lies (1¾ M.) *Berneck* (1381′), connected by tram with Altstätten and Heerbrugg and by motor post with Heiden (see p. 75; 6½ M.).

10 M. *Heerbrugg* (1342′; Heerbrugger Hof), a village with a castle founded in the late 11th century. — 14¼ M. **Altstätten** (1421′; Drei Könige; Frauenhof), a town of 8900 inhabitants. Through a gorge on the right peeps the Sentis, adjoining the Fähnern. Tram to Berneck, see above; narrow-gauge railway to Gais, see p. 74.

17½ M. *Oberriet* (1391′; Inn zur Sonne). On a hill to the right is the square tower of the castle of *Blatten*. — 21¼ M. *Rüthi*. — 24¼ M. *Salez-Sennwald* (1440′), at the base of the Hoher Kasten (p. 79; 4-4½ hrs.).

To *Weissbad* (p. 78), 6 hrs., with guide, an arduous walk, viâ *Sax* and the *Saxer-Lücke* (5417′), passing the *Fählen* and *Sämbtis* lakes (comp. p. 79).

26¾ M. *Haag-Gams*. On the right, short of Buchs, we observe the castle of Werdenberg (p. 74).

29¾ M. **Buchs** (1476′; railway restaurant; Rhætia, 30 beds at 3-4, B. 1½, L. or D. 3 fr.; Traube; Grüneck, 20 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1¼, L. 2¼, S. 2 fr.), with 4600 inhab., is the junction (custom-house) of the Vorarlberg Railway to Feldkirch, Innsbruck, and Vienna. To Nesslau, see pp. 74, 73. About 2 hrs. W., above Buchs, is the *Hotel & Kurhaus Buchserberg* (3675′; 80 beds, P. from 8 fr., good), splendidly situated in wooded environs.

From *Schaan-Vaduz*, the first station on the line from Buchs to Feldkirch, a motor post plies S. in ¼ hr. to —

2½ M. **Vaduz.** — Hotels. *Löwen*, 16 beds at 2½-3, P. 6½-7 fr., good; *Adler*, 20 beds; *Grüneck*; *Engel*; *Falknis*; *Kirchthaler-Walser*; *Zum Schloss*, 7 beds from 2 fr. — Café. *Real*. — Inquiry Office. *Liechtensteinsche Wirtschaftskammer*.

Vaduz (1509′), a town of 1400 inhab., is the capital of the principality of Liechtenstein. To the E., above the town, stands the old *Burg Vaduz*, which has belonged to the princes of Liechtenstein since 1712. In 1905-16 the castle was restored in the form of a 16th cent. stronghold, with two bastion-towers. In the inner court is the ancient donjon, adjoined on the E. by the Gothic 'Palas' (i. e. living rooms). The W. wing, remodelled in the early-Renaissance style, contains the rooms used by the prince, with old gala-weapons and objects of art. Adm. daily (except Mon.), 10-12 & 2-6 (50 c.); beautiful view.

The **Principality of Liechtenstein**, a sovereign state founded in 1719 from the lordships of Vaduz and Schellenberg, covers an area of 61 sq. M. Its 11,500 inhabitants are for the most part Catholics of Alemannic descent. The reigning prince is Johann II. (b. Oct. 5th, 1840; acceded 1858); the administration is carried on with the aid of a diet (Landtag) of 15 members. Up to the year 1919 Liechtenstein was economically allied to Austria, but in 1920 it joined the Swiss customs union.

Its currency, post office, and customs administration are Swiss, but it has its own postage-stamps. The national colours are red and blue.

On the hills above Vaduz are several unpretending summer resorts. The road (blue marks) leads past the Burg Vaduz (above which a shady path diverges viâ *Wildschloss* and *Provatscheng* to Gaflei, $2^3/_4$ hrs.) to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Rotenboden* (3281′; Samina, 25 beds, P. from 6 fr., well spoken of). Beyond this the road divides: to the right to Sücca (see below); to the left in many windings viâ ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Masescha* (4101′; inn, plain but good) to the (1 hr.) —

***Alpen-Kurhaus Gaflei** (4921′; open June to Sept.; 100 beds at 3-5, P. 9-$10^1/_2$ fr.), splendidly situated among mountain-pastures, near larch and fir woods, with pretty walks.

Excursions may be made hence S.E. to the (20 min.) top of the *Pilatus* (5591′), to the right from the Bargella route; to (1 hr.) *Sücca* (see below), along the slope beneath the Pilatus, viâ *Silum* (inn); and E. viâ the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Bargella-Joch* (5712′) to the (40 min.) ridge between the *Alpspitze* (*Gipsberg*; 6559′) and the *Hellwang-Spitze* (6611′), either of which may be ascended thence in 20 minutes. Most interesting of all is the **Fürstensteig* route (iron railings), which leads along the jagged cliffs of the Alpspitze. Proceeding viâ the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Gaflei-Sattel*, and to the right of the arête along the slope of the *Gaflei-Spitze* (6509′), we reach the top of the **Kühgratspitze* (6969′; 1 hr.), the highest summit of the **Drei Schwestern**, with a magnificent view (panorama by Balzer). Hence a club-path (steps and wire-ropes) leads to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Garsellakopf* (6916′) and the ($^3/_4$ hr.) steep *Dreischwesternkopf* (6824′).

From Rotenboden (see above) the main branch of the road (red marks) leads viâ *Knalp* (to the right, the village of *Triesenberg*), and finally through a tunnel (*Retrospect) beneath the *Kulm Pass* (4787′) to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) **Sücca** (4757′; Kurhaus Sücca, open June to Sept., 26 beds, P. 6 fr., plain but good), in the upper part of the *Samina-Tal* (see below). We descend E. to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Alp Steg* (4242′; inn and small church), at the mouth of the *Malbun-Tal*, in which lies the ($^1/_2$ hr.) **Kurhaus Malbun** (5413′; open June to Sept., 25 beds, P. 6 fr., plain but good), a quiet summer resort.

Ascents and Excursions from Malbun and Sücca. A marked path leads N. viâ the shooting-box of *Sass* (5613′) in 2-$2^1/_2$ hrs. (3 hrs. from Steg viâ the *Bergle*) to the ***Schönberg** (6903′), an easy and attractive excursion. The ascent of the **Gallinakopf** (7205′; interesting; with guide), N.E. of Malbun, is accomplished viâ *Sass*, the *Mattla Alp*, and *Guschgfiel* in 3 hrs. — From Sücca (see above) a road traverses the upper part of the Samina-Tal to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Valüna Alp* (4583′), whence another road leads to the left viâ *Alp Grítsch* (6257′) to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Vermales-Sattel* or *Bettler-Joch* (6926′), with the *Pfälzer Hütte* (to be opened in 1928). Hence we may ascend S.W. (with guide) in $1^1/_2$ hr. to the top of the ***Naafkopf** (8442′; the frontier between Switzerland, Liechtenstein, and Vorarlberg), with a magnificent panorama. — The summit of the **Rappenstein** (7297′), ascended from the Valüna Alp S.W. viâ the *Gapfal Alp* in 3 hrs. (with guide), also commands an interesting view; descent S. to the Lavena Alp (1 hr.; p. 84), or from Gapfal viâ *Älple* back to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) Sücca. — From the Valüna Alp S. over the *Jes-Fürkele* (*Samina-Joch*; 7717′) to *Seewis* in the Prätigau (p. 460), a fatiguing route (7 hrs., with guide).

From Vaduz to Maienfeld, $9^1/_4$ M. (motor post to Balzers in $^1/_2$ hr.; 1 fr.). The road traverses the plain of the Rhine. — $2^1/_4$ M. **Triesen** 1624′; Adler; Schäfli; Stern), with 1300 inhab. and a large weaving-mill.

Above the village is the old *Mamerten-Kapelle*.. From Triesen a road leads S.E. over the *Mürz* and through the *Wildhaus-Tobel* to the (3 hrs.) **Lavena Alp** (5026′; plain inn), whence a footpath traverses the *Mazura-Tal* to the top of the **Falknis** (8419′; 3 hrs., with guide; p. 85). From the Lavena Alp we may ascend the *Rappenstein* (p. 83), to the N.E., in 2 hrs.; the *Plasteikopf* (7730′), to the E., in 2¼ hrs.; and the *Mittagspitze* (6089′), to the W., in 1½ hr. — 5½ M. **Balzers** (1562′; Liechtensteiner Hof; Post, plain but good), with 1450 inhab. and the restored castle of *Gutenberg* (inn; fine panorama). — About ¼ hr. farther on the road crosses the Swiss frontier and ascends to the (1¼ hr.) *Luziensteig* (2270′; inn), a fortified pass (marked path to the right in 1¼ hr. to the *Fläscher Berg*, 3737′, p. 85), then descends to (¾ hr.) *Maienfeld* (1726′; p. 85).

Beyond Buchs the Coire Railway reaches (33 M.) **Sevĕlen** (1512′; Traube; Drei Könige; Schweizerhaus), with 2000 inhabitants. Beyond the Rhine, *Vaduz* (p. 82), dominated by the castle of Vaduz and the serrated Drei Schwestern (p. 83), is visible. — Farther on, to the right, rises the ruined castle of *Wartau* (2185′). To the left, on a hill on the right bank of the Rhine, near *Balzers*, is the ruin of Gutenberg (see above).

37¼ M. ***Trübbach*** (1598′).

Road (diligence) from Trübbach viâ (½ M.) *Azmoos* (1630′) to (2½ M.) *Oberschan* (2218′; Hotel-Pension Badeck); thence it is 3 hrs. walk by a new road viâ the Kurhaus Alvier (see below) to the Palfries Alp, at the foot of the *Alvier* (comp. p. 62). — The **Gonzen** (6017′; iron-mines), affording a picturesque view of the Rhine, Senz, and Weisstannen valleys and of the Walen-See, is best ascended from Trübbach (guide 12 fr.) viâ Azmoos to (1½ hr.) the *Kurhaus Alvier* (3281′; 50 beds from 2, B. 1¾, L. 3, S. 2¾, P. from 6 fr., well spoken of), the (2 hrs.) *Rietalp Hut* (5177′), and (¾ hr.) the summit. The ascent (3½ hrs.) from Sargans, viâ *Prot*, is more laborious. On the slope of the Gonzen, 2½ hrs. from Trübbach, is the *Kurhaus Gonzen* (4593′; 40 beds, P. 6-7 fr.).

The railway-embankment skirts the projecting *Schollberg*.

39¾ M. **Sargans** (1591′; railway restaurant, well spoken of; Thoma; Bahnhof, 20 beds at 3-4, B. 1½, L. or D. 3-5, P. 7-9 fr.; Schwefelbad, 40 beds; Rebstock), junction of the Zürich line (p. 62). The town (1500 inhab.), ½ M. to the W. of the station, is dominated by the picturesque 12th cent. castle, once the seat of the Counts of Werdenberg-Sargans and from 1483 to 1798 of the Confederate bailiffs, who ruled the whole Rhine Valley from the Splügen to the Lake of Constance. In 1899 it was restored by the town and equipped with old furniture (good wine-restaurant in the Herrenstube; collection of weapons in the Rittersaal, adm. 50 c.). — The village of *Wangs* (1677′; Kurhaus) is 1¼ M. to the S. (motor post).

Viâ Mels to the Weisstannen-Tal, see p. 62. — A marked path leads from Wangs viâ the Gaffia Alp (p. 88) to the (5 hrs.) Piz Sol Hut, and thence to the (2 hrs.) summit of the *Piz Sol* (comp. p. 88; guide 20, with descent to Vättis 25 fr.).

The scenery becomes grander: to the N.W., the serrated Churfirsten (p. 59); to the E., the Fläscher-Berg and the grey pyramid

of the Falknis (see below). To the right, near *Vilters* (1673′; Kurhaus Sonnenberg, 50 beds from 2, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, S. $2^3/_4$, P. from $6^1/_2$ fr.), $2^1/_2$ M. from Sargans, is the *Lower Sar Fall*, fine after rain.

$43^1/_2$ M. **Ragaz** (1657′), see below. To the right, the ruin of Freudenberg (p. 86); then, higher up, the Kurhaus Wartenstein (p. 87). At the head of the Tamina valley appears the Calanda (p. 456). Below the influx of the *Tamina* we cross the Rhine.

$44^3/_4$ M. **Maienfeld** (1660′; Bahnhof-Vilan, 15 beds; Falknis, 12 beds from 4, L. 4-5 fr.), a town of 1450 inhab., with old houses and a ruined castle, lies at the junction of the road descending from Liechtenstein viâ the fortified defile of *Luziensteig* (p. 84).

To the W. of the defile rises the *Fläscher Berg* (3737′), climbed from Maienfeld viâ the pass in $1^3/_4$ hr., or from Fläsch (way-marks) likewise in $1^3/_4$ hr. — To the E. is the **Falknis** (8419′; 6 hrs., with guide, 23 fr.): from Maienfeld viâ *Bündte* by the Enderlin-Weg to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Enderlin* or *Falknis Hut* of the S.A.C. (c. 4750′; accommodation for 10); marked path thence viâ the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Fläscher Fürkli* (7472′) to the (1 hr.) top. Magnificent view.

On the vine-clad slopes ('Herrschaft') to the left lie *Jenins* and *Malans* (p. 460). Above Jenins are the ruins of *Wyneck* and *Aspermont*. The *Rohan-Schanze*, a fortress of 1631, lies on the plain to the left of the railway. The train crosses the *Landquart*.

$47^1/_4$ M. **Landquart** (1726′; Landquart, 40 beds from 5, L. $3^1/_2$ fr.), junction of the Rhætian Railway to Davos (p. 460). To the left are the Klus (entrance to the Prätigau) and the castle of *Marschlins*, with its four towers; then the village of *Igis* (see below).

The Rhætian Railway (p. 460) from Davos, beyond Landquart, runs first on the E., then on the W. side of the main line to *Coire* (p. 453; $8^3/_4$ M. in $^1/_2$ hr.). Stations: *Igis*, *Zizers*, *Untervaz*, *Trimmis*, *Haldenstein*, and *Coire*.

$49^3/_4$ M. **Zizers** (1772′), an ancient market-town with two castles of 1683. To the left are *Molinära*, a summer seat of the Bishop of Coire, and the village of *Trimmis*. To the right, the bare peaks of the Calanda (p. 456), with the ruins of *Liechtenstein*, *Grottenstein*, and *Haldenstein* on the wooded slopes. Below lies the village of Haldenstein, with a restored walled castle (1544-48) belonging to Count Salis.

56 M. *Coire*, see p. 453.

19. Ragaz and its Environs.

Hotels. **Quellenhof*, 250 beds from 7, B. $2^1/_2$, L. 6, D. $7^1/_2$, P. from 16 fr., **Hof Ragaz*, 250 beds from 6, B. $2^1/_4$, L. $7^1/_2$, S. $5^1/_2$, P. from 14 fr., both on the right bank of the Tamina, near the Kursaal, and connected with the Dorfbad (p. 86), 100 beds from 5, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 5, S. $4^1/_2$, P. from 12 fr.; **Lattmann*, opposite, 130 beds from 5, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 5, S. $4^1/_2$, P. from 12 fr.; **Park Hotel Flora*, in a quiet situation, with garden, 80 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 12 fr.; *St. Galler Hof*, 50 beds from 5 fr., B.

1 fr. 80 c., L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 11 fr., a good family hotel; *National*, 24 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4-5, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr., with café-restaurant, well spoken of; *Krone*, 30 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9½ fr.; *Sternen*, 14 beds from 4½ fr., B. 1 fr. 60 c., L. 4-5, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Ochsen*, 25 beds, P. from 8 fr. — At the station: *Rosengarten & Terminus*, 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9½ fr., with garden-restaurant, good. — **Kurhaus Wartenstein* (p. 87), 85 beds, P. from 10 fr. (including free use of the cable railway). — **Bad Pfäfers* (p. 87), 100 beds, P. from 11 and 8½ fr.

Cafés and **Restaurants.** *Kursaal; Adler; Bären; Central; Felsenkeller*, 5 min. from the town, on the way to the Freudenberg (see below); *Löwen; Veltliner-Haus.* — **Confectioners.** *Tobler; Mattle.*

Post Office, opposite the Dorfbad.

Omnibus from the station 1-1½ fr., trunk ½-1 fr. — **Carriage** with one horse to Bad Pfäfers and back, with a stop of 2 hrs., for 1-2 pers. 12 fr., 3-4 pers. 15 fr.; extra fee of 10%. — **Cable Railway** to Wartenstein (p. 87): 2 trains hourly from March to Nov.; fare up 1 fr. 55 c., 90 c., down 80 c., 45 c.

Baths. The *Neubad* and *Helenabad* are near the Quellenhof, the *Mühlebad* near the Hof Ragaz, the *Dorfbad* opposite the post office. Charge 2-2½ fr. per hour. — *Warm Swimming Bath* adjoining the Neubad (morning 2½, afternoon 2, family bathing 3 fr.). *Zander Medical Institute* in the Kurgarten.

Visitors' Tax, 50-70 c. per day for each person.

Inquiry Office in the Wettersäule-Platz. — **Motor Drives** to Weisstannen, Flims, Lenzerheide, etc.

English Church (*St. Michael and all Angels;* 1905). Services from mid-May to early-September.

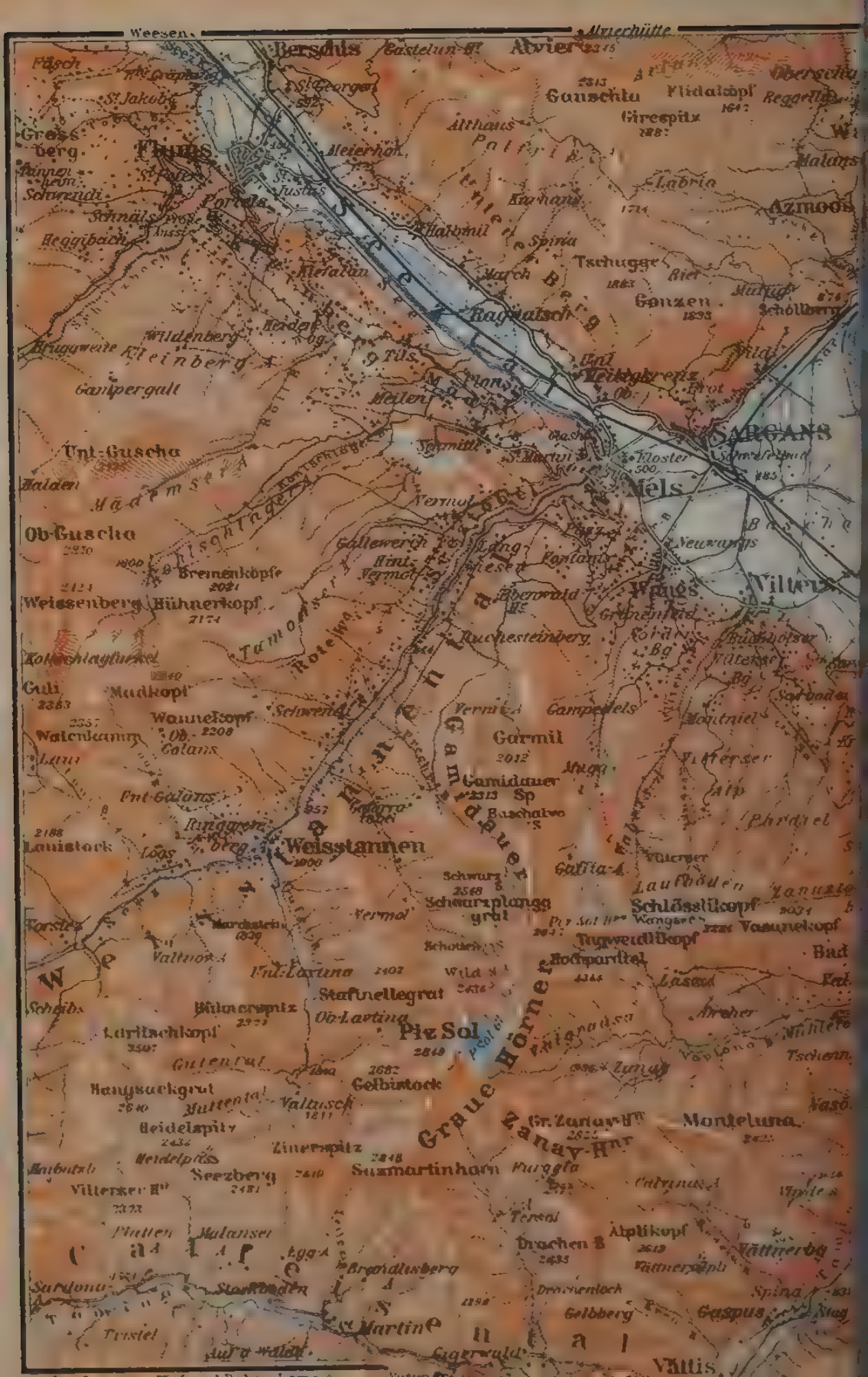
Golf Course (9 holes), 2¼ M. to the N.W. (motorbus).

Ragaz or *Ragatz* (1696′), with 2000 inhab., at the entrance of the narrow valley of the boisterous *Tamina*, which falls into the Rhine E. of the station, is one of the most frequented watering-places in Switzerland. The season lasts from the beginning of May to the beginning of October. — The station is about ½ M. from the middle of the town. To the right of the Bahnhof-Str., short of the *Parish Church* (1703), lies the *Cemetery*, with a monument to the philosopher Schelling (d. 1854; right of the entrance).

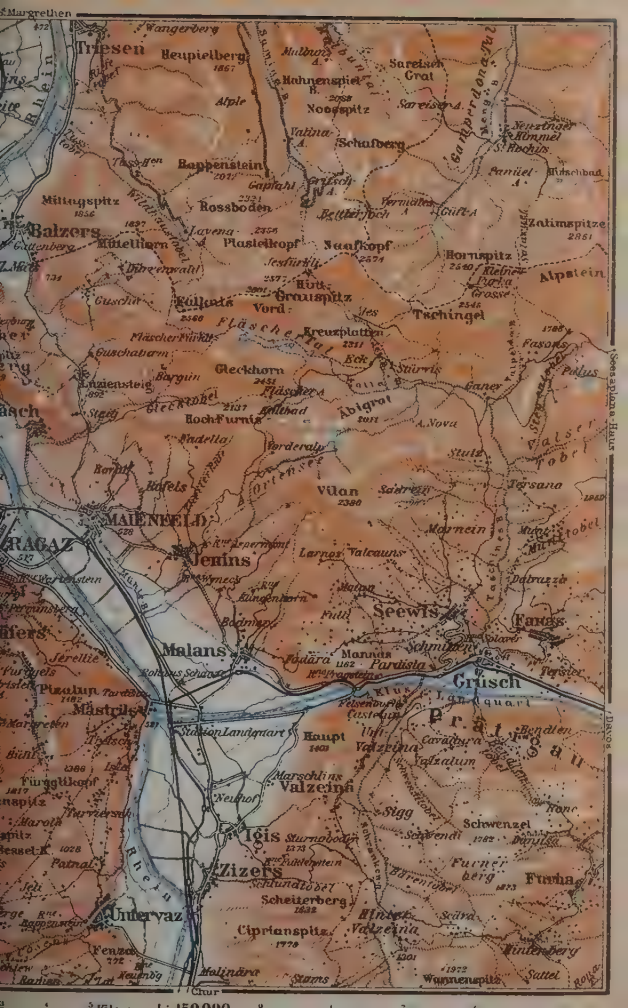
The chief rallying-point is the *Kursaal* (from the main square across the bridge to the left), with the *Kur-Garten* and the *Baths* which receive the mineral water (95° Fahr.) from Bad Pfäfers.

From the Sargans road, 130 yds. from the Bahnhof-Str., a path (sign-post) ascends to the left through vineyards to (20 min.) the castle of *Freudenberg* (1916′), destroyed in 1437, with a view of the Rhine Valley and the Falknis, extending on the N. as far as the Alvier. We return by a road on the hillside, between houses and gardens. — On the right bank of the Tamina towards the Rhine is the *Giessensee*, a lake (656 yds. long) surrounded by promenades.

Bad Pfäfers lies 2¾ M. from Ragaz (carriage, see above). The road (prohibited for cyclists and motor-cars), following the left bank of the Tamina, ascends through woods, flanked by sombre schist cliffs, 500′ to 800′ high, which leave scarcely room enough for the torrent. After 35 min. a footpath leads to the left across



Weesen
Alvier
Berschis
Gauschla
Flidakopf
Girespitz
Flums
Meierhof
Labria
Azmoos
Halbmil
Spina
Tschugge
Gonzen
Ragnatsch
Kleinberg
Gampergalt
Unt-Guscha
Ob-Guscha
Bremenköpfe
Weissenberg
Hühnerkopf
Mels
Sargans
Wangs
Vilters
Ruchesteinberg
Guli
Madkopf
Wannekopf
Garmil
Gamidauer
Weisstannen
Lauistock
Schwarzplanggrat
Schlösslikopf
Vasunekopf
Hochpardtel
Stafinellegrat
Piz Sol
Graue Hörner
Gelbistock
Zanay-Hnr
Monteluna
Heidelspitz
Zinerspitz
Seezberg
Sasmartinhorn
Drachen B
Alplikopf
Vättnerberg
Gaspus
Vättis



Margrethen
Wangerberg
Triesen
Heupielberg
Mulbun A.
Sareiser Grat
Hahnenspiel B.
Alple
Noosspitz
Sareiser A.
Gamperdona-Tal
Neuzinger Himmel
S. Rochus
Valina A.
Schafberg
Rappenstein
Gapfahl
Gritsch A.
Panüel A.
Hutschbad
Mittagspitz
Rossboden
Vermales A.
Güft A.
Zalimspitze
Balzers
Mittelhorn
Lavena
Plastelkopf
Naafkopf
Hornspitz
Alpstein
Jesfürkli
Hint. Grauspitz
Vord.
Tschingel
Guscha
Fülkals
Fläscher Tal
Kreuzplatten
Fasons
Guschaturm
Eck
Stürvis
Pulus
Luziensteig
Bargün
Gleckhorn
Fläscher A.
Ganey
Gleckobel
Hochfurnis
Abigrat
A. Nova
Valser Tobel
Stutz
Vorderalp
Ortensee
Rofels
Vilan
Tersana
MAIENFELD
Marnein
Munttobel
RAGAZ
Jenins
Larnoz
Valcauns
Dalvazza
Seewis
Fanas
Malans
Mannas
Pardisla
Schmitten
Grüsch
Jerellie
Pizalun
Mästrils
Station Landquart
Haupt
Valzeina
Prätigau
Bendlen
Fürgglikopf
Marschlins
Neuhof
Sigg
Schwenzel
Igis
Sturnaboden
Furnerberg
Furna
Zizers
Schlundtobel
Scheiterberg
Untervaz
Hinter Valzeina
Cipriansplitz
Hinterberg
Fenza
Molinära
Stams
Wannenspitz
Sattel
Rhein
Seesaplana-Haus
Davos
Chur

he Tamina and then ascends rather steeply to the village of Pfäfers ($^1/_2$ hr.; see below). The road next reaches the ($^1/_4$ hr.) convent-like uildings of **Bad Pfäfers** (2247′), built in 1704, with bedrooms, restaurant, and baths (comp. p. 86).

Tickets (1 fr.) for the *Tamina Gorge with the hot spring are old in the chief corridor of the bath-house. After traversing the ong corridors we descend to the left to the impressive gorge 30-50′ wide; 550 yds. in length), along which an easy pathway s carried above the torrent. The attendant opens a door admitting o a narrow shaft, filled with vapour, below which rises the spring, owered in 1924, flowing at the rate of about 1100-2200 gallons er minute. The pellucid water (100° Fahr.), free from taste and mell, is radio-active and very slightly impregnated with carbonate f lime, chloride of sodium, and magnesia. Its use is beneficial in heumatic, nervous, and scrofulous affections. The spring is said o have been discovered in 1038, and in 1242 holes in the rock ere adapted for bathers. About 1365 the earliest bath-house was rected on the rocks above the shaft. The patients at that period ere let down by ropes.

From the Baths to the Village of Pfäfers ($1^1/_4$ hr.). The path reen marks) ascends in windings on the left side of the valley; after hr., by a sign-post, whence the path to the right leads to Valens (p. 88), we escend to the left and (5 min.) cross the Tamina gorge by a *Natural Bridge*, 30′ above the springs. We now ascend a steep path on the right bank, ut in steps ('Bad-Stiege'), to a wooden hut and thence follow the footpath the left (pretty view of Bad Pfäfers far below), gradually ascending hrough woods, to the (10 min.) Vättis road, 25 min. from the village of fäfers.

A cable railway (p. 86), starting from behind the Hotel Hof agaz, ascends in 10 min. (gradient 27:100), and a road in $^3/_4$ hr., o the *Kurhaus Wartenstein* (2464′; p. 86), a sanatorium with a arden-restaurant, affording a view of the Rhine Valley as far as ie Curfirsten to the N.W. Below are the ruin of *Wartenstein* nd the chapel of *St. George*. — The road goes on to (20 min.) the **illage of Pfäfers** (2697′; Adler, 15 beds from 3, L. or D. 3 fr., öwen, Taube, all with garden-restaurants). The Benedictine abbey Pfäfers (Fabaria), founded about 730 by St. Pirmin and secularized in 1838, was converted into a lunatic asylum *(St. Pirminsberg)* in 1847. The handsome buildings date from about 1688-93. he *Tabor* (2766′), $^1/_4$ hr. N., affords a fine view.

Excursions from Ragaz. The **Guschakopf** (2464′), to the right of e entrance to the Tamina valley, may be reached in $^3/_4$ hr., either by a th ascending to the left beyond the Hotel Flora, or by one diverging om the road to Valens. View of Ragaz, the Rhine Valley, the Appenzell d Prätigau Mts., the Monteluna, the Calanda, and the Falknis. — To *aienfeld* (p. 85; $^1/_2$ hr.), by road over the Rhine bridge; to the *Luzienteig* (p. 85), path by the railway-bridge $1^1/_4$ hr., road viâ Maienfeld $1^1/_2$ hr. To the *Prätigau* (*Seewis*, etc.), see p. 460.

*Pizalun (4862′), 3-$3^1/_4$ hrs. (guide unnecessary). From (1 hr.) the llage of Pfäfers we either follow the Vättis road to (40 min.) a point

130 yds. short of *Ragol* (see below), and then a road leading to the left, partly through woods, viâ *Furggels* to the meadows of (1½ hr.) *St. Margretenberg* (3944′); or from the Hotel Adler we take the direct but steeper footpath to the left (red way-marks). From St. Margretenberg we ascend to the left (red marks), finally by iron steps, to the (¾ hr.) top, which commands a splendid view of the Rhine valley, Rhæticon, etc. — A similar view is commanded by the **Tristeli** (4793′), the path to which diverges to the left from the Vättis road 20 min. from the village of Pfäfers, and ascends mostly through woods to the (2 hrs.) top.

From Ragaz a road (fine views; diligence to Valens in 1¾ hr., 1 fr. 75 c., to Vasön in 2¼ hrs., 1 fr. 90 c.) ascends S., high above the Tamina gorge, to (3¾ M.) **Valens** (3002′; Piz Sol; Frohsinn; guide, Johann Rupp). It then crosses the *Tschenner Schlucht*, a deep rocky cleft in the *Mühletobel*, to (2¼ M.) *Vasön* (3045′; inn), whence it descends to the Tamina valley, past the Ragaz electricity works, and then ascends to the (½ hr.) Vättis road (see below). — Ascent of the **Vasanekopf** (6673′) from Valens, easy and attractive (3½ hrs. W.): across pastures to the *Lasa Alp* (6142′), 3 hrs.; short of the alp we bear to the right to reach the top, ½ hr. (extensive view; still finer from the *Schlösslikopf*, 7297′, 1 hr. from the Lasa Alp). Rich flora. — ***Monteluna** (7956′), 4½ hrs. S.W. of Vasön by the *Alp Vindels* (5413′), not difficult (guide unnecessary). — The ascent of ***Piz Sol** or *Pizol* (9347′), the highest of the *Graue Hörner*, is not difficult for experts (7 hrs., with guide, 25 fr.). From Ragaz we ascend viâ *Alp Pardiel* in 5½ hrs., or from Valens viâ the Lasa Alp (see above) in 5 hrs., to the *Piz Sol Hut* of the S.A.C. (7313′; accommodation for 45), on the Wangser-Seeli, then viâ the *Wildsee-Lücke* to (1½-2 hrs.) the summit, where a glorious view is unfolded. We may descend S.E. viâ the *Tersol Alp Hut* (see below) to Vättis, or N. viâ the *Gaffia Alp* (6109′) to Mels (p. 62), or N.W. viâ the *Lavtina Alp* (6263′) to (3½ hrs.) Weisstannen (p. 62; guide 30 fr.).

From Ragaz to Vättis, 9¾ M. from the station (motor post in 1 hr.; 4 fr. 70, 6 fr. 25 c.). The road leads viâ (2¾ M.) the village of Pfäfers (p. 87), and then on the E. side of the deep Tamina valley (picturesque views). We pass the houses of (4¼ M.) *Ragol* and (5¼ M.) *Vadura*, beyond which we join (1 M.) the road from Vasön (r.; see above). To the left rise the precipices of the Calanda. The valley expands 1¼ M. before we reach —

Vättis. — Hotels. *Lerche*, 60 beds from 3½, P. from 8 fr.; *Calanda*, 30 beds; *Kurhaus Alpina*, 45 beds, P. from 6½ fr.; *Tamina*, P. from 8 fr. — Guides. Johann and Josef Sprecher and P. Vogler.

Vättis (3120′), a village situated at the W. foot of the imposing Calanda (p. 456) and at the mouth of the Calfeisen-Tal (p. 89), is a summer resort. Between the Tamina and the Görbsbach is the *Bühl*, in a larch wood (benches). Walks may be taken to *Vidameida* (20 min. E.), and to the *Gnapperkopf* (3678′; 1 hr. N.E.), a deserted silver mine, where interesting minerals may be found.

Ascents. *Simel* (7710′), viâ the Ramuz Alp in 4 hrs., and *Älplikopf* (8593′), viâ the Vattner Älpli in 5 hrs., neither difficult; *Zanayhorn* (9357′), viâ the Calvina Alp in 6 hrs., *Sazmurtinhorn* (9344′) and *Piz Sol* (see above), viâ the *Tersol Alp Hut* (c. 6660′), in 6-7 hrs. each (guide 30 fr.), these three troublesome. — Below the S.E. cliff of the *Drachenberg* or *Draggaberg* (8645′), 1½ hrs. N.W. of Vättis viâ the Gelbberg Alp (6791′), is the *Drachenloch* (8022′), a cave-dwelling of the early stone age, 230′ deep; visitors to the cave should use due caution and bring an electric torch with them. — The *Panärahörner* (10,043′ and 10,194′; 8-9 hrs.; guide

35 fr.) are best ascended from the S. by the Grossalp and the Lavoi-Tal. — *Calanda* (p. 456; 7-8 hrs.; guide 30-40 fr.), toilsome. — The ***Ringelspitz** or *Piz Bargias* (10,666′; 9-10 hrs.; guide 45, with descent to Flims or Elm 75 fr.) is toilsome, for experts only. The ascent is usually made from the N. viâ the Calfeisen-Tal (see below) and the (3¼ hrs.) *Schrüa-Wiesli Hut* of the S.A.C. (5676′; accommodation for 10), and thence by the *Glaser Glacier* and the *Riesegg* to the (5½-7 hrs.) summit. The ascent from the S.E. (8-9 hr.; guide 45 fr.) is easier. From Vättis or Tamins viâ Kunkels (see below) to the (3 hrs.) *Gross Alp* (5984′; shelter-hut of the S.A.C., 10 mattresscs), thence viâ the *Tamins Glacier* to the (5-6 hrs.) summit, with the most striking panorama in E. Switzerland.

From Vättis to Reichenau (3½ hrs.). The route, practicable for carriages, ascends the valley of the *Görbsbach* to the chalets of *Kunkels* near the (2 hrs.) **Kunkels Pass** (4433′). About 2 hrs. E., on the S. slope of the Calanda, is the *Taminser Alple* (6531′), with a superb view. From the pass we turn abruptly to the left and enter the defile of *La Foppa*. About 5 min. to the right of the path a view of the Rhine Valley may be obtained. Descent from La Foppa by a narrow road to *Tamins* (p. 533).

From Vättis to Flims (p. 533; 10 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), fatiguing but remunerative. A narrow road (one-horse carriage to St. Martin 30, two-horse 40 fr., to the Sardona Alp 35 and 50 fr.) ascends the magnificent **Calfeisen-Tal** to the W., viâ (2 hrs.) *St. Martin* (4429′) to the (2 hrs.) *Sardona Alp* (5735′), whence a steep and laborious path leads to the left to the (2 hrs.) **Trinser Furka** (8166′), N.E. of the Trinser Horn (see below). We descend to the *Trinser Alp* and round the E. side of the Flimser-Stein (p. 534), past the *Bargis* and *Fidaz Alps;* or we may skirt the Trinser-Horn to the right and reach Flims viâ *Segnes Sura* and the *Segnes Hut* (p. 534). — About 1¼ hr. above the Sardona Alp (4-5 hrs. from Vättis) is the **Sardona Hut** of the S.A.C. (7356′; inn, accommodation for 25), whence we may climb the *Piz Sardona* or *Saurenstock* (10,020′; 3 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), the *Grosse Scheibe* (9587′; 3 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), the *Piz Segnes* (10,177′; 3½ hrs.; guide 35 fr.), and the *Trinser-Horn* or *Piz Dolf* (9935′; 3-3½ hrs.; guide 30 fr.). Comp. pp. 100, 534.

20. From Zürich to Glarus and Linthal.

Federal Railway, 52¾ M. in 4 hrs. (8 fr. 95, 6 fr. 40 c.).

Road, 17¾ M. — 1 M. *Nieder-Urnen* (1417′). — 2¾ M. *Näfels* (1444′). — 7½ M. *Glarus* (1558′). — 10½ M. *Schwanden* (1722′). — 17¾ M. *Linthal* (2136′; p. 92).

From Zürich to (36 M.) *Ziegelbrücke*, see R. 12. — We cross the Linth Canal (p. 59). — 36¾ M. *Nieder-Urnen* (1417′; to the Hirzli, see p. 55) and *Ober-Urnen* (1430′), two manufacturing villages.

38 M. *Näfels-Mollis.* **Näfels** (1444′; Schwert, 20 beds at 3-3½, L. 3½-4½ fr.; Schützenhof) has 2900 inhab., a Capuchin monastery, and a baroque church of 1778-81. Näfels and Ober-Urnen are the only Roman Catholic villages in Canton Glarus. The Freuler Palace (1645-47), now the parish offices and a poor-house, contains a richly carved 17th cent. room and, on the ground-floor, a collection of local antiquities (adm. 50 c.).

On April 9th, 1388, on the *Rautifelder*, N. of Näfels, the natives of Glarus shook off the Austrian yoke (comp. p. xxxix). On the spot where eleven attacks took place stand eleven memorial stones, near the eastern-most of which a monument was erected in 1888 (memorial service on the first Thurs. in April). — Opposite Näfels, on the right bank of the

Escher Canal, lies **Mollis** (1470′; Löwen Inn), a thriving industrial village of 2000 inhabitants.

From Mollis to *Mühlehorn* (3 hrs.), see pp. 60, 59. — The **Rautispitz** (7494′), the summit of the *Wiggis Chain*, is ascended from Näfels in 5½-6 hrs., with guide (18 fr.; interesting; no difficulty). On the right bank of the *Rautibach*, with its falls, we ascend in zigzags, crossing the *Trängibach*, to the (1 hr.) *Brand* (2513′). Hence a road leads through woods and past the *Haslen-See* (2461′) viâ the *Nieder-See Alp* (Kurhaus Oberseetal, plain) to the (1 hr.) charming *Obersee* (3225′; inn). We skirt this lake to the left and ascend through woods to the *Grappli Alp* (4731′) and (2 hrs.) *Rauti Alp* (5397′; shelter-hut), and then to the left over grassy slopes in 2 hrs. more to the top (beautiful view). — A rocky arête traversed by a dizzy path in 1 hr. connects the Rautispitz with the **Scheye** (7418′), which is ascended also from Vorauen or Richisau (p. 98) viâ the *Längenegg Alp* (4 hrs.), or from the dam of the Klöntal Lake (p. 98) viâ the *Herberig* and the *Deyen Alp* (4½ hrs.), or from Netstal by a steep path viâ the *Auern Alp* (5½ hrs.; guide 18 fr.).

41 M. *Netstal* (1512′; St. Fridolin, on the Klöntal road), a village of 2160 inhab., lies at the E. base of the Wiggis (see above).

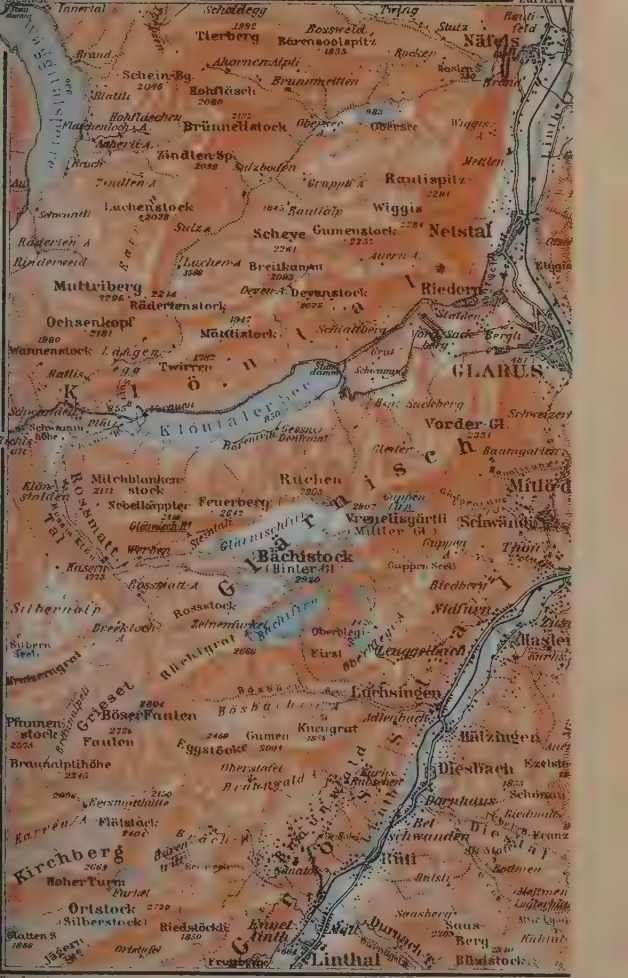
42½ M. **Glarus.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — HOTELS. *Glarnerhof*, 45 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 3½ fr., good, *Schweizerhof*, 20 beds at 3-3½, B. 1½, L. 2½ fr., D. 2 fr. 80 c., both opposite the station; *Stadthof*, Gemeindehaus-Platz, close to the station; *Sonne-Terminus*, Rathausgasse, with beer-restaurant, 20 beds at 3-4, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½ fr.; *Bahnhof*, Gemeindehaus-Platz.

RESTAURANTS. *Erlengarten* (brewery), *Schützenhaus*, both S. of the town, with garden; summer-restaurant on the *Bergli* (1883′), 20 min. W. (best view of the town). — CAFÉ. *Aebli* (confectioner's also), Burg-Strasse.

POST OFFICE, Bahnhof-Strasse. — MOTOR POST through the Klöntal to *Vorauen* (Pragel Pass), see p. 98. — INQUIRY OFFICE at *Bäschlin's* bookshop, opposite the post office.

Glarus (1558′), Fr. *Glaris*, the capital of the canton (5000 inhab.), lies on the left bank of the Linth, opposite *Ennenda* (2600 inhab.), both with busy factories. To the S.W. rises the imposing pyramidal Vorder-Glärnisch (p. 91), N.W. the Wiggis (see above), and E. the Schild (p. 91). The Kärpfstock (9180′) forms the background to the S.; to the right, the Hausstock (10,341′); to the left, the Gandstock (7602′). The greater part of the town was rebuilt after a fire in 1861.

From the station the Bahnhof-Str. leads past the *Post Office*, with a small natural history collection (fine fossils), to the (3 min.) Rathaus-Platz. The *Rathaus* has a relief of Canton Glarus (scale 1:25,000). In the *Landgemeinde-Platz*, to the S., the men of the canton entitled to a vote meet in May to elect officials and enact laws. From the Rathaus-Platz the Haupt-Str. runs N. The Kirchen-Str., to the left from the latter, leads to the *Stadt-Kirche* (1864-66), with two towers, used by both Protestants and Roman Catholics; the church-plate includes a 14th or 15th cent. chalice (the 'Zwingli Cup'), a silver Renaissance monstrance of 1516, a gilded chalice of 1642, etc. Beyond the Kirchen-Str., to the right in the Haupt-Str., are the *Law Courts*, with the cantonal archives (including old banners), the cantonal library, with one of the oldest maps in Switzerland, by


Innertal
Scheidegg
Twing
Tierberg
Bossweid
Bärensoolspitz
Stutz
Näfels
Brand
Ahornen-Alpli
Rocken
Schein-Bg.
Brunnmettlen
Hohfläsch
Blattli
Hohfläschen
Brünnelistock
Obersee
Wiggis
Zindlen-Sp.
Sulzboden
Mettlen
Rautispitz
Lachenstock
Wiggis
Scheye
Gumenstock
Netstal
Rinderweid
Breitkamm
Muttriberg
Deyenstock
Riedern
Rädertenstock
Ochsenkopf
Mättlistock
Wannenstock
Twirren
GLARUS
Klöntaler See
Vorder-Gl.
Mitlöd
Milchblankenstock
Ruchen
Feuerberg
Vrenelisgärtli
Schwändi
Bächistock
(Hinter-Gl.)
Rossmatt
Silbernalp
Rossstock
Nidfurn
Oberblegi
First
Leuggelbach
Haslen
Lüchsingen
Grieset
Böser Faulen
Pfannenstock
Faulen
Gumen
Kneugrat
Hätzingen
Eggstöcke
Braunalptihöhe
Diesbach
Flätstock
Kirchberg
Hoher Turm
Rüti
Ortstock
(Silberstock)
Riedstöckli
Linthal
Saasberg
Bützistock
Geograph. Anst. von
Kilom

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Netstal
Riedern
GLARUS
Ennenda
Mitlöd
Schwanden
Sool
Engi
Matt
Elm
Linthal
Kärpf
Mürtschen-stock
Fronalp-stock
Schild
Vorder-Gl.
Bächistock
Hinter-Gl.
Luchsingen
Diesbach
Rüti
Hätzingen
Mühlebachtal
Klöntaler See
Kerenzen-Berg
Kilometer 1 : 150000
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Linthal
Kilchenstock
Durnachth.
Hermannseck
Vorstegstock
Scheidstöckli
Rüchi
Nüschenstock
Ruchi
Gemsstock
Gemsfayren
Zutreibistock
Geltbüttistock
Vord. Selbsanft
Mutzenbistock
Mutzenst.
Mutten A.
Mutten-Selbsanft
Hint. Selbsanft
Kisten-P. 2574
P. da Dartgel
Kistenstöckli
Scheibe
Rothi
Kl. Todi
Todi-(P. Rusein)
Grünhornlücke
Bifertenstock
Val Frisal
P. Frisal
P. Urlaun
P. dado
Kavestrau grond
P. Tambif
P. da Tschen
Brigelser Rh.
Dardin
Schlans
Darrela
Trans
Rinkenberg
Somvix
Surrhein
Benedikt
Campliun
Dulisch
Culm da Griedi
Tödi
Claridenstock
Kammlist.
Griesst.
Kl. Scheerh.
Gr. Scheerh.
Kl. Ruchen
Gr. Ruchen
Bockstöckli
Catscharauls
Spitzalpelstock
Planura-Pass
Bifertenfirn
Bifertenfirn
Bifertenfirn
Bündner Tödi
Stockgrat
Grünhornlücke
Portella
Speschas
Val Cleven
Val Russein
Val Ruschein
Val Punteglias
Val Lumpegna
Val Cavardiras
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gidius Tschudi (1570; scale 1 : 355,000; S. at the top, N. at the bottom), and a small collection of pictures (10-12 & 1-4; 80 c.).

Excursions from Glarus. Walk (road) viâ *Schweizerhaus* to (1¼ hr.) *Schwändi* (see below), returning to Ennenda by *Mitlödi* (see below) and along the right bank of the Linth, viâ *Uschenriet* (inn). — **Schild** (7556′; 6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.): we follow a road N.E. through woods and pastures (1¾ hr., then a footpath viâ the *Ennetberge* to the (1¼ hr.) *Heuboden Alp* (4770′); then to the right to the top (2½ hrs.). View of the Mürtschenstock, Tödi, and Glärnisch. — The attractive **Fronalpstock** (6978′; 5 hrs.; guide 14 fr.) is easily ascended viâ the *Fronalp-Haus* (4593′; accommodation for 100). — To Obstalden (p. 59; 8 hrs.; guide unnecessary for experts), a fine route: we cross the *Fronalp* (Mittlere 5194′, Obere 6001′) and *Platten Alp* (5496′) to the (5 hrs.) *Spannegg* (5108′), at the W. base of the *Mürtschenstock* (p. 60); descent past the little *Spannegg-See* (4784′) and the *Talalp-See* (4609′) to (3 hrs.) *Obstalden*.

The **Klöntal** (p. 98) is best visited from Glarus. Road past the (1½ hr.) *Klöntal Lake* (p. 98) to (2½ hrs.) *Vorauen* and (3½ hrs.) *Richisau*. — The **Vorder-Glärnisch** (7648′; p. 98; 5-6 hrs.; guide 18 fr.), from Glarus viâ *Sackberg* and the *Gleiter*, is for experts only. View of Glarus far below, but otherwise limited.

The railway crosses the Linth to (43½ M.) *Ennenda* (p. 90) and returns to the left bank. — 45¼ M. *Mitlödi* (1660′; Hirschen; Mitlödi). The fertile *Linth-Tal* or *Gross-Tal* with its factories affords fine views of the Tödi (p. 94). We cross the stream.

46 M. **Schwanden** (1722′; Schwanderhof, at the station, 25 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½ fr.; Adler), with 2450 inhab. and large factories, lies at the mouth of the *Sernf-Tal* (p. 99). Pretty walk (road viâ *Thon* in ½ hr., direct path 25 min.) to *Schwändi* (2359′; Hirschen), with a view of the Tödi group.

From Schwanden a road leads S.W. to (1½ hr.) *Leuggelen*, whence one may go on to the *Oberblegi-See* (2 hrs.; see below).

We cross the Linth. — 47¼ M. *Nidfurn-Haslen* (1782′); to the E., ¾ hr. higher up, is the *Kurhaus Tannenberg* (3035′; burnt down in 1926; view). The Kurhaus Glärnischblick (P. 6½-7 fr.) ½ hr. E. of Haslen. — 48¼ M. *Leuggelbach*, with a waterfall on the right. — 49 M. *Luchsingen-Hätzingen* (1872′).

The **Oberblegi-See** (4679′), at the foot of the Bächistock (p. 98), is reached in 4 hrs. from Schwändi (see above) viâ the *Guppen Alp* (5479′) and the *Guppen-Seeli*, or in 2½ hrs. from Luchsingen or Nidfurn; descent by the *Bösbächi Alp* and *Braunwald* to (3 hrs.) *Linthal* (from the lake W. towards the pines, then follow the red way-marks along the rocks). Views of the Freiberge, Tödi group, etc.

We cross the Linth to (51 M.) *Diesbach-Betschwanden* (1969′); on the left, the picturesque double fall of the Diesbach.

The **Saasberg** (7228′), a spur of the *Freiberg Range*, and the **Büzistock** (7577′), behind it, are ascended from Betschwanden, Rüti, or Linthal in 2 hrs., with guide (15 fr.); striking view of the Tödi group, etc.. — **Kärpfstock** (*Hochkärpf*, 9180′; 7½ hrs.; guide 27 fr.), for experts only, viâ the *Bodmen Alp*, *Kühtal*, and the (5 hrs.) *Kärpf* or *Legler Hut* of the A.C. (7448′; accommodation for 25; adm. 50 c.). Descent to Elm, see p. 99.

Short of (51½ M.) *Rüti* (2060′) we thread a short tunnel, then, crossing the Linth, reach (52¾ M.) *Linthal*, the terminus, on the left bank. Superb view of the head of the valley (see p. 92).

View from Linthal station: On the left, up the Durnach-Tal, the Hausstock (10,341′); in the centre the huge Selbsanft (9938′) with the Gries Glacier, adjoined by the snow-clad Bifertenstock (11,240′); to the right the Gemsistock (7979′) and adjoining it part of the Tödi (11,887′); between the Tödi and Bifertenstock the snowy crest culminating in the Bündner Tödi (10,253′) and Piz Urlaun (11,060′), from which the Biferten Glacier descends; on the extreme right the Kammerstock (7100′).

Above the station, on the left bank of the Linth, is *Ennetlinth*, with large spinning-mills. On the right bank lies (¼ hr.) —

Linthal. — Hotels. *Bahnhof*, 30 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 10 fr., well spoken of; *Drei Eidgenossen*, 20 beds, B. 1 fr. 60 c., L. 3½, S. 3 fr., *Raben*, 26 beds, B. 1¾ fr., L. 2 fr. 80 c., S. 3 fr., at both bed from 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Adler*, 22 beds from 2½, L. or D. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Klausen*, 16 beds. At the Tierfehd (p. 93; 1¼ hr.): *Tödi*, 30 beds from 3 fr.

Motor Post viâ the Klausen to *Altdorf*, see R. 21. — Guides. Jakob Dürst, Arnold and Eduard Kaspari, Jakob Schiesser, Andreas Stüssi, and Heinrich Zweifel. The Linthal guides' tariffs apply also to Tierfehd (p. 93).

Linthal (2136′), a village with 1950 inhab., is a frequented summer resort. A pretty walk (1 hr.) diverges to the right from the Tierfehd road, 5 min. beyond the church, and descends across the Linth to the lower *Fätschbach Fall*, where we cross the Fätschbach and return by the left bank of the Linth. The superb middle fall is best viewed from the Klausen road (p. 94), reached by a footpath to the right from the lower fall (¼ hr.; Rämis Inn, p. 95).

Ascents. **Kammerstock** (7100′), viâ the *Kammer Alp* and *Geisstritt* in 4½ hrs., repaying (guide 14 fr.). — **Gemsfayrenstock** (9757′), 8½ hrs. (guide 30, with descent to Urnerboden 33 fr.), not difficult. From the Hotel Clariden (p. 93) we cross the Linth to the Pension Planura and ascend through woods, crossing the *Schreienbach* and passing the *Altenoren Alp* and the 'Risi' (screes) of the *Wallenbach*, to the lower end of the *Clariden Glacier*, whence a footpath ascends among the rocks to the left to the (6 hrs.) **Clariden Hut** of the S.A.C. (8061′; inn; accommodation for 60), on the *Altenoren-Stock*; then over the Clariden Glacier and the *Gemsfayren-Joch* (9613′) to (1½-2 hrs.) the summit. Descent by the *Beckenen* to (2 hrs.) the *Upper Sandalp* (p. 94), or by the *Fiseten Pass* (6693′) and *Gemsfayer Alp* to (3½ hrs.) the *Urnerboden* (p. 95). — The Clariden Hut is also the starting-point for the ascents of the *Geissbützistock* (8924′; 1 hr.; guide 24 fr.), the *Vordere* and *Hintere Spitzalpelistock* (9574′ and 9853′; 2½-3 hrs.; guide 32 fr.), the *Bocktschingel* (10,003′; 3 hrs.; guide 35 fr.; difficult), the *Claridenstock* (10,728′; 3½ hrs.; guide 40 fr.), the *Catscharauls* (10,046′; 4 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), etc. Comp. p. 148.

About 5 min. from Linthal station a cable railway (1440 yds. in length) runs in summer to Braunwald (20 min.; fare 2 fr. 90, there and back 4 fr. 10 c.).

Braunwald. — Hotels (closed in winter). **Grand-Hôtel* (4265′), 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, S. 5, P. from 13½ fr.; **Alpenblick*, next to the station, 115 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, S. 4½, P. from 11 fr.; *Alpina*, 35 beds from 3½ fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 4½, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Niederschlacht*, below the station, 60 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 3, P. from 9 fr. — Pensions. *Heer*, 20 min. S.W. of the station, 15 beds; *Kohler*, 10 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Rubschen* (1921′), ½ hr. N.E., 10 beds.

English Church Services (June-Aug.) in the village church.

Braunwald (4115′), a widely scattered mountain village, charmingly situated on a sloping terrace (3940′-4920′) among groves of maples and firs, is frequented as a health resort. Walks (all af-

fording admirable views): to the *Ohrenplatte* (4498′; view of the valley), 1 1/4 hr.; *Oberblegi-See* (p. 91), 2 1/2 hrs.; *Kneugrat* (6096′), from the Pension Rubschen 1 1/2 hr.; to the *Oberstaffel Alp* (5725′; 1 1/2 hr.) and the *Gumen* (6890′; 2 hrs.).

Ascents from Braunwald. *Hinterer Eggstock* (8068′), 3 1/2 hrs. (guide 20 fr.); **Ortstock** or **Silberstock** (8924′), viâ the *Bärentritt* (6703′) and the *Furkel* (7815′), 5 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), worth the fatigue (descent to the Glatt Alp, see p. 97); **Grieset** or **Faulen** (8944′), viâ the Bärentritt and the *Erismatt Hut* (6877′; accommodation for 6; comp. p. 98), then over 'Karrenfelder' up the S. arête (5 1/2-6 hrs.; guide 27 fr.; comp. p. 97); the *Böser Faulen* (9200′; 8 hrs., guide 35 fr.), or N. peak, is far more difficult.

A road (2 3/4 M.) leads from Linthal, at first ascending (view of the Fätschbach Fall, see p. 92) and then past the *Hotel Clariden* on the *Auengüter* (view of the *Schreienbach Fall*, 246′ high) to (1 1/4 hr.) the Tierfehd. [The footpath (1 1/2 hr.) on the left bank of the Linth is preferable: we diverge to the left from the Klausen road, before the first bend, for the (20 min.) Fätschbach Fall, then past the electricity works to the (1/2 hr.) *Pension Planura*, where the Clariden Hut path (p. 92) diverges on the right. Farther on we cross the (20 min.) Schreienbach and the (20 min.) Linth.]

The **Tierfehd** (2687′; Hotel Tödi, p. 92), a meadow with a few houses surrounded by lofty mountains, at the head of the valley, is the headquarters for excursions among the Tödi group.

A few paces from the hotel a bridge crosses the Linth, beyond which a good path ascends for 25 min., then, traversing a short tunnel, reaches (5 min.) the ***Panten-Brücke** (3294′), 135′ above the Linth gorge, amidst imposing scenery. On the right bank, above the bridge, a path ascends the slope to the left to the (1/4 hr.) ***Ueli Alp** (3576′), which commands a view of the imposing Tödi.

We return by the same path; or we may ascend (sign-post by the first bench) N.E. by an ill-defined forest-path to the (1 1/4 hr.) **Lower Baumgarten Alp** (5253′), high above the Tierfehd, with a magnificent view. We may descend a narrow and dizzy path (guide advisable, but not to be had at the Alp, which is usually deserted in summer), turning to the left 5 min. beyond the Baumgarten Alp, and skirting the precipice of the *Tritt*, to (1 hr.) *Obbord* (3455′; sanatorium), and thence to the right viâ the Auengüter to (1 hr.) Linthal. For persons subject to giddiness this excursion is preferable in the opposite direction: Linthal, Auengüter, Obbord, Baumgarten Alp, Ueli Alp, Panten-Brücke. — A steep path leads E. from the Baumgarten Alp (guide advisable) up grassy slopes to (1 1/4 hr.) the rocks of the *Tor* (6758′); then it bends to the right to (3/4 hr.) the *Nüschen Alp* (7274′) and, viâ the *Muttenwändli* (red marks), ascends to (1 1/4 hr., 6-7 hrs. from Linthal) the **Muttsee Hut** of the S.A.C. (8169′; accommodation for 30) on the *Mutten-See* (8012′), amid grand environs. The hut is the starting-point for the *Nüschenstock* (9498′; 1 1/2 hr.; guide 24 fr.), *Rüchi* (9354′; 1 3/4 hr.; 27 fr.), *Scheidstöckli* (9223′; 3 hrs.; 30 fr.), *Ruchi* (10,190′; 3 hrs.; 32 fr.), *Hausstock* (10,341′; from the Ruchi across the ice arête in 5 hrs., 35 fr.; descent by the Panixer Pass to Elm, 45 fr., see p. 100), and *Muttenstock* (10,141′; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; 32 fr.). The *Bifertenstock* (11,240′), scaled viâ the Kisten Pass and the Val Frisal arête in 8-9 hrs. (55-60 fr.), and the *Selbsanft* (Hinterer 9938′, Mittlerer 9626′, Vorderer 9022′), ascended viâ the Kisten Pass, the *Limmern Glacier*, and *Gries Glacier* in 6-8 hrs. (45-60 fr.), are very difficult.

The ***Upper Sandalp** (6358′), 4 hrs. above the Tierfehd, is visited on account of its grand situation (guide, unnecessary for experts, 15 fr.). The path ascends beyond the (1/2 hr.) Panten-Brücke to the right and crosses the *Limmern-Bach*, which descends from a gorge. Farther on we ascend the right bank of the *Sandbach*, crossing the stream after 1/4 hr.; the wide path now ends and we follow a narrow path with view of the Tödi, finally crossing to the right bank again, to the (50 min.) *Vordere Sandalp* (4101′). The path crosses the *Biferten-Bach* at the (20 min.) *Hintere Sandalp* (4331′) and then ascends the steep and fatiguing slope of the *Ochsenblanken*, 1640′ in height, where the Sandbach forms a fine cascade. Lastly we recross to the left bank and reach the (2 hrs.) chalets of the *Upper Sandalp* (alpine fare and hay-beds in July and August). Finest view 1/4 hr. beyond the chalets. From the Hintere Sandalp a pretty circular tour may be made to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Fridolin Hut, then by a marked path over the Ochsenstock (see below) to the (1 1/2 hr.) Upper Sandalp, whence we descend the Ochsenblanken again to the (1 hr.) Hintere Sandalp.

The giant of the Glarus Alps is the **Tödi** or **Piz Rusein** (11,887′; from the Tierfehd 10-11 hrs.; difficult, for practised experts only; two guides, 50 fr. each). The route from the (2 hrs.) Hintere Sandalp (see above) ascends steeply to the left through the *Biferten-Tal* viâ the *Märenplanken* to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Fridolin Hut* of the S.A.C. (7071′; accommodation for 35) on the *Biferten-Alp*, whence the *Ochsenstock* (7372′; view of the Tödi, Bifertenstock, etc.) may be climbed in 3/4 hr. We proceed to the (1 hr.) *Grünhorn Hut* of the S.A.C. (8051′; accommodation for 12) and along the left side of the *Biferten Glacier*, crossing the Schneerunse, a gully exposed to ice-avalanches in the afternoon, and the *Gelbe Wand*, to the upper part of the glacier and the (4 1/2-5 hrs.) summit. Magnificent view from the Ortler to the Monte Rosa. — We may descend by the *Porta da Spescha* (10,991′), between the *Piz Mellen* (11,096′) and *Stockgron* (11,214′), to the Val Rusein and (6 hrs.) *Disentis* (p. 540; guide 55 fr.); or by the *Porta da Gliems* (10,925′), between the Stockgron and *Piz Urlaun* (11,060′), to the *Gliems Glacier*; then E. over the *Ponteglias Pass* (9242′) to the Ponteglias Hut (p. 540) and *Truns* (p. 539; 75 fr.).

From the Upper Sandalp a fatiguing route crosses the *Sandfirn* and the *Sandalp* or *Sand Pass* (9209′) to *Disentis* in 7-8 hrs. (p. 540; guide 42 fr.); another, laborious but very interesting, crosses the Planura Pass to the *Maderaner Tal* (p. 118; guide 50 fr.).

From the Muttsee Hut (p. 93) viâ the *Mutten Alp*, the *Lattenfirn*, and the *Kistenband*, high above the *Limmern-Tal* and opposite the Selbsanft and Bifertenstock (with the Gries and Limmern Glaciers), to the (1 hr.) **Kisten Pass** (8202′). Steep descent through the *Val Frisal*, viâ the *Alp Rubi*, to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Brigels* (p. 539). Guide 35 fr.

21. From Linthal to Altdorf over the Klausen Pass. Schächen-Tal.

31 M. Motor Post twice daily in summer in 3 3/4 and 4 1/4 hrs. (19 fr. 90 c.).

The ***Klausen Road**, constructed in 1893-99, from Urnerboden to Urigen is also well adapted for walking: from Linthal past the Lower Fatschbach Fall to the Ramis Inn 3/4 hr. (p. 95), Urnerboden 2 1/2 hrs., Klausen Pass 2, Urigen 1 3/4, Spirigen 3/4, Bürglen 1 1/4, Altdorf 1/2 hr. — The kilometre-stones are reckoned from Linthal post office (from the station 3/4 M. more).

Linthal (2136′), see p. 92. — The motor post starts from the station and stops at the (1/2 M.) post office in the village. The road leads across the Linth to *Ennetlinth* (p. 92) and ascends in a sweeping curve along the rocky slope, passing through two galleries with

openings for light. Beyond the second gallery is a path descending to the Lower Fätschbach Fall (p. 92). The road then ascends in long windings (short-cuts) over the *Fruttberg* to (¾ hr.) the *Rämis Inn* (2864′) and the (¼ M.) *Bergli Inn.* A sign-post on the left indicates the path to the (3 min.) beautiful *Middle Fätschbach Fall* or *Bergli-Stüber* (p. 92); on the right, steep short-cut to the Fruttlauiboden (see below). — We next reach (4¼ M.) the motor post station of *Fruttberg* (3386′; Kurhaus Post, 14 beds), at the foot of the *Riedstöckli* (6070′), whence we enjoy a fine retrospect of the Rüchi, Scheidstöckli, and Hausstock; to the left, in the gorge, is the *Upper Fätschbach Fall* or *Hell-Stüber.* — The road ascends in curves over the *Fruttlauiboden,* along the slope of the *Frittern,* partly through woods, to the (6 M.) boundary between Glarus and Uri, where the *Scheidbächli* (4308′) descends from the right. (At the highest curve of the road the path to Braunwald mentioned on p. 93 diverges to the right, 1½ hr.) — The Urner Boden, a grassy valley, 4½ M. long, watered by the Fätschbach, now begins. It contains scattered groups of chalets, and in summer the farmers in the Schächen-Tal bring their cattle here to pasture. The valley is bounded on the N. by the jagged *Jägernstöcke* and *Märenberge,* and on the S. by the snow-fields of the *Clariden* (10,728′). We pass the Zur Sonne and Zum Klausen inns and reach the motor post station of Urnerboden.

9¼ M. **Urnerboden** (4555′; Tell & Post, 45 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4-5, S. 4½ fr.), with the chalets of *Spitelrüti.*

Gemsfayrenstock (p. 92), viâ the *Fiseten Pass* and the *Gemsfayren-Joch* in 6-6½ hrs. (guide 30-32 fr.), laborious. — **Leckistock** (S.W. peak of the Märenberge, 8146′), viâ the *Firnenloch* in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 23 fr.), fatiguing; descent through the *Brühlkehle* to the Glatten-See (p. 97). — Viâ the **Firnenloch** (7356′) to (7 hrs.) *Muotathal* (p. 97), laborious (guide 23 fr.); the descent to the *Gwalpeten Alp* in the *Bisital* requires a steady head.

The road traverses the pasture for 20 min. more and beyond the *Waldhüttli* ascends in curves (the old bridle-path is shorter) through the rocky cauldron of the *Klus,* with its waterfalls, at the foot of the Teufelsstöcke and Clariden, to the chalets of *Vorfrutt* (5945′; rfmts.) and the (14¾ M.) **Klausen Pass** (6404′), at the foot of the curiously shaped *Märcherstöckli* (7815′). [Beyond the pass the old bridle-path diverges to the left: ½ hr. *Untere Balm* (5683′); then down the steep Balmwand; ½ hr. *Aesch Alp* (4062′), with the plain Hotel Stäubi and view of the *Stäubi Fall,* 305′ high; 1 hr. Unterschächen, p. 96.] It is better, however, to keep to the road (views) viâ the *Bödmer Alp.*

15½ M. **Hotel Klausenpasshöhe* (6030′; 50 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5-6, S. 5, P. from 12 fr.), with a view of the Clariden, Kammlistock, Scheerhorn, Griesstock, Windgällen, and Uri-Rotstock.

The **Schächentaler Windgälle** (9095′), ascended by the *Ruosalper Kulm* (p. 97) in 4 hrs., or from Unterschächen (p. 96) by the *Mettlen Alp*

in 5½ hrs. (guide 30 fr.), is an interesting scramble for steady-headed mountaineers. — **Griesstock** (8747′), by the *Kammli Alp* in 4 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), interesting and not difficult. — **Grosses Scheerhorn** (10,814′), by the *Kammli-Lücke* (9344′) in 5-6 hrs. (guide 50 fr.), laborious; magnificent view. — **Kammlistock** (10,623′; comp. p. 147), by the Kammli-Lücke in 5 hrs. (guide 50 fr.), fatiguing. — **Claridenstock** (10,728′; grand view), by the Kammli-Lücke in 6½-7 hrs. (guide 50 fr.), or for those with steady heads by the lofty N. ice wall in 6-6½ hrs. (guide 60 fr.). Comp. p. 147 (Hüfi Hut).

The road sweeps round to the (20 min.) *Upper Balm Alp* (5797′) and runs high up on the N. side of the SCHÄCHEN-TAL, commanding views of the Clariden Glacier, Claridenstock, Gries Glacier, Scheerhörner, Stäubi Fall, and Kammlistock, and farther on of the Brunni-Tal (see below) with the Grosser Ruchen and Grosse Windgälle. Near the *Seeli-Tal*, which descends from the Schächentaler Windgälle, the road passes through a tunnel 125 yds. long.

20 M. **Urigen** (4200′; *Posthaus, 70 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4½, P. from 9½ fr.), in a charming situation. The road winds down in a long curve.

Walkers may quit the road to the right near Urigen. Passing the (10 min.) chapel of *Götschwiler* (4075′), with an altar-piece by Denys Calvaert (d. 1619), they descend a stony path to (½ hr.) *Spiringen* (see below); beyond the church they turn to the right and rejoin the (25 min.) road between Weiterschwanden and Trudelingen (see below).

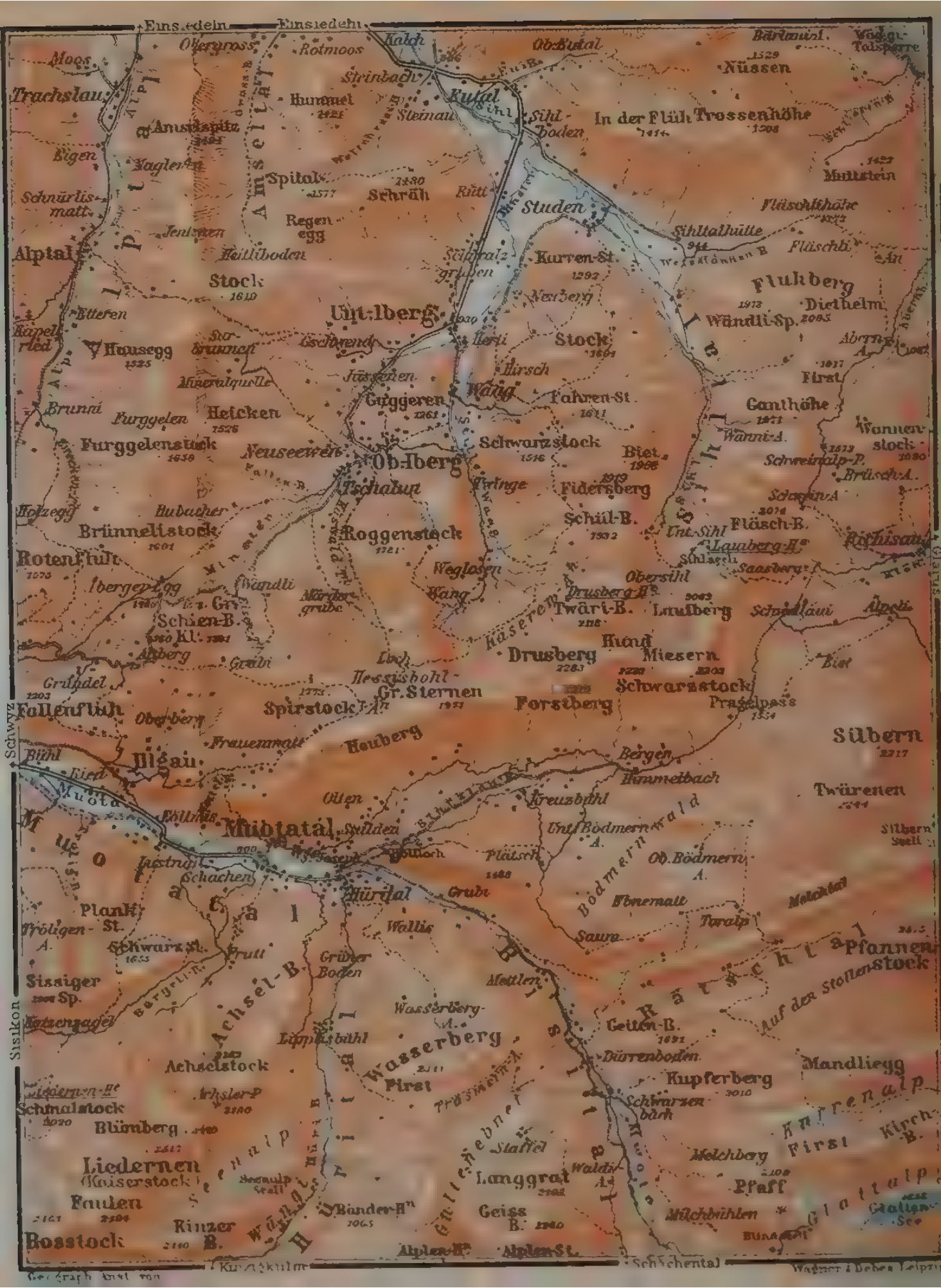
22½ M. **Unterschächen** (3260′; *Kurhaus Klausen, 50 beds from 3½, P. from 8 fr.; Alpenrose, 20 beds), a summer resort at the mouth of the picturesque *Brunni-Tal*, at the head of which rises the Grosser Ruchen with its glaciers.

EXCURSIONS (guide, Adelrich Arnold). **Grosser Ruchen** (10,290′), viâ the *Brunni Alp* and the Ruchkehlen Pass (p. 147) in 7 hrs. (guide 35, with descent to the Maderaner-Tal 50 fr.), trying; grand panorama. The **Hoh-Faulen** (8260′), viâ the *Brunni Alp* and *Gricstal Alp* in 5 hrs. (25 fr.), is not difficult and interesting. The descent may be made to (3½ hrs.) Bürglen or to (3¼ hrs.) Erstfeld (p. 138; 30 fr.). — Viâ the *Kinzig-Kulm* (6810′) or the *Ruosalper Kulm* (7125′) to (7 hrs.) *Muotathal* (25 fr.), see p. 97. Viâ the *Seewligrat* to *Amsteg* (30 fr.), see p. 139. — To the *Maderaner-Tal*, see p. 146.

The road runs high above the foaming Schächenbach viâ (24½ M.) *Spiringen* (3038′), *Weiterschwanden*, and *Trudelingen* to *Loreto-Bürglen* (3125′; Gisler's Kinzigpass Inn), crosses the Schächenbach, and leads to (28½ M.) *Bürglen* (1811′; p. 137), then viâ (29¼ M.) *Altdorf* (1516′) to (31 M.) *Altdorf* station (p. 137).

22. From Schwyz to Glarus over the Pragel Pass.

Motor post from Schwyz to Muotathal, 7½ M. in ¾ hr. (2 fr. 40 c.), and from Vorauen to Glarus, 7 M. in ¾ hr. (3 fr. 45 c.). From Muotathal a narrow road leads to Himmelbach, whence a bridle-path goes on over the (3½ hrs.) Pragel to (1½ hr.) Richisau (guide unnecessary); thence by road to Vorauen, 1 hr.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Stein
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Hummel
Amsletten
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Schwyz (1696′), see p. 136. — The road ascends S. through orchards and meadows, and in a wooded ravine at the foot of the *Giebel* (3010′) reaches the *Muota*, in its deep rocky bed, and ascends its valley to the E. The (1 hr.) *Suworoff Bridge*, in the gorge below (r.), is a reminiscence of the fighting between the Russians and the French in the autumn of 1799 (comp. p. 142). About 10 min. farther on we cross the *Klingeltobel-Bach*, with its waterfalls. The valley expands. Beyond the hamlet of (¾ hr.) **Ried** (1855′), on the left, is the fall of the *Bettbach* (to the right, road to the Stoos, p. 122). At (20 min.) *Föllmis* (1900′) we cross the Muota and pass the *Mettelbach Fall*, above on the left.

7½ M. (25 min.) **Muotathal** (2008′; Hirschen; Ochsen; Post), with 2350 inhab. and the nunnery of St. Joseph, rebuilt in 1680.

Near Stalden (see below) are the **Hölloch Grottoes**, a series of caverns and passages 2 M. long, a visit to which takes 2 hrs. there and back from Muotathal (adm. 2, S.A.C. members 1 fr.).

The **Bisis-Tal** or *Bisi-Tal*, watered by the Muota, is traversed twice or thrice daily in summer by the motorbus from Schwyz, which ascends from Muotathal in 25 min. (1 fr. 40 c.), viâ *Hintertal* (¾ M.; 2044′) and *Mettlen* (2566′; guide, J. F. Mettler), to *Bisistal* or *Schönenboden* (4⅜ M.; 2854′). The walk hither from Muotathal takes 1¾ hr. — From Bisistal to Linthal (p. 92), 7½-8 hrs.; with guide. The valley route runs viâ *Schwarzenbach* (¼ hr.; 3153′; plain inn, 15 beds) to the chalets of *Sahli* (¾ hr.; 3809′), in a corrie opposite the beautiful *Waldibach Waterfall*. Thence we mount to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Glatt Alp*, with the *Glattalp Hut* of the S.A.C. (6227′; accommodation for 30), opened in 1927, and the blue *Glatten-See* (6090′), surrounded by lofty cliffs. We next ascend without difficulty to the (3 hrs.) *Ortstock* or *Silberstock* (8924; p. 93), and descend by the *Bräch Alp* to *Stachelberg* (3-3½ hrs.). A more fatiguing route from Schwarzenbach is to the left up to the *Melchberg Alp* (3 hrs.; 6293′), then past the lonely *Karren Alp* (6562′), between the Kirchberg and Griesst, to the *Erismatt Hut* (6877′; p. 93), and down to *Braunwald* (p. 92). — From the Waldibach Fall we may ascend to the right over the *Waldi Alp* and *Ruos Alp* to the (3 hrs.) *Ruosalper Kulm* (7125′), with a splendid view, and descend to the Klausen road and to (2 hrs.) *Unterschächen* (p. 96).

To Altdorf (p. 137), 8 hrs., rather fatiguing (guide 25 fr., unnecessary). The path ascends the *Hüri-Tal*, passing the chalets of *Lipplisbühl* (3924′) and *Wängi* (4734′), to the (4-4½ hrs.) **Kinzig-Kulm** (6810′), with a view of the Uri and Unterwalden Alps and part of the Reusstal (tablet to Suworoff, comp. p. 142). Then a steep descent to Weiterschwanden (p. 96).

The narrow road to the Pragel turns to the left into the valley of the *Starzlenbach*, crosses the stream at (½ hr.) *Stalden* (2190′; Inn zum Pragelpass), near the mouth of the *Höllbach*, up the wild gorge of which is an easy path leading to the entrance of the Hölloch Grottoes (see above). The road ascends, partly through woods, to the (1½ M.) *Riedmattli* (inn). It returns to the right bank at (¾ hr.) *Himmelbach* (4200′; to the left, the *Bergen Alp*), whence a stony bridle-path ascends over the *Gutental-Boden* (4202′; tablet in memory of Suworoff, see p. 142) to the (¾ hr.) chalets on the marshy top of the **Pragel Pass** (5060′). Descent, at first steep and stony, to the (¾ hr.) chalets of the *Schwellaui* (4367′); then through woods, finally with views of the upper Klöntal.

$^3/_4$ hr. **Richisau** (3590′), an Alpine pasture on the edge of a beautiful larch-wood, to the N. of which tower the *Wannenstock* (6495′) and *Ochsenkopf* (7155′), and to the S. the *Silbern* (7569′).

The *Schwammhöhe*, an old moraine 10 min. E., affords a view of the Klöntal Lake, Schild, Glärnisch, and (to the S.) the Faulen. — Attractive excursions may be made W. to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) cross on the *Saasberg* (6225′; pass to the Sihl-Tal and Einsiedeln) and the (20 min.) *Lauiberg Hut* by the *Sihl-Seeli* (5355′); to the S. to (3 hrs.) the top of the *Silbern* (7570′), with interesting 'Karrenfelder' (comp. p. xxxiv; descent to the *Silbern-Seeli* and viâ the *Rossmatter Tal* to the Klöntal); to the top of the *Faulen* (*Grieset;* 8941′) viâ the *Dreckloch Alp* in 7 hrs. (with guide; comp. p. 93); to the N., over ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the *Schweinalp Pass* (5150′) to (2 hrs.) the Wäggital (comp. p. 55); to the *Scheye* (7420′; 5 hrs.; p. 90), viâ *Längenegg;* etc.

From Richisau a road descends across pastures, in view of the Glärnisch, to the floor of the Klöntal.

1 hr. **Vorauen** (2800′; Klöntal, 30 beds; Vorauen, plain), a pasture with a few chalets. Motor post, see p. 96.

The **Glärnisch,** one of the finest mountains in Switzerland, culminates in the *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7648′; p. 91), the *Mittel-Glärnisch* or *Vrenelisgärtli* (9535′), the *Ruchen-Glärnisch* (9531′), and the *Bächistock* (9583′). The ascent of the *Ruchen-Glärnisch is laborious, but not difficult for experts (7-$7^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 30 fr.). We cross the Richisauer and Rossmatter Klön, to the W. of Vorauen, to (1 hr.) the huts on the *Klönstalden* (3450′), then enter the *Rossmatter Tal* (red marks), pass the chalets of *Käsern* (3968′) and *Werben* (4562′), where we keep straight on for the (3-$3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Glärnisch Huts* of the S.A.C. (6594′; kept by the guide Hans Kübli; accommodation for 26 in the new hut and 12 in the old; crowded on Sat. and Sun.), at the foot of the *Feuerberg* (8556′). We next ascend steep and stony slopes in the *Steintäli*, cross the *Glärnischfirn*, regain the rock, and reach the top in $3^1/_2$ hrs. Superb view (panorama by Heim, $1^1/_2$ fr.).

The **Klöntal,** a beautiful valley, sparsely populated, is dominated on the S. by the sheer walls of the Glärnisch. In 20 min. the road reaches the *Klöntal Lake* (2775′), 3 M. long, and skirts its N. bank. The level of the lake was raised 33′ in 1908-9 by the Motor Electricity Co. of Baden to provide power for their works on the Löntsch. At the lower end (1 hr.; Hotel Rhodannenberg) is a massive dam, 361′ wide at the base and 19′ at the top. The water is conducted hence by a conduit 15′ in diameter to a water-tower on the cliffs of the Wiggis, opposite Netstal.

From the dam we may ascend E. through woods to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Schwammhöhe* (3620′) on the Sackberg, and descend, also through woods, to (1 hr.) **Glarus** (p. 90).

The road descends on the left side of the *Löntschbach Gorge,* into which the overflow of the Löntsch Canal dashes in a great waterfall near the Löntsch-Tobel Bridge. To the left rise the huge cliffs of the Wiggis chain (p. 90). The road divides at the (50 min.) *Staldengarten Inn.* The left branch leads to (10 min.) *Netstal* (p. 90), the right to ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Riedern* and 20 min.) *Glarus* (p. 90). View of the Fronalpstock, the Schild, and the Freiberge (between the Linth and Sernf valleys).

23. From Glarus to Elm through the Sernf-Tal.

Railway, 12 M. From Glarus to Schwanden, 3¼ M. in ¼ hr.; Electric Narrow-Gauge Line from Schwanden to Elm, 8¾ M. in 55 min. (2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 75 c.). Best views on the right.

Road, 12½ M. — 3¾ M. *Schwanden* (1722′; p. 91). — 7½ M. *Engi* (2536′; see below). — 9½ M. *Matt* (2740′). — 12½ M. *Elm* (3156′; see below).

At *Schwanden* (1722′; p. 91) the deep Sernftal, or *Klein-Tal*, diverges to the left from the Linth-Tal or Gross-Tal. Beyond (1¾ M.) *Wart* (2155′) is a waterfall, on the left. Retrospect of the Glärnisch.

3¾ M. **Engi** (2536′; Adler; Sonne), a village with 1250 inhab. and cotton-mills, at the mouth of the narrow *Mühlebach-Tal*. Over the Widerstein-Furkel to the Murgtal, see p. 60. The slate-quarries on the left bank of the Sernf contain fossil fish. — 5 M. *Engi-Hinterdorf* (2638′).

6¼ M. **Matt** (2740′; Elmer, plain but good), with a cotton-mill and a Gothic church (15th cent.), at the mouth of the *Krauch-Tal*.

To Weisstannen (p. 62) through the Krauch-Tal and over the *Riesetен Pass* (7180′), 5½ hrs., with guide (23 fr.), rather fatiguing but interesting. — To Flums (p. 61) over the *Spitzmeilen Pass* (7253′), 7-8 hrs., with guide (30 fr.), see p. 61; the ascent of the *Spitzmeilen* (8218′; 6 hrs. from Matt, guide 24 fr.) may be combined with this route by experts. Guide, Peter Marti, at Matt.

8½ M. **Elm** (3156′; Kurhaus Elm, 80 beds from 3½, P. 9-11 fr.; Elmer, 40 beds from 3½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 9 fr.; Segnes, 20 beds at 2½-3 fr., suitable for passing travellers), the highest village in the valley, with a chalybeate spring, is frequented as a health resort and for winter sports. To the S.E. rises the *Tschingelberg*, where writing-slates are quarried. Panorama of the Sardona (E.), Vorab (S.), and the Hausstock at the head of the valley.

Ascents (guide, Johann Rhyner). The *Rotstock* (*Piz Mar*, 8615′), ascended viâ the Panixer Pass (p. 100) in 5½ hrs. (guide 20 fr.), is easy and remunerative. — About 3½ hrs. S. of Elm, above the Tschingeln-Alp, is the **Martinsmaad Hut** of the S.A.C. (6585′; accommodation for 35), whence the *Mittaghorn* (7930′; 1½ hr., 15 fr.), *Zwölfhorn* (8999′; 3 hrs., 30 fr.), *Piz Grisch* (9491′; 3½ hrs., 30 fr.), *Tschingelhörner* (9452′; 4 hrs., 35-50 fr.), and *Vorab* (9941′; 4½ hrs., 30 fr.) may be ascended. Descent to Flims, see p. 534. — *Kärpfstock* (9180′), by the *Erbsalp* in 6 hrs. (guide 24 fr.), interesting for experts (on the N. side is the *Kärpf Hut*, p. 91). — *Hausstock* (10,341′), by the *Richetli Pass* and the *Leiterberg*, or by the Panixer Pass (p. 100) in 8-9 hrs. (guide 32, with descent to Linthal 46 fr., see p. 93), laborious.

Passes from Elm. To Flims, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (guide 30 fr.). We cross the Sernf and the *Raminbach*, and ascend the wild gorge of the *Tschingelnbach*, which forms waterfalls, to the *Tschingeln Alp*; then mount stony slopes and rock to the (5-6 hrs.) **Segnes Pass** (8615′), S.W. of the *Piz Segnes* (10,177′; ascent in 2 hrs.). To the right rise the jagged *Tschingelhörner* or *Mannen* (see above), pierced by the *Martinsloch* (8648′), a hole through which the sun shines on March 12th and Sept. 30th at 9 a.m. We descend the short but steep *Segnes Glacier* (not difficult when snow is lying, otherwise rope and ice-axe desirable) to the (1¼ hr.) *Segnes Hut*

(p. 534), then by a steep path, afterwards better, to the *Flimser Alps*, and past a fine waterfall (to the left the huge Flimser-Stein, p. 534) to (2 hrs.) *Flims* (p. 534).

From Elm to Ilanz, 9-10 hrs. (guide unnecessary). A road skirts the left bank of the Sernf by *Hinter-Steinibach* to the (¾ hr.) *Erbser-Brücke* (3727′); ½ hr. farther up, at *Wallenbrugg* (4134′), we cross the Sernf and ascend to the left to the chalets of the *Jätzalp* (Im Loch, 4822′; Ober-Stafel, 5587′). We next cross the *Walenboden* and traverse the snow-couloir of the *Gurgel*, at the base of the *Rinkenkopf* (8620′). Farther on we traverse débris (with a tarn on the left) and reach the (3½-4 hrs.) **Panixer Pass** (*Cuolm da Pignieu;* 7897′), with a refuge-hut (accommodation for 24, adm. 50 c.) and tablets commemorating Suworoff (pp. 97, 142). To the left rises the *Rotstock* (¾ hr., see p. 99); to the right are the *Ruch-Wichlenberg* (9186′) and the *Hausstock* (p. 99), with the *Meer Glacier*. Descent over débris viâ the *Meer Alp* and the wild *Ranasca Alp* to (2 hrs.) *Panix* (4334′; Panixer Pass Inn); then above the *Panixer Bach* viâ *Ruis* (p. 539) to (2 hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 536). — Another route (fatiguing; 9 hrs., with guide), crosses the **Sether Furka** (8565′). It diverges from the Panix route to the left, by the tarn mentioned above, and ascends steeply to the pass, between the *Rotstock* and the *Vorab* (ascent of the latter from the pass in 2 hrs., see pp. 99, 534). Descent viâ the *Ruscheiner Alp* and the *Sether Tobel*.

From Elm to Weisstannen (p. 62), 6½-7 hrs., rather rough (guide 23 fr.). Up the N. side of the deep gorge of the Raminbach, chiefly through woods, to the *Ramin Alp*, and thence viâ *Matt* (6180′) to the (4 hrs.) **Foo Pass** (7290′); limited view. Then down viâ the *Foo Alp* and *Unter-Siez Alp*.

From Elm to Vättis (p. 88), 11-12 hrs., difficult but interesting (guide 40 fr.). We follow the S. side of the Ramin-Tal to the *Falzüber Alp*, and then proceed over slopes of débris and through a rocky chimney to the *Sauren Glacier* and the **Saurenjoch** (9380′), between the Piz Segnes and the point marked 3013 on the Siegfried Map. Thence we traverse the névé of the *Segnes Glacier* to the **Sardona Pass** (9315′). We descend across the *Sardona Glacier* to the *Sardona Hut* (p. 89) and then viâ St. Martin (p. 89).

From Elm to Linthal (p. 92) viâ the **Richetli Pass** (7425′), 6 hrs., with guide (20 fr.), not difficult and very interesting. Descent viâ the *Durnach-Tal*.

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24. From Zürich viâ Zug to Arth-Goldau *(St. Gotthard, Rigi)* or to Lucerne.

Federal Railway (electrified) viâ *Thalwil* to Zug, 18 M. in c. ½-1 hr. (4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 25 c.); to Arth-Goldau, 28 M. in 1-1½ hr. (6 fr. 75, 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 40 c.); to Lucerne, 36 M. in c. 1-1¾ hr. (8 fr. 70, 6 fr. 10, 4 fr. 35 c.). — From Zürich viâ *Affoltern* to Zug, 25 M. in 1¼-2 hrs. (5 fr. 85, 4 fr. 10, 2 fr. 95 c.).

Road to Lucerne, 32¼ M. We leave Zürich (p. 39) by the Beder-Strasse (Pl. D 1), and beyond (5 M.) *Adliswil* (1476′; p. 53) make a steep ascent to (8½ M.) *Ober-Albis* (2602′; p. 52). Descending viâ *Hausen*, we reach (15¼ M.) *Baar*. — 17 M. *Zug* (1398′; p. 103). Thence along the N. bank of the lake to (20¼ M.) *Cham* (1381′; p. 105). — 23¼ M. *Rothkreuz*. — 32¼ M. *Lucerne* (1437′; p. 108).

From Zug to *Arth*, 8 M. by a narrow road on the E. bank of the Lake of Zug.

To (8 M.) *Thalwil* (1598′), see pp. 53, 54. — The line skirts the hillside, through orchards, affording a view (l.) of the lake. — 9 M. *Oberrieden-Dorf;* 10½ M. *Horgen-Oberdorf* (1598′). The train penetrates the *Horger Berg* by means of a tunnel 1½ M. long and crosses the *Sihl*. — 12½ M. **Sihlbrugg** (1696′; Restaurant Waldhaus, near the station), junction of the Sihltal railway (p. 53). Glorious view of the Alps from the *Albishorn* (2999′), 1½ hr. N.W. of the station. Motor post to Affoltern, see p. 103. — The train passes through the *Albis Tunnel*, 2 M. long. We cross the *Lorze*.

16½ M. **Baar** (1466′; Gotthard, at the station, Lindenhof, Krone, R. from 3, P. from 7 fr. at all three), a village of 5660 inhab. with cotton and other factories. The substructure of St. Martin's church-tower dates from the 9th century.

Tramway to *Zug*, see p. 103. The tramway from Baar to Menzingen (¾ hr.; fare 1 fr. 45, return-ticket 2 fr. 35 c.) ascends through orchards to (2 M.) *Thalacker* (1873′), junction for the Ägeri tramway (p. 104), in company with which it crosses a stone bridge over the deep gorge of the *Lorzen-Tobel* to (2½ M.) *Tobelbrücke* (1978′; comp. p. 103). — 3 M. **Nidfurren**, where the Ägeri line diverges. — 3½ M. *Bad Schönbrunn* (2267′; Kuranstalt, 120 beds, P. from 11 fr.). — 3¾ M. *Edlibach*. 6 M. **Menzingen** (2641′; Löwe; Hirsch), with 2900 inhab., has a school

founded in 1844 by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, with handsome buildings and a conspicuous domed church.

The **Höll Grottoes** (*Adlerhöhle* and, 160′ above it, the *Bärenhöhle;* closed from mid-Oct. to Easter), lighted by electricity, abound in magnificent stalactite formations. The entrance is 10 min. N. of Tobelbrücke tram-station (p. 102); tickets at the *Restaurant zur Grotte* 2, for more than 2 pers. $1^1/_2$ fr. The visit to the grottoes takes 1 hr.

Farther on we traverse the fertile plain of Baar to reach (18 M.) *Zug* (see below).

The older Line to Zug viâ Affoltern diverges to the left from the Bâle line at ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Altstetten* (p. 23). To the left is the long Uetliberg (p. 52), which the line skirts. — $5^1/_2$ M. *Urdorf;* 8 M. *Birmensdorf.* We traverse the *Reppisch-Tal* and pass through a tunnel under the *Ettenberg* to (11 M.) *Bonstetten-Wettswil* (1740′). To the right are the Bernese Alps and Pilatus, and to the left, farther on, the Uri-Rotstock and the Titlis. — $13^1/_2$ M. *Hedingen.*

$15^1/_2$ M. **Affoltern** *am Albis* (1630′; Hotel Löwen), with 3100 inhab. and a silk and cotton industry. The tower of the old church was remodelled by Gottfried Semper in 1861. *Arche* (40 beds, P. 8-10 fr.) and *Lilienhof* (P. 6-9 fr.) are popular sanatoria.

From Affoltern to Sihlbrugg, motor post twice or thrice daily in 1 hr. (3 fr. 65 c.). — $1^3/_4$ M. *Wengibad* (1988′; P. 8-9 fr.) lies S. of the *Augster Berg* (2723′). — $5^3/_4$ M. *Hausen am Albis* (2024′; Löwe, L. from 3, P. from 6 fr.) is overlooked on the N.E. by the Albishorn (p. 52; ascent thence in $1^1/_2$-2 hrs.). About 20 min. S., on the Kappel road, an inscribed rock marks the spot where the reformer Zwingli (p. 74) was killed on Oct. 11th, 1531, while fighting the Catholic cantons. — $8^3/_4$ M. *Sihlbrugg-Dorf* (1765′; Löwe Inn). — $10^3/_4$ M. *Sihlbrugg-Bahnhof* (p. 102).

From Affoltern to *Bremgarten*, see p. 22.

18 M. *Mettmenstetten* (1522′), a village of 1500 inhab., with silk-mills. — 20 M. *Knonau* (1440′; Adler Inn). Beyond ($21^3/_4$ M.) *Steinhausen* we cross the *Lorze.* — 25 M. *Zug.*

Zug. — *Railway Restaurant*, with garden (L. $4^1/_2$ fr.). — Hotels (P. from 9-10 fr.). *Ochsen* (built in 1480; Goethe spent the night here on Oct. 7th, 1797), in the Kolin-Platz in the Oberstadt, 10 min. from the station, 20 beds from 4 fr., B. 1 fr. 60 c., L. $3^1/_2$ fr., good; *Zugerhof*, 20 beds from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$ fr., well spoken of, *Schweizerhof*, 12 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. or D. $3^1/_2$ fr., both near the station; *Hirschen*, in the Oberstadt, 20 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, S. 3 fr.; *Löwen*, 16 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. or D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; *Schiff*, 10 beds from 3 fr., plain, *Rigi*, bed from 3 fr., both on the lake. — On the Zugerberg (tramway and cable-railway, see below): *Pension Guggithal* (1705′), 25-30 min. from the station, 40 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Chalet Suisse*, 8 beds from 4, P. from 10 fr.

Restaurants. *Aklin*, *Rathauskeller*, both near the Zeit-Turm; *Hecht-Terrasse*, on the lake. — Confectioner. *Höhn's*, near the station.

Inquiry Office in the gardens on the quay.

Tramways. From the station through the town, to the S., viâ Guggithal, to *Schönegg* (1840′; $1^3/_4$ M. in 16 min.; 55 c.), whence a Cable Railway ascends the Zugerberg ($^3/_4$ M. in 13 min.; fare from the station to the top of the Zugerberg 1 fr. 80, there and back 2 fr. 60 c.). — From the Post-Platz to the N. to *Baar* (p. 102; $2^1/_4$ M. in $^1/_4$ hr.; 30 c.). — From the station to Thalacker and the *Ageri-Tal*, see p. 104.

Steamer to Arth (p. 135) in summer, twice on week-days and 5-6 times on Sun., in $1^1/_2$-2 hrs. (2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 50 c.), calling at *Oberwil*, *Lothenbach*,

and *Walchwil* (p. 105), on the E. bank, and *Buonas* (p. 105), *Risch* (Pension Waldheim, 30 beds), *Baumgarten-Tiefthal* (Kurhaus Baumgarten, 45 beds, P. from 8 fr.), and *Immensee* (p. 135), on the W. bank.

Zug (1398′), with 9500 inhab., the capital of the small canton of that name, is situated on the N.E. bank of the *Lake of Zug* (1368′; area 14½ sq. M., depth 649′), which is dominated on the N. by the wooded Zugerberg and on the S. by the precipitous Rigi. Of the old fortifications four towers and the remains of a wall (1500), on the E. side of the town, are retained.

From the station the Alpen-Str. leads straight on to a wide quay on the lake, with gardens and deer and pheasant enclosures. A memorial tablet commemorates a landslide of 1887, when a row of houses was submerged by the lake. Beautiful views of the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Bernese Alps. The Quai-Str. leads hence to the left, passing the *Cantonal Buildings* (1869) and crossing the Löwen-Platz, to the quaint *Oberstadt* and *Altstadt*, with several pretty old houses. We pass beneath the picturesque *Zeit-Turm* (1480) to reach (r.) the Altstadt and the *Rathaus*, built in 1505, with the adjacent *Stadthaus* and the *Museum* (weapons and flags, including a sash stained with the blood of its wearer Peter Kolin, who fell at Arbedo in 1422; stained glass, wood-carvings, gold and silver ornaments, tapestry; fine room of 1507; adm. 50 c.). The Untergasse, diverging hence to the S., has a fish-breeding establishment with a museum. The late-Gothic *St. Oswalds-Kirche*, N.E. of the Zeit-Turm, was built in 1478-1545, and contains choir-stalls of 1484 and a painting (c. 1700) of St. Oswald of Northumbria praying before fighting Penda of Mercia in 642, when he was killed. The church of the *Capuchin Monastery* (1595), farther N.E., reached by the Zeughausgasse and covered steps, contains an Entombment by Denys Calvaert (1595). The conspicuous parish church of *St. Michael*, on a hill to the S.E., was erected by Moser in 1902. On the *Rosenberg* (1633′; restaurant and view), ¼ hr. E., is the Swiss Bee Museum (free).

The **Zugerberg** (upper station of the cable railway, see p 103, 3068′; café-restaurant, with view-terrace; winter sports) affords shady walks. The best views of the Alps are obtained from the *Hochwacht* (3254′; ¼ hr. N.E. of the restaurant) and the *Schnurristein* (3077′; ½ hr. S.W., near *Horbach*).

A red-marked path from the Zugerberg ascends viâ the *Zuger Alpli* (small inn) to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Rossberg-Wildspitz* (p. 108). — To Unter-Ägeri, see p. 105.

The tramway to the Ägeri-Tal (8¾ M. in 1 hr.; 2 fr. 5 c.) joins the Baar-Menzingen line (p. 102) at (2½ M.) *Thalacker* and follows it viâ *Tobelbrücke* (Holl grottoes, see p. 103) as far as (3¾ M.) *Nidfurren*. It then continues S. along the E. slopes of the Lorze ravine. High up on the left is the nunnery of Gubel. — 5½ M. *Neu-Ägeri-Schmidtli* (2250′). Near *Mühleloch* are cotton-mills.

7 M. **Unter-Ägeri** (2392′; Seefeld, 30 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 9 fr.; Kurhaus Waldheim, in a lofty position, 50 beds, P. 8-9½ fr.; Brücke, 25 beds, P. from 7½ fr.; Ägerihof, 15 beds, Kreuz,

20 beds, Krone, 15 beds, at these three P. from 7 fr.; Pension Sommerau, 15 beds, Pension Schönwart, 15 beds, at both P. from 8 fr.), an industrial village of 2800 inhab., at the efflux of the Lorze from the Ägeri-See, is a favourite children's health resort. A road ascends the (2 hrs.) *Zugerberg* (p. 104). The road up the *Rossberg* (p. 108; 3-3½ hrs.) leads through the *Hürital* to the (1½ hr.) *Urzlenboden* (3739'), whence a cart-track ascends to the summit in 2 hrs. — The tramway skirts the lake till (⅞ M.) **Ober-Ägeri** (2536'; Löwen, 20 beds; Hirsch), a village of 2000 inhab. with an old church and silk-mills. The Gottschalkenberg (p. 106) rises 1½ hr. N.E. — Diligence from Unter-Ägeri viâ (1¾ M.) Ober-Ägeri and (3½ M.) Morgarten to *Sattel* (6¼ M.; p. 108), twice on week-days in 1½ hr.

The **Ägeri-See** (2380'; 3½ M. long, 1½ M. wide, and 272' deep) is bounded by the *Kaiserstock* (4685') on the S.W., the *Morgarten* (4084') on the S.E., and the *St. Jostenberg* (3756') on the E. A motor-boat plies 4-5 times daily in summer from Unter-Ägeri to Ober-Ägeri, *Ländli* (sanatorium, 80 beds, P. 8-11 fr., a religious establishment), *Eierhals*, and *Morgarten* (inn), where a monument was erected in 1908 to commemorate the first victory of the Confederates over their Habsburg oppressors under Duke Leopold of Austria (Nov. 15th, 1315; comp. p. xxxix). The old memorial chapel, with a picture of the battle, is 20 min. S., near the hamlet of *Schornen;* an anniversary service is held here.

The Railway from Zug to Arth-Goldau (10 M. in 17-20 min.) passes under the town by a tunnel and skirts the E. bank of the Lake of Zug, in a series of embankments and viaducts over the ravines descending from the Zugerberg. View, on the W. bank, of the château of *Buonas* (15th and 17th cent.), Immensee (p. 135), and the Rigi. Two tunnels. — 24¼ M. (from Zürich) **Walchwil** (steamer station, see p. 104; Kurhaus, with lake-baths and a park, 50 beds from 4, P. from 9 fr., good; Sternen, well spoken of; Engel), with 1050 inhab., is surrounded by chestnut trees and vineyards. — After five more tunnels the line ascends along the base of the Rossberg (p. 108) to (28 M.) *Arth-Goldau* (p. 135), junction for the St. Gotthard Railway (R. 31), the line to Einsiedeln and Wädenswil (R. 25), and the Rigi Railway (p. 127).

The Railway from Zug to Lucerne (18 M. in 27-45 min.) skirts the flat N. bank of the *Lake of Zug* and crosses the *Lorze* twice. — 21½ M. (from Zürich) **Cham** (1381'; Bären Inn), a village of 4050 inhab., has a slender church spire and a large condensed milk factory. — The line now runs parallel with the W. bank. Pretty view of the lake and the Zugerberg to the left; in the middle distance rises the Rigi; and to the right are the Stanserhorn, the Engelberg Alps, and Pilatus. — 24¾ M. **Rothkreuz** (1417'; railway restaurant; Bauernhof Inn) is the junction for the line from Aarau to Arth-Goldau (p. 24). — We enter the valley of the *Reuss*. — 27¼ M. *Gisikon-Root* (to the St. Michaelskreuz, p. 116, road with fine views in 1¼ hr.). Through an opening to the left we survey the Rigi. — 30½ M. *Ebikon*. The train skirts the *Rotsee* (1388'; l.), 1½ M. long, threads a tunnel, and crosses the Reuss. The line now joins those from Bâle (p. 17) and Berne (p. 165), on the right, and the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 135) on the left, and lastly passes through two short tunnels. — 36 M. *Lucerne*, see p. 108.

25. From Wädenswil to Arth-Goldau. Einsiedeln.

Swiss South-Eastern Railway, 20 M. in 1½ hr. (5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 15 c.); to Einsiedeln, 10½ M., in ¾-1 hr. (3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 70 c.).

Road from Wadenswil to Brunnen, 24¼ M. (a favourite route from Zürich to St. Gotthard). We skirt the Lake of Zürich to the E. as far as (2¼ M.) *Richterswil* (p. 54), then ascend viâ (3 M.) *Wollerau*, (6 M.) *Schindellegi*, and (7¾ M.) *Biberbrücke* to (11¾ M.) *Rothenthurm* (3068′), the highest point on the road. — 15 M. *Sattel* (2713′; p. 108). — 21 M. *Schwyz* (1696′; p. 136). — 24¼ M. *Brunnen* (1147′; p. 120).

Wädenswil (1348′), see p. 54. — The line ascends the fertile slopes on the S. bank of the Lake of Zürich, commanding views of the lake, with the Curfirsten and Sentis in the background. — 2 M. *Burghalden* (1749′); 3 M. *Samstagern* (2074′; Sternen, 10 min. N.E. of the station, 6 beds), junction of the line (to the left; see p. 54) to Pfäffikon and Rapperswil viâ *Wollerau* (1163′; Hotel Bellevue), **14½ M. in ½-1 hr.**

5 M. *Schindellegi* (2480′; Freihof, bed 2½, B. 1½ fr.) is a summer resort with a modern church.

Roads lead N.E. to (2¼ M.; motor post in summer in ¼ hr., 1 fr.; diligence at other seasons) **Feusisberg** (2241′; Schönfels, 40 beds, Frohe Aussicht, 45 beds, at both P. from 8 fr.), a health resort, and W. to the (2½ M.) health resort of **Hütten** (2434′; Krone, 60 beds; Kreuz, 25 beds, P. from 6 fr.), above the little *Hüttner See*; motor post to Horgen and Wädenswil, see p. 54.

From Schindellegi E. to the **Etzel** (3610′), 1½ hr. by a narrow road to the top, with an inn and a view of the Lake of Zürich, Limmat-Tal, Sihl-Tal, Alp-Tal and Einsiedeln, Schwyzer Mythen, and the Alps. The descent may be made S.E. to the (¼ hr.) *Etzel Pass* (3145′; inn), with the chapel of St. Meinrad (1698; frescoes), and thence either N. by road to (3 M.) *Pfäffikon* (p. 54), or S. to the Sihl bridge and (4½ M.) *Einsiedeln*.

The line crosses the brawling *Sihl*, rounds the *Hoher Ronen* and approaches the *Alp*, which falls into the Sihl here. To the S. appears the Mythen (p. 136). — 7 M. *Biberbrücke* (2733′; railway restaurant; Waldschloss, 40 beds from 3, L. 3, S. 2½ fr.), where the *Biber* falls into the Alp, is the station for the (5 M.) **Kurhaus Gottschalkenberg* (3779′; 50 beds from 4, P. 9-12 fr.).

From Biberbrücke to Einsiedeln, 3 M., branch-railway in 12 min., through the narrow green valley of the Alpbach.

Einsiedeln. — Hotels (the Pfauen, Sonne, and St. Katharina are near the abbey, the others in the main street). *Pfauen*, 100 beds from 3½ fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. or D. 4, P. from 10 fr., good; *Sonne*, 80 beds; *Bären*, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. or D. 4 fr.; *Storchen*, 50 beds from 2½, B. 1½, L. or D. 3 fr., well spoken of; *Rigi*, 20 beds; *Pilgerhof*, 33 beds from 2, B. 1½ fr., L. or D. 2 fr. 60 c.; *Schiff*, 70 beds at 2½-3, B. 1½ fr., L. or D. 2 fr. 80 c.; *St. Katharina*, 65 beds from 2½, B. 1½, L. or D. from 2 fr.; *St. Georg*, 60 beds from 2½, L. or D. 3 fr., with restaurant; *Krone*, 50 beds. — Post Office in the Rathaus.

Einsiedeln, or *Notre-Dame-des-Ermites* (2900′), with 8200 inhab., the most famous pilgrim-resort in Switzerland, has a *Benedictine Abbey*, founded c. 948, on the site of the cell of St. Meinrad, who was murdered in 861. This abbey was richly dowered with lands by the Emperors Otho II. (972) and Henry II. (1018) and became an independent principality of the Holy Roman Empire. The abbey was once ruled by an Anglo-Saxon abbot, St. Gregory (d. 996). The chief festival ('Engelweihe') is on Sept. 14th. — Skiing is extensively practised in winter.

The main street ascends from the station to (6 min.) the square in front of the abbey-buildings. In the centre is a *Fountain* (rebuilt in 1753), surmounted by an image of the Virgin, with fourteen jets, from which the pilgrims are wont to drink.

The **Abbey** (2985′), occupying an area of 16 acres, was rebuilt in sandstone in 1704-18, by Kaspar Mosbrugger (b. 1656 at Au in the Bregenzer Wald, d. 1723). The *Church, in the centre of the slightly curved W. front, which is 446′ long, with its two towers, was erected in 1719-35, also from plans by Mosbrugger, and is the best example of the 'Vorarlberg school' in Switzerland.

The interior of the church, which consists of an octagonal chamber, the nave with the pulpit, a domed space, and the choir, is one of the most noble and well-proportioned works of the baroque period. The furniture and fittings are by the brothers Asam of Bavaria (1724-28), the stuccoes by Egid Quirin, and the paintings by Cosmas Damian (note the dome-painting representing Christmas). In the boldly constructed octagonal chamber, just inside the main entrance, is the black marble *Gnaden-Kapelle*, rebuilt in 1817 after its destruction by the French in 1798, with the richly decked miracle-working image (the 'Black Virgin'), in wood, dating from the Gothic period. — An admirable iron screen (1684) divides the nave from the choir, which was built in 1674-76 and redecorated in 1746 in the rococo style. The confessional chapel, to the left of the domed space, was completed in 1684.

The abbey-buildings include the so-called *Fürstensaal* (week-days 8.30-11 a.m., 2-3.30, & 4-5 p.m.; closed on Sun. morning), hung with royal portraits. — The *Library* (9-11 & 4-5; for students only) comprises 100,000 volumes, 1200 incunabula and 1300 MSS., some of the 8-12th centuries.

About 5 min. N.W. of the monastery is a *Panorama of the Crucifixion* (adm. 1 fr.). — Fine views from the *Herrenberg* (3650′), $^1/_2$ hr. S.E., and from the *St. Meinradsberg*, $^1/_4$ hr. S. of the abbey.

From Einsiedeln to Schwyz, 6 hrs. By road (motor post to Oberiberg twice or thrice daily in $1^1/_4$ hr., 4 fr. 80 c.) viâ (2 M.) *Gross* (2940′) and across the *Sihl* to (5 M.) *Euta*l (2930′), then back to the left bank and up the valley to (8 M.) **Unter-Iberg** (3051′; Kurhaus Drusberg, 40 beds; Rössli-Post, 30 beds from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.), a health resort in a sheltered situation. Excursions hence to the *Spitalberg* (5173′), $1^1/_2$ hr. N.W.; to the *Biet* (6456′; fine views), $2^1/_2$-3 hrs. S.E.; and to the *Drusberg* (7490′), 5 hrs. S., viâ the *Twingen Tobel* and the *Drusberg Hut* (5217′; accommodation for 15), on the *Käsern Alp*. — The road ends at (10 M.) **Ober-Iberg** (3694′; Hubli-Post, 50 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from $7^1/_2$ fr.; Holdener, 38 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from $7^1/_2$ fr.), a health resort and winter sports centre. A narrow road ascends hence to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Iberger Egg* (4613′; Alpenstubli Inn, a little lower down), with a ski-hut of the S.A.C. and a survey of the Lake of Lucerne and the Alps, and descends in a great curve (short-cuts) viâ *Rickenbach* to

Schwyz (2 hrs.; p. 136). — A shorter route (4 hrs.) from Einsiedeln is b the road up the Alp-Tal to (4½ M.; motor post twice daily) the village o *Alptal* (3277′; Stern Inn), then (steeper) to the (1 hr.) *Haggenegg Pa* (4649′; inn, 6 beds) and a narrow road down to (1½ hr.) Schwyz (p. 136

Beyond Biberbrücke (p. 106) the Arth-Goldau railway crosses th Biber, and ascends across a monotonous plateau. — 9½ M. *Altma* (3030′), on a large moor. The Schwyzer Mythen come into view o the left, and the long ridge of the Rigi on the right.

12 M. **Rothenthurm** (3067′; Ochsen Inn) is named after red-roofed tower of fortifications erected by the Schwyzers in 131

The railway then descends the wooded valley of the *Steiner A* (two tunnels) to (15 M.) *Sattel-Ägeri* (2712′), near the village o **Sattel** (2713′; Krone, 7 min. from the station), at the E. base of th *Rossberg* (see below). To Morgarten and the Ägeri-See, see p. 10

The road ('Schlag-Strasse') from Sattel to Schwyz (6 M.; motor po 4-5 times daily in ½ hr., 1 fr. 80 c.) crosses the Steiner Aa and skir the W. slope of the *Haggen*, viâ (3½ M.) *Burg* (2100′; inn; footpath t Seewen station, 25 min.) and the hamlet of (4¾ M.) *Kaltbach* (1877′), wit a fine view of the Mythen and Schwyz (p. 136).

The ***Rossberg**, a massif 1¾ M. long of conglomerate ('nagelfluh rising between the lakes of Zug, Ägeri, and Lowerz, is ascended fro Sattel station by a footpath in 2 hrs. and from Steinerberg station by bridle-path in 2½-3 hrs. Near the *Wildspitz* (5197′), the highest peak, the *Hotel-Pension Rossberg-Kulm* (32 beds). Superb view. We may d scend to Ägeri or to the Zugerberg (comp. pp. 105, 104).

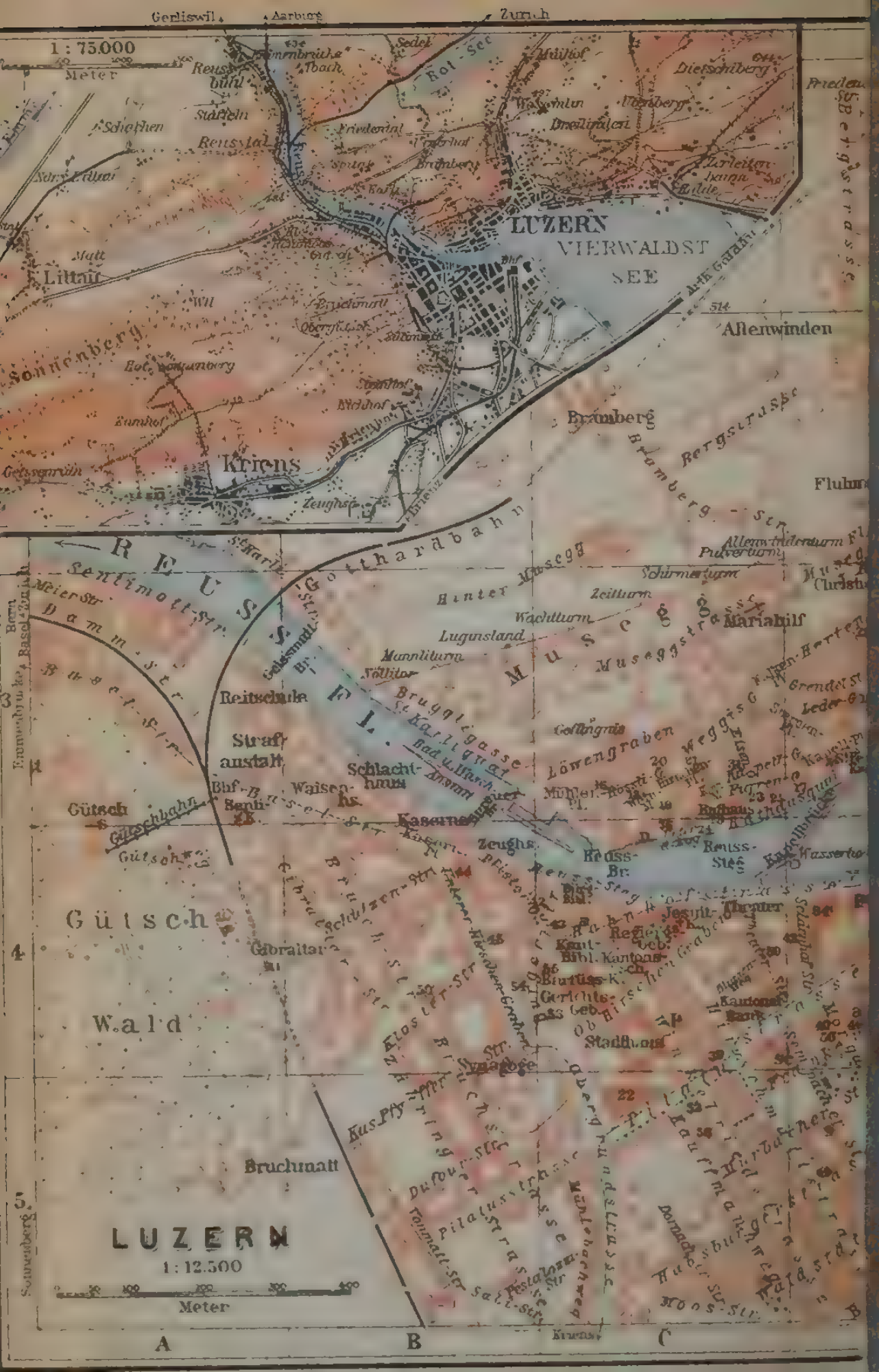
The railway skirts the slope of the Rossberg, by several viaduct and a short tunnel, to (17½ M.) *Steinerberg* (1950′; Rössli, R. 2-3 B. 2, L. 4, S. 3 fr.), with a pilgrimage-church, situated on th remains of the Goldau landslip (p. 135). Another short tunnel. — 20 M. *Arth-Goldau*, see p. 135.

26. Lucerne and its Environs.

Railway Station (Pl. D 4; good restaurant, L. 4 fr.), with the mai custom-house and official hotel information bureau. — All the **Steamer** start from the Bahnhof-Platz. Porters. At the station: several piece of hand-luggage 30 c. each, minimum 50 c. Between the station and th steamer: hand-luggage 70 c., trunk 1 fr., at night (9 p.m.-7 a.m.) 50% extr

Air Services, see p. xx (apply to the Kuoni Travel Bureau, p. 111

Hotels (some closed from Oct. to March; comp. p. xxi). On the N Bank of the Lake: **Schweizerhof* (Pl. 1; D 3), 400 beds with 100 bat rooms, *Luzernerhof* (Pl. 2; D 3), 150 beds, rather less expensive than th last but belonging to the same proprietor, R. from 10, B. 2½, L. 7, D. P. from 23 fr.; **National* (Pl. 3; E 3), 350 beds with 100 bath-room R. from 12, B. 3, L. 8, D. 10, P. from 20-24 fr.; **Palace* (Pl. pa; F 3 320 beds with 150 bath-rooms, R. from 10, B. 3, L. 8, D. 10, P. from 25 f — **Carlton Hotel Tivoli* (Pl. 6; G 2), Halden-Str. 57, with garden and lak baths, 200 beds with 50 bath-rooms, R. from 8, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 20 fr *Montana* (Pl. mo; F 2), with fine views, reached from the Halden-Strass by a cable-railway, 140 beds with 40 bath-rooms, R. from 8, B. 2½, L. D. 8, P. from 18 fr.; **Beau-Rivage* (Pl. 4; F 2), Halden-Str. 37, 130 bed from 7, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 18 fr.; **Europe* (Pl. 5; G 2), Halden-Str. 5 with garden, 220 beds from 8, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 20 fr.; **Sw Hotel Rigi* (Pl. 10; D 3), Schwanen-Platz 4, 160 beds from 6½, B. 2, L.



Gerliswil
Aarburg
Zurich
1 : 75.000
Meter
Reussbühl
Sedel
Rot-See
Dietschiberg
Friedental
Brambergs
Zerleiten
LUZERN
VIERWALDST
SEE
Littau
Allenwinden
Sonnenberg
Kriens
Bramberg
Bergstrasse
Fluhm
Gotthardbahn
REUSS
Sentimott-Str.
Meier Str.
Damm-Str.
Hinter Musegg
Zeitturm
Wachtturm
Luginsland
Mannliturm
Musegg
Museggstrasse
Mariahilf
Reitschule
Straf-
anstalt
Schlacht-
haus
Waisen-
hs.
Gütsch
Gütschbahn
Kaserne
Zeughs.
Löwengraben
Reuss-
Br.
Reuss-
Steg
Gütsch
Gibraltar
Wald
Synagoge
Stadthaus
Bruchmatt
LUZERN
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Meter
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C

E
F
G
Wesemlin
Kapuz-Kloster
Drei Linden
Aussichts-terrasse
552
495
Gletscher-Garten
Löwen-Denkm.
Felsberg
Hitzlisberg
Englisch Gruss
Alter Friedhof
Schweizerhaus
Hirschengraben
Hirschengraben-Str.
Hirschengraben-Anlagen
Hirschengraben-Terrasse
Hirschengraben-Str.
Hotel Victoria
Hotel Palace
Hotel Europe
Hotel Schweizerhof
Hotel Beau Rivage
Hotel Monopol
Hotel Metropole
Hotel Bellevue
Hotel Terminus
Hotel Central

D. 7, P. from 17 fr.; **Cecil*, Halden-Str. 33, next to the English church (Pl. F 2), 100 beds from 5½, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; **Royal* (Pl. 62; G 2), Rigi-Str. 22, 80 beds at 5-10, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. 14-18 fr. — *Rebstock* (Pl. 14; E 2, 3), St. Leodegar-Str. 3, 24 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3¼, P. from 12 fr., with garden-restaurant.

In the Old Town, on the Right Bank of the Reuss. **Balances & Bellevue* (Pl. 11; C 4), 140 beds from 6½, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 fr.; **Hôtel des Alpes* (Pl. 17; D 3), Rathaus-Quai 4, 85 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 14 fr.; **Fédéral-Eidgenössischer Hof*, Rathaus-Quai 7, next to the Hôtel des Alpes, 56 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 14 fr. — *Hôtel de la Paix* (Pl. 57; D 2), Zürich-Str. 1, 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 12 fr., *Rössli* (Pl. 16; C 3), Rössligasse 18, 110 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 12 fr., both well spoken of; *Hôtel du Pont* (Pl. 26; C 4), Unter der Egg 10, 60 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 13 fr.; *Raben* (Pl. 24; C 4), Kornmarkt 5, 18 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 12 fr.; *Pfistern* (Pl. 28; C 3, 4), Kornmarkt 4, 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 12 fr., well spoken of; *Einhorn* (Pl. 29; D 3), Hertenstein-Str. 23, 24 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 12 fr.; *Fritschi*, Sternen-Platz 5 (Pl. C D 3), 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 12 fr.; *Sonne* (Pl. 25; C 3), Rathaus-Quai, 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 12 fr.; *Adler* (Pl. 20; C 3), Rössligasse 2, 15 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½, P. from 11 fr. — **Union* (Pl. 12, D E 2; Rom. Cath.), Löwen-Str. 16, 145 beds at 5-10, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. 14-18 fr.; *Krone* (Pl. 18, C 3; temperance), Weinmarkt, 25 beds from 3 fr. — *Rosenblatt*, Kapellgasse 8 (Pl. C D 3; Jewish), 15 beds at 3½-6, B. 2, L. 5-6, S. 4-5, P. 12-15 fr., with the Restaurant Mohren.

On the Left Bank of the Reuss, near the Station. **Grand-Hôtel & Gotthard-Terminus* (Pl. 35; D 4), Bahnhof-Str. 1, with café-restaurant, 260 beds from 6½, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7½, P. from 18 fr.; **Hôtel du Lac* (Pl. 34; D 4), Bahnhof-Str. 5, with the Restaurant Floragarten, 200 beds from 7-8, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16-18 fr.; **Monopol-Métropole* (Pl. 36; D 4), Pilatus-Str. 1, with café-restaurant, 230 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5½, D. 6½, P. from 16 fr. — *Wagner* (Pl. 56; D 4), Morgarten-Str. 6, 60 beds from 5½, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 15 fr., good; *Diana* (Pl. 9; D 5), Sempacher Str. 16, 60 beds from 5½, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 15 fr.; *Hôtel du Nord* (Pl. 46; D 4), Morgarten-Str. 5, 80 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 13 fr.; *Central* (Pl. 41; D 4), Central-Str. 8, 70 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 13 fr.; *Continental* (Pl. 40; D 4), Morgarten-Str. 4, 50 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 14 fr., well spoken of; *Jura* (Pl. 52; C 5), Pilatus-Str. 27, 76 beds from 5 fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. or D. 4½, P. from 13 fr., good; *Bernerhof* (Pl. 48; C D 4), Seidenhof-Str. 8, 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 13 fr.; *Park* (Pl. 47; D 4, 5), Morgarten-Str. 13, 50 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 13 fr.; *Alpina & Moderne* (Pl. a!; D 4), Franken-Str. 6, 42 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 13 fr., good. — *Winkelried* (Pl. 58; C 5), Winkelried-Str., 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 12 fr.; *Furka* (Pl. p; C 4), Winkelried-Str., 40 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 12 fr., *Wildenmann* (Pl. 43; C 4), Bahnhof-Str. 30, 80 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. or D. 4½, P. from 12 fr., both well spoken of; *Rütli* (Pl. 45; B 4), Rütligasse 4, 120 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 12 fr.; *Engel* (Pl. 44; B 4), Pfistergasse 31, 20 beds, *Concordia* (Pl. 50; C 4), Theater-Str. 9, 55 beds, at both bed from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 12 fr.; *Drei Könige* (Pl. 59; B 4), Kloster-Str., 15 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 12 fr.; *Goldener Stern* (Pl. 53; C 4), Franziskaner-Platz 4, 20 beds at 4 fr., B. 1 fr. 70 c., L. 4, S. 3½, P. 10 fr.; *Post* (Pl. 61; C 4), Bahnhof-Str. 22, 21 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 12 fr.; *Simplon* (Pl. 49; D 5), Hirschmatt-Str. 27, 30 beds from 4, B. 1½, L. 3¾, D. 4, P. from 12 fr.; *Bad* (Pl. 54; B 4), Burger-Str., 30 beds from 2½, B. 1½, L. 2½-3, S. 2½, P. 9-11 fr.; *Schlüssel* (Pl. 55; C 4), Franziskaner-Platz 12, 30 beds at 3-4, B. 1½, L.

or D. 3½-4½, P. 9-10 fr.; *Bären* (Pl. 42; B C 4), Pfistergasse 8, 20 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½, P. from 10 fr. — *Volkshaus* (Pl. 22; C 5), Pilatus-Str. 36, 50 beds at 3½-4½, B. 1½-1¾, L. 2½-4 fr., with restaurant; *Waldstätterhof* (Pl. 37, D 4; temperance), Central-Str. 4, with café-restaurant, 90 beds at 4-5, B. 1½, L. 1-3½ fr., *Johanniterhof* (Pl. 60, D 5; Christliches Hospiz, p. xxi), Sempacher Str. 46, 50 beds at 4-5, B. 1¾, L. 3½, S. 3, P. 9-11 fr., both well spoken of. — *Schiller* (Pl. se, C D 4; 'hôtel garni', p. xxi), Sempacher Str. 4, 110 beds from 5, B. 2 fr., good.

Pensions (some closed in winter). **Eden* (Pl. 7; G 2), Halden-Str. 47, 60 beds from 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Belvédère & Splendide* (Pl. 8; F G 2), Gsegnetmatt-Str., 60 beds from 5, P. from 14 fr.; **Beau-Séjour* (Pl. e; G 2), Halden-Str. 53, 40 beds from 5, P. from 12 fr.; **Terrasse* (Pl. te; F 2), Hitzlisberg-Str. 9, 65 beds from 5, P. from 14 fr.; *Felsberg* (Pl. i; E 2), Felsberg-Str. 15, 130 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Richemont* (Pl. d; G 2), Rigi-Str. 28, 40 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Bellevue*, Tivoli-Str. 5 (beyond Pl. G 2), 40 beds, P. 10-14 fr.; *Albrecht*, Stadthaus-Str. 6, near the Stadthaus (Pl. C 4), 25 beds, P. 8-9 fr.; *Moos* (Jewish), Central-Str. 44 (Pl. D 5). — Sanatoria and Hotel-Pensions outside the Town: **Schloss-Hotel Gütsch* (Pl. s; A 3, 4), on the Gütsch (p. 114), 50 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Sonnenberg* (2362'; p. 114), 120 beds from 5½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr. — **Kurhaus Sonnmatt* (1869'), a dietetic sanatorium, beautifully situated by the woods, ½ hr. N.E. of the Halde tram-station (motor-car from Lucerne in 10 min.), 80 beds, P. from 13½ fr.; *Sanatorium St. Anna*, Rigi-Str. 57 (beyond Pl. G 2), in an open situation, 70 beds, P. from 12 fr. — *Hermitage*, on the Meggen road (p. 115); *Himmelreich*, *Hergiswald*, *Eigental*, all above Kriens, see p. 114; *Waldhaus Oberrüti* (1968'; 45 beds, P. 7-8 fr.), 40 min. from Lucerne, ½ hr. from Horw station (p. 157); *St. Niklausen* and *Kastanienbaum*, on the lake, see p. 129.

Restaurants **Huguenin* (see below), Alpen-Str. 3 (Pl. D 2, 3; first floor; L. 6, D. 7 fr.); *Stadthof* (Pl. D E 2; L. 6 fr.), with garden (music). Also at most of the above-mentioned hotels, including the *Gotthard-Terminus* (Pl. 35; D 4), *Floragarten* (open in summer only; music), Pilatus-Str. 4 (in the Hôtel du Lac, Pl. 31, D 4), *Monopol-Metropole* (Pl. 36; D 4), *Jura* (Pl. 52; C 5), *Wildenmann* (Pl. 43; C 4), and *Waldstätterhof* (Pl. 37, D 4; temperance). — **Beer.** *Stadtkeller*, Sternen-Platz 3 (Pl. C D 3); *Dubeli*, Furrengasse 11 (Pl. C D 3; bedrooms also); *Stadt München*, near the Hotel Balances (Pl. 11; C 4).

Confectioners. *Huguenin*, Alpen-Str. 3 (Pl. D 2, 3; ground-floor); *Gehrig*, Bahnhof Str. 7 (Pl. C D 4); *Tschumi*, Halden-Str. 33, near the Kursaal (Pl. F 3); *Brawand*, Löwen-Str. 13 (Pl. D E 2).

Kursaal (Pl. F 3; p. 112; open April to the end of Sept.), with theatre, reading-rooms, café-restaurant, and garden. Orchestra from 1 to 6 (60 c., free for holders of Kurkarten) and 8.30-11 (1½ fr., 1 fr. 10 c. for holders of Kurkarten). — Promenade concerts in good weather in the **Kurplatz** (p. 112; 10.15-11.15 a.m.), four times weekly from May to Sept., daily in August. — *Visitors' Tax* (charged for in the hotel-bill), 50 c. for one day at first-class hotels, 40 c. at the others; the *Kurkarte* entitles to reduction for most of the sights.

Tramways (two lines; 20-15 c.). **A.** From *Halde* (beyond Pl. G 2; Dietschiberg railway, see below) viâ the Schweizerhof-Quai (Pl. D 3), *Bahnhof-Platz* (Pl. D 4), and Kriens (p. 114) to the *Sonnenberg Cable Railway* (see below). — **B.** From *Maihof* (beyond Pl. D 1, viâ the Schweizerhof-Quai, Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. D 4), Unterer Hirschen-Graben (Pl. B 4), Basel-Str. (Pl. A 3; Gütsch railway, see below), and Emmenbrücke (p. 17) to *Gerliswil*. **Cable Railways** (generally working in summer only). Up the *Gütsch* (p. 114) every 10 min.; fare 50 c., there and back 80 c. — Up the *Dietschiberg* (p. 114; 9 or 9.30-12.15 & 1.30-7 or 7.30 every ¼ hr.; fare 1 fr. 30 c., 1 fr., there and back 1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 20 c. — Up the *Sonnenberg* (p. 114; working-hours 9-8, curtailed in spring and autumn) every 12 min.; fare 1 fr. 25, there and back 1 fr. 10 c. Combined tram and railway

tickets for a circular tour from Lucerne viâ Kriens, the Sonnenberg, and Gütsch back to Lucerne (or in the reverse direction) may be obtained from the tramway conductors (2 fr. 50 c.).

Cabs. *Motor Cabs* with taximeter. Tariff 1 (1-2 pers.): 1 fr. for 426 m., then 10 c. per 143 m., 1 fr. 40 c. for 1 km., then 70 c. per km. Tariff 2 (3-4 pers.): 1 fr. for 350 m., then 10 c. per 118 m., 1 fr. 55 c. for 1 km., then 85 c. per km. Tariff 3 (for 5 pers., or for a hilly drive, or from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. for 1-5 pers.): 1 fr. for 300 m., then 10 c. per 100 m., 1 fr. 70 c. for 1 km., then 1 fr. per km. For return-journeys without passengers tariff 2 is charged for 1 pers. and tariff 3 for 2-4 pers.; extra charges for drives in the outer environs of Lucerne. Hand-luggage over 10 kg. (22 lb.) 50 c., trunk 1 fr. — *One-Horse Carriage* from the station to the town, 1-2 pers. 2 fr., 3-4 pers. 3 fr., double charges at night.

Motor Drives are arranged by the tourist agents Thos. Cook & Son, the American Express Co., Bucher & Co. (see below), and others. Through the town (2 hrs.; 10 fr.), to Engelberg and back (4 hrs.; 20 fr.), round the Rigi (4½ hrs.; 22 fr.), by the Axen-Strasse to Altdorf and back (4½ hrs.; 25 fr.), by the Axen-Strasse, Gotthard road, and Furka road to Gletsch (Rhone Glacier), and back viâ the Grimsel Pass and Brünig Pass (12½ hrs.; 65 fr., including luncheon and tea), etc.

Boats. Rowing Boats at the Quai National (Pl. E F 3) and Schwanen-Platz (Pl. D 3); per hour 1½-2 fr., boatman 1½ fr. — Sailing Boats 2½-3½ fr. per hour, boatman 1½ fr. — Motor Boats 18-25 fr. per hour, 80 fr. per half day, 120 fr. per day. To the Lido and Hermitage, see below.

Baths on the Quai National (Pl. F 3), swimming 30, separate bath 50 c., towels 10 c.-1 fr.; swimming-baths on the Alpen-Quai (Pl. F 5), 25 c. — Also near the *Hôtel du Lac* (Pl. 34, D 4; p. 109) and by the Spreuer-Brücke (Pl. B 3). — *Strandbad Lido* (lake-baths), 25 min. E. of the tram-terminus at Halde (p. 110), 50 c. Motor boats from the Schweizerhof-Quai and from the Bahnhof-Platz viâ Lido and Seeburg to Hermitage (p. 115) every ½-1 hr.; fare 50 c., to the Lido, including bathe, 90 c.

General Post Office (Pl. D 4), Bahnhof-Platz; closed from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., and on Sun. except from 10 to 11 for poste restante letters.

Travel Bureaux (motor drives, see above). *Thos. Cook & Son*, Schwanen-Platz 7 (Pl. D 3); *American Express Co.*, Löwen-Str. 6 (Pl. D E 2); *Sautier & Co.* (Norddeutscher Lloyd), Kapell-Platz 10 (Pl. D 3); *Kuoni*, Alpen-Str. 2 (Pl. D 2, 3) and Schweizerhof-Quai 6 (Pl. D 3); *Lindeman*, Halden-Str. 7 (Pl. E 3); *Bucher & Co.* (Southern Railway), Halden-Str. 4 (Pl. E 3); *Schweiz-Italien* (C.I.T.), Schweizerhof-Quai 2 (Pl. D 3); *International Sleeping Car Co.*, at the station.

Inquiry Office, Kapell-Platz 2 (Pl. D 3; week-days 8-12 & 2-6).

Photographic Materials. *W. Ecker*, Kapell-Platz 9 and Schweizerhof-Quai 4 (Pl. D 3). — **Travelling** and **Sporting Requisites.** *Amrein Söhne*, Weggisgasse 27 (Pl. C 3); *Schmid-Fischer*, Kapellgasse 5 (Pl. C D 3).

Consulates. *British* (vice-consulate; Cunard Line), Halden-Str. 5 (Pl. E 3); *American*, Löwen-Str. 11 (Pl. D E 2).

Churches. English Church (Pl. F 2; *St. Mark's*: services at 8 & 10.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.) in the Halden-Str., behind the Kursaal. — Presbyterian Services (July-Aug.) at the Protestant Church (Pl. D 3), behind the Schweizerhof. — American Episcopal Services (mid-June to mid-Sept.) at the Christus-Kirche (Pl. D 3), Musegg-Strasse. — English Roman Catholic Services in the St. Peters-Kapelle (Pl. D 3) and the Hofkirche (Pl. E 2). — Synagogue (Pl. B 4, 5), Bruch-Str. 51.

Golf Course (18 holes) on the Dietschiberg (p. 114).

Times of Admission. *Alpineum* (p. 112), 1 fr. — *Glacier Garden* (p. 113), 1½ fr. — *Historical Museum* (p. 113), week-days 9-12.30 & 2-6, Sun. 11-12.30 & 2-5; 1 fr. — *Musegg Museum* (Art and Industry Museum; p. 113), week-days 9 (Sun. 10.30)-12 & 2-5; 1 fr. (free on Tues. afternoon),

varying exhibitions 1 fr. — *Natural History Museum* (p. 114), Sun. 10-12. free, Mon.-Fri. 9-11 & 2-4, 50 c. — *Organ Recital* in the Hofkirche, from May to the end of Sept., Mon. to Fri., 6-7 p.m., Sat. 11-12 a.m., 2 fr. (1½ fr. for Kurkarten holders). — *Panorama* (see below), 1 fr.

Lucerne, Ger. *Luzern* (1437′) with 47,570 inhab., capital of a canton and the chief tourist-centre in Switzerland, lies picturesquely on the Lake of Lucerne, at the efflux of the *Reuss,* and is partially enclosed by walls with eight watch-towers, erected in 1385, while its amphitheatrical situation, facing the snow-clad Alps, is very striking. The Reuss divides the town into two parts, connected by six bridges, of which the *See-Brücke* (Pl. D 3, 4), 52′ wide, was built in 1869-70, while the *Kapell-Brücke* (Pl. C D 3, 4; 1333) and the *Spreuer-Brücke* (Pl. B 3; 1407) have been restored several times and are roofed over for protection against the weather. The paintings inside the roofs, recently restored, represent, in the former, scenes from the history of the town, some of them by H. H. Wägmann of Zürich (1611), and in the latter, a Dance of Death, by K. Meglinger (c. 1630). The octagonal *Wasser-Turm* (Pl. D 4), adjoining the Kapell-Brücke, was used as a prison in the middle ages and now contains the municipal archives. Both river and lake abound in coots and wild duck, and, in winter, in sea-gulls.

The Schweizerhof-Quai (Pl. D 3) and its continuations, the Quai National (Pl. E F 3) and the new Carl-Spitteler-Quai (Pl. G 3), with their avenues, extend along the N. bank of the lake in front of the large hotels. The *Kur-Platz* (with a group of wrestlers by H. Siegwart), and the *Kursaal* (p. 110) are in the Quai National. The chief points in the magnificent *View (indicators on the quay, in front of the Schweizerhof and Hotel National) are (l.) the Rigi group, with the Kulm and the Vitznauer Stock, the Bürgenstock and Buochser Horn in the centre, and (r.) the Stanser Horn and Pilatus. To the right of the Vitznauer Stock are the jagged Liedernen chain and the distant Clariden and Tödi; on either side of the Buochser Horn are the Engelberg Alps, with the white dome of the Titlis on the extreme right.

The Rom. Cath. **Hofkirche** (Pl. E 2), dedicated to St. Leodegar, was founded c. 735 and rebuilt after a fire in 1633. The two slender towers were erected in 1504-25. The cathedral contains a carved pulpit and stalls of the 17th cent. and a choir-screen of 1644. Organ-recital, see above. In the picturesque arcades enclosing the church are the tombs of old Lucerne families.

The Alpen-Str. leads N. from the Schweizerhof-Quai to the Löwen-Platz, with the *Panorama* (adm., see above), by E. Castres, representing the retreat of the French Armée de l'Est into Switzerland, near Verrières, in 1871. The *Alpineum* (adm., see p. 111), a little to the N., in the Denkmal-Str., contains five dioramic views of the Alps by E. Hodel.

The famous ***Lion of Lucerne** (Pl. D E 1), opposite, is a memorial of the 26 officers and 760 soldiers of the Swiss Guard, who fell while defending Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette in the Tuileries in 1792. The dying lion (28′ in length), reclining in a grotto 45′ long, was hewn out of the sandstone rock by Lukas Ahorn of Constance (1820-21), after a model by the Danish sculptor *Thorwaldsen*. In summer the monument is illuminated with electric light till 11 p.m.; in winter it is protected by a screen of planks against the weather.

Adjoining the monument is the ***Glacier Garden** (Pl. D 1; adm., see p. 111; explanatory guide 40 c.), one of the most striking relics of the ice-period, when the Reuss glacier extended hither from the St. Gotthard across the Lake of Lucerne, with rocks worn by the action of the ice, erratic boulders, and thirty-two 'giant's cauldrons' (the largest, No. 11, being 26′ wide and 31′ deep), and an artificial glacier-mill (No. 44) showing the origin of the cauldrons. The relics were discovered in 1872-75. The museum contains geological and prehistoric collections, groups of Alpine animals, mountain-reliefs, views of old Lucerne, etc.

From the Löwen-Platz the Zürich-Str. and Musegg-Str. lead S.W. to the *Musegg Museum* (Pl. D 2; adm., see p. 111), with an industrial museum and varying art-exhibitions on the ground-floor and a small collection of pictures on the first floor.

Quaint and picturesque houses of the 16-17th cent. still survive in the crooked streets of the older parts of the town (Pl. C D 3). — The *Fritschi Fountain* in the Kapell-Platz (Pl. D 3) was designed by the Lucerne architect Am Rhyn (1918).

The **Old Rathaus** (Pl. C 3), in the Kornmarkt, with its massive watch-tower, dates from 1599-1609 and was restored in 1905-8. It is an effective combination of the Italian Renaissance and the Swiss late-Gothic styles.

The ground-floor accommodates the *Historical Museum* (adm., see p. 111; catalogue 1½ fr.), with prehistoric, Roman, and mediæval objects, pewter tankards, costumes and uniforms, tiles, weapons, armour, banners, etc. By the E. wall, under glass, a coat-of-mail said to have belonged to Duke Leopold of Austria (d. at Sempach, p. 17) and a gala-sabre of the late 16th century. By the windows, stained glass with armorial bearings (14-18th cent.; two with views of Lucerne). — On the first floor, reached by a fine Gothic winding staircase, are five rooms (adm. 20 c.) with carving on the ceiling and walls (1604, 1650, and 1785).

The late-Gothic fountain in the picturesque Weinmarkt (Pl. C 3) is by Konrad Lux (1481; restored in 1903, comp. p. 114).

On the left bank of the Reuss are the *Jesuit Church* (Pl. C 4), built in 1667-78 in the baroque style, with an interesting interior, and the *Franciscan Church* or *Barfüsser-Kirche* (Pl. C 4), with a Gothic choir of the early 15th cent. and a carved pulpit of 1648. In the covered courtyard of the *Cantonal Buildings* (Regierungs-Gebäude), the central building of which is a beautiful Renais-

sance palace of 1557-73, is the original of the fountain in the Weinmarkt (comp. p. 113). The *Cantonal Archives* (adm. on application) opposite include a gold seal of Charles the Bold, taken from the Burgundians. In the *Cantonal School*, close by, is the Natural History Museum (adm., see p. 112). The *Cantonal Library* (Kantons-Bibliothek; Pl. C 4) contains 130,000 vols. and the *Municipal Library* (Bürger-Bibliothek) 100,000 vols., valuable MSS., engravings, and a collection of coins. — The striking plank-building (Festhalle; Pl. D E 4) near the station was erected for the rifle-shooting festival in 1901 and is now used as a banqueting-hall.

The ***Gütsch** (1720′; Pl. A 3, 4), a height to the W. of the town, is reached by tram and cable railway (3 min., see p. 110), or on foot by the 'Gütschweg' in ¼ hr. At the top (r.) is the *Schloss-Hotel Gütsch* (p. 110), with a good garden-restaurant. Picturesque view of Lucerne and the lake. — The walk through the Gütsch woods to the Hotel Sonnenberg (see below; sign-post) takes ¾ hr.

From the railway station the tram (p. 110) follows the course of the *Krienbach* up to (¼ hr.) *Kriens* (1675′; Pilatus; Linde), with 7200 inhab., silk mills, and machine works. The tram stops at the station of the cable railway (p. 110), which ascends in 8 min. to the —

Sonnenberg (2360′; Grand-Hôtel Sonnenberg, with restaurant, see p. 110). We enjoy a magnificent view of Pilatus and the Alps from the Sentis to the Titlis and Sustenhorn, with the lake of Lucerne and the hilly landscape to the N. Adjacent are extensive woods with pleasant walks. — The Gütsch is reached from the Sonnenberg in 35 min. on foot: we descend from the station and turn to the left (sign-post), passing near the *Schwyzerhüsli & Hotel Bellevue*, with a garden-restaurant.

To the S. roads ascend from Kriens to (20 min.) the château of *Schauensee* (1885′) and the (¾ hr.) *Kurhaus Belvedere-Himmelreich* (2277′; 30 beds from 3½, L. or D. 3½, P. from 7½ fr.), amid woods, with a view. — Another road, leading S.W. from Kriens (motor post to Eigental once daily in 40 min.; 3 fr. 70 c.), ascends viâ (1 M.) *Obernau* and (3 M.) *Hergiswald* (2602′; Kurhaus, 40 beds), with a prettily situated pilgrimage-church (1651′), to the (5¾ M.) health resort of **Eigental** (3314′; Kurhaus Pilatusblick, 52 beds at 2-3, P. 8-9 fr.; Kurhaus Eigental). The *Würzenegg* (3862′; ¼ hr. N.) commands a view of Lucerne and the lake. From Eigental to *Schwarzenberg* (p. 165), 1 hr.

To the E. of the town, near the tram-terminus of Halde (beyond Pl. G 2, 3; 8-10 min. from Lucerne station), is the station of the cable-railway (p. 110: Restaurant Alpengarten) ascending to the (8 min.) ***Dietschiberg** (2074′), called the *Little Rigi*. Pedestrians follow the Adligenswiler Str. (comp. Pl. G 1) from the Hofkirche (40 min.). The summit, with a café-restaurant, commands an extensive view as far as the Bernese and Uri Alps. There are also a large golf-course (p. 111), with a club-house, and a wooded park.

From Lucerne to Bâle, see R. 3; to *Zürich*, see R. 21; to *Göschenen* (Gotthard Railway), see R. 30; to *Meiringen*, see R. 35; to *Berne*, see R. 38; to *Wildegg* (Aarau), see R. 39.

Basel
Seetal
Neuenkirch
Rotenburg
Buchrain
Emmen
Emmenbrücke
Littau
LUZERN
Kriens
Horw
Hergiswil
Stansstad
Alpnachstad
Alpnach
Alpnacher See
Stanser Horn
Schlierental
Bern
Brunig

27. The Lake of Lucerne.

Steamers (some with saloons, with good restaurants, L. 4-5 fr.). From Lucerne (Bahnhof-Platz, Pl. DE 4) to Flüelen, 30 M., 10 times daily in summer in $2^1/_4$-$3^1/_2$ hrs. (5 fr. 60 c., 4 fr., there and back 8 fr. 85, 6 fr. 35 c.); to Weggis, $6^1/_2$ M. in 30-45 min. (2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 35 c.); to Vitznau, $9^1/_4$ M. in $^3/_4$-1 hr. (3 fr. 25, 1 fr. 80 c.); to Brunnen, 23 M. in $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_4$ hrs. (4 fr. 30, 3 fr. 5 c.). — To Küssnacht (p. 116), $9^1/_4$ M., 4 times daily in summer in $1^1/_4$ hr. (2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 50 c., there and back 2 fr. 95, 2 fr. 15 c.). — To Kehrsiten (Bürgenstock), Stansstad, and Alpnach-Stad, see p. 129. — Tickets (including those for mountain-railways and for numerous places not situated directly on the lake) are procured at the booking-offices near the more important steamer-piers, otherwise on board. Return-tickets are valid for 10 days. Holders of through railway tickets covering the sections from Lucerne viâ Brunnen to Flüelen and from Lucerne to Alpnach-Stad may travel by steamer instead of by train; return-tickets from Lucerne to Küssnacht are also available both by railway and steamer. Season tickets issued by the Swiss Federal Railways (comp. p. 134) are valid for the steamers also. Hand-luggage is free, but larger pieces, including embarkation and landing, are charged for according to the tariff of the Federal Railways (comp. p. xix).

The **Lake of Lucerne (1435′), Ger. *Vierwaldstätter See*, or 'Lake of the Four Forest Cantons' (Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, and Lucerne) to which its banks belong, is unsurpassed in Switzerland for magnificence and variety of scenery. It consists of five main sections: on the W., in the form of a cross, the Lucerne, Küssnacht, Hergiswil-Alpnach, and Weggis bays; then the Gersau bay; and finally, turning S., the Lake of Uri. Length from Lucerne to Flüelen 23 M.; average width 2 M.; area 43 sq. M.; greatest depth 700′.

Soon after leaving Lucerne the steamer affords a strikingly picturesque view of the town, with its towers and villas. To the left are the lake-bathing establishment of *Lido* and ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Seeburg* (Hermitage, P. from 8 fr.), with the villas of the Polytechnic Touring Association (p. xvii; motor-boat to Lucerne, see p. 111). To the right is the *Villa Tribschen* (residence of Richard Wagner in 1866-72), closely skirted by the Alpnach-Stad steamer (p. 129). Before us, to the left, rises the Rigi, to the right Pilatus, and facing us the Bürgenstock, with the Stanser Horn to the right and the Titlis behind to the left. To the left of Pilatus, the Wetterhörner, Schreckhörner, Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau become visible. The wooded promontory to the left, with a statue of Christ, is the *Meggenhorn* (junction for some of the Küssnacht steamers). Beyond *Altstad*, a wooded islet with fragments of a fortress destroyed in the 13th cent., the Lake of Küssnacht opens on the left. To the right we obtain a view of the Hergiswil bay and Stansstad (p. 131).

The Küssnacht Steamer calls first at *Seeburg* ($1^1/_2$ M.; see above), rounds the Meggenhorn, and turns N. into the Lake of Küssnacht to reach ($4^1/_4$ M.) **Vorder-Meggen** (railway station, see p. 135; Kreuz, 20 beds from 3, P. from 8 fr.; Zur Balm, 15 beds),

overlooked (l.) by the picturesque château of *Neu-Habsburg*, in the park of which, hidden by the trees, is the tower of the ancient castle, destroyed by the Lucerners in 1352. The gentle slopes of the fertile Meggenberg are dotted with prosperous farms and villas. The steamer calls at (5 M.) *Hinter-Meggen*, with a church, and (6¼ M.) *Merlischachen*, whence it crosses to (7½ M.) *Greppen* (St. Wendelin, 25 beds from 3½, P. from 8½ fr., plain but good).

9¼ M. **Küssnacht.** — Hotels. *Hotel-Pension du Lac* or *Seehof*, by the pier, 30 beds from 3 fr., B. 1 fr. 70 c., L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 8 fr.: *Adler*, 20 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½, P. from 8 fr., well spoken of, *Engel*, 7 beds from 3, P. from 7 fr., with 'Goethe Room' (1797), both in the square; *Sternen*, on the Immensee road, modest.

Küssnacht (1443′), a village of 4100 inhab., is prettily situated at the N. end of the lake and at the N.W. base of the Rigi. The square, which is adorned with a fountain and a statue of William Tell, is the meeting-place of the roads from Greppen and Weggis (p. 117; S.), from Immensee (see below; N.), and from the railway station (p. 135; higher up, ¼ hr. W.).

In the lane ascending E. from the fountain a sign-post (l.) points the way to the Rigi (comp. p. 127). A path previously diverging to the left leads to the (¼ hr.) ruins of a château erroneously called the *Gesslerburg*, whence we may continue over the hill to Tell's chapel.

The road to Immensee (1¼ M.) passes the old cemetery church, recently rebuilt, and ascends to the right to the (20 min.) **Hohle Gasse** ('hollow lane'; see Schiller's 'Tell'), now half filled up, shaded by lofty beeches. At the upper end is **Tell's Chapel** (1585′), first mentioned in the 16th cent. and restored in 1895, marking the spot where the tyrant Gessler is said to have been shot by Tell. The tympanum is adorned with a painting representing Gessler's death, and the interior with another of Tell's death, both by H. Bachmann (1905). Close by is the large Roman Catholic missionary institution of *Bethlehem*, with a school. The road divides 10 min. farther on: to the right is Immensee station (p. 135); to the left, the village.

A road from Küssnacht station ascends W. viâ *Haltikon* to the village of (1 hr.) *Udligenswil* (2050′; Engel Inn), whence the **Rooterberg** (2615′) may be easily ascended in ¾ hr. On the top are the chapel of *St. Michaelskreuz* and an unpretending inn. Beautiful view of the lakes of Zug and Lucerne, the Alps, and the hilly region of N. Switzerland. A more extensive view is enjoyed from the *Ochsenwald-Höhe* (2685′; 8 min.). Descent to Gisikon-Root, see p. 105. — From Udligenswil a motor post plies thrice daily to Lucerne (6¼ M. in 40 min., 2 fr. 5 c.).

The Flüelen Steamer steers across the centre of the cross ('Kreuztrichter') formed by the lake, occasionally stopping at *Kehrsiten-Bürgenstock* (p. 129), on the S. side, and turns N. into the Bay of Weggis. On the N. bank, close to the tongue of land projecting into the lake on the W., is the next stop, (5 M.) **Hertenstein**, ½ M. to the E. of the handsome *Schloss-Hotel (90 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5½, S. 5, P. from 15 fr.). At the pier are the Hotel Hertenstein (50 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 3½, P. from 12 fr.), with a bathing establishment, and, 3 min. E., the Hotel Pilatus (40 beds from 4, P. from 10 fr.).

We skirt the foot of the *Rigi*, the lower slopes of which are covered with hotels, villas, and farms, and the upper with woods and pastures. Vegetation, sheltered from the N. winds, is here luxuriant. Orchards and chestnut-groves flourish; sub-tropical trees and shrubs thrive in the gardens. The mild climate attracts crowds of visitors from spring till late in the autumn. — In front of us, to the right, peeps the double-peaked Scheerhorn.

6½ M. **Weggis.** — Hotels (visitors' tax 30-40 c. per day). Near the landing-stage: **Post & Terminus*, 130 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4½, P. from 12 fr. — In the Unterdorf, to the left of the landing-stage: **Park Hotel Bellevue*, outside the village, to the W., in an open situation on the lake, 115 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5½, S. 5, P. from 13½ fr.; **Albana*, 90 beds, **Alpenblick*, 90 beds, at both R. from 5, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4½, P. from 12 fr.; *Central*, directly on the lake, 60 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 10½ fr., good; *Eden*, 40 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 10½ fr.; *Rigi*, on the lake, 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 10 fr., well spoken of; *National*, 52 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 9½ fr.; *Paralies*, 45 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Rössli*, 40 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9½ fr; *Pension Zimmermann-Schürch*, on the lake, 30 beds from 3½, P. from 8½ fr.; *Pension Frohburg*, on the lake, 20 beds from 3½, P. from 8½ fr.; *Pension Belvedere*, 20 beds from 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Pension Friedheim*, in a lofty situation outside the village, to the W., 17 beds, P. from 8¼ fr.; *Baumen*, 64 beds, P. from 8 fr., modest. — In the Oberdorf, to the right of the landing-stage: *Schweizerhof*, in the village, 45 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 3½, P. from 10 fr., good; *Seehof-Hôtel du Lac*, on the lake, 49 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 9½ fr.; *Beaurivage & Löwen*, on the lake, 55 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 3½, P. from 10 fr.; *Felsberg*, outside the village, to the E., 35 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 9½ fr., well spoken of; *Bühlegg*, on the lake, 35 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *St. Gotthard*, 40 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 9½ fr.; *Viktoria*, 23 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½, P. from 8½ fr.; *Pension Lindengarten*, above the village, 16 beds, P. from 7½ fr.

Confectioners. *Hofmann*, near the landing-stage; *Böck*, near the Hotel Seehof, in the Oberdorf. — Inquiry Office, near the landing-stage. — Lake Baths, W. of the village.

Weggis, a village of 1950 inhab., with large orchards and market-gardens, lies at the S.W. foot of the Rigi (p. 125), up the slopes of which it climbs in terraces. The quay is laid out with gardens. Pleasant walks may be taken past the parish church (r.) in the Oberdorf to the view-tower of *Rigiblick* (1985′; ½ hr.), and thence viâ Greppen to (1¼ hr.) Küssnacht (p. 116); along the lake W. to Hertenstein (40 min.), and E. viâ (35 min.) the *Hotel Lützelau* (60 beds, P. from 10 fr; motor-car from Weggis and Vitznau) and the *Kurhaus & Bad Hinter-Lützelau* (30 beds, P. from 8½ fr.) to (1¼ hr.) Vitznau.

From the steamer we observe (l.) high up on the mountain-crest the Hotel Rigi-First and then the Hotel Rigi-Unterstetten (p. 125).

9¼ M. **Vitznau.** — Hotels (visitors' tax 25-50 c. per day). **Park Hotel*, 8 min. W. of the pier, with park and lake-baths, 140 beds from 6½, B. 2¼, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 18 fr.; **Vitznauer Hof*, a little to the E. of the pier, with park and lake-baths, 90 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 13 fr.; *Rigi*, 35 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 9½ fr.,

good; *Kreuz & Pension Zimmermann*, 80 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 10 fr., well spoken of; *Rigibahn*, by the pier and Rigi railway station, with garden-terrace, 30 beds from 4 fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. or D. 4½, P. from 10 fr., well spoken of; *Alpenrose*, 35 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 9 fr. — Pensions. *Handschin*, 28 beds, *Braun*, 22 beds, *Waldheim*, 20 beds, at these three P. from 8½ fr.; *Huber*, 15 beds, *Bellevue*, 10 beds, at both P. from 8 fr.; *Gaudeamus*, 15 beds, P. from 7½ fr.; *Unterwylen*, 20 min. W., on the slope, 30 beds, P. from 8 fr.

Restaurant. *Rütli* (bedrooms). — Inquiry Office, opposite the church.

English Church Services in the Swiss Protestant church, at the W. end of the village.

Vitznau, a village of 1000 inhab., at the W. base of the Vitznauer Stock, is the starting-point of the *Rigi Railway* (p. 126), the station for which adjoins the pier. Opposite the station a granite block with a bronze medallion commemorates Nikolaus Riggenbach (d. 1899), the constructor of the railway. Shady grounds above the Vitznauer Hof. — A beautiful road leads along the lake-side to Gersau (p. 104; 4½ M.), rounding the Obere Nase, which may be skirted halfway up by a footpath diverging to the left after ¼ hr.

The *Vitznauer Stock* (4777′; good path, the last ½ hr. steep), ascended in 2½ hrs. viâ the convalescent home of *Weissenfluh* or Wissifluh (3104′) and *Ober-Urmi* (5740′), commands an extensive view. We may descend S. to Gersau (p. 119).

Beyond Vitznau are two bold promontories, called the *Nasen* (noses), reducing the lake to a width of ½ M. and dividing the Bay of Weggis from the Bay of Gersau: the *Obere Nase* (l.) a spur of the Rigi, the *Untere* (r.) of the Bürgenstock. To the left of the Obere Nase the Glärnisch (p. 98) rises above the Pragel. The steamer skirts the Untere Nase, enters the Bay of Buochs, and calls sometimes at (12½ M.) *Ennetbürgen* (p. 130), at the S.E. foot of the Bürgenstock, and always at (13¾ M.) **Buochs** (1476′; *Rigiblick, 60 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; Krone, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 4, S. 3½, P. 8½-10 fr.; Sternen, 14 beds from 2½, B. 1½, L. 2½-3, S. 2-2½, P. from 6½ fr., plain), a village of 1560 inhab., above which rises the Buochser Horn (p. 119). Roads lead hence to the Bürgenstock (p. 129) and to Stans (p. 133; 3 M., motor post 6 times daily in summer in ¼ hr., 1 fr.).

16 M. **Beckenried.** — Hotels. **Park Hotel Nidwaldner Hof*, 5 min. W., on the lake, 85 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Sonne*, 70 beds, *Mond*, 60 beds, at both R. from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Schwanen*, 20 beds; *Edelweiss*, on the Emmetten road, 20 beds; *Rössli*, plain.

Beckenried, a village of 1630 inhab., where the delegates from the Four Forest Cantons used to assemble, is frequented in summer. In front of the church is a fine old walnut-tree.

A road (motor post in summer to Emmetten in 20 min.; 1½ fr.) ascends, finally in curves through woods, past the (1 hr.) *Hydropathic of *Schöneck* (2360′; 200 beds from 5, P. from 13 fr.), to (2½ M.) the village of **Emmetten** (2500′; Kurhaus Engel, with garden, 60 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 7 fr.; Post, 20 beds, P. from 6½ fr.), a summer resort in a sheltered situation. From the *Steingaden* (2770′), ¼ hr. N.E.,

a glimpse of the lake is obtained. Another walk leads by the *Rieselten Gorge*, through which rushes the Kohltalbach, then W. to (50 min.) Schönneck. The road goes on from Emmetten to the E., between the Stutzberg and Niederbauen, to (1½ hr.) Seelisberg (p. 120).

The ***Niederbauen** or **Seelisberger Kulm** (6322'; 3¼ hrs.; guide unnecessary; path shady till 9 a.m.) is best ascended from Emmetten. Near the school-house (3 min. E. of the Engel) a road ascends to the right (S.) in three curves and then leads through the *Kohltal* to (1 hr.) the *Grund Alp* (5235'). We turn to the left, cross the Kohltalbach, and follow a steep, winding, but well-made footpath, finally through woods, to the (1 hr.) *Hoberg Alp* (4465'); in 40 min. more we reach the *Niederbauen Alp* (5220'; rfmts.), whence we ascend over grassy slopes to the (1 hr.) summit. Imposing and picturesque view of the Lake of Lucerne from Lucerne to Flüelen, of the Uri-Rotstock, Bristenstock, Tödi, Scheerhorn, and Windgällen, and of the Reuss valley as far as Amsteg. The **Oberbauen** or *Bauberg* (6960'), another fine point, is ascended from the Niederbauen Alp by a steep route viâ the rocky passage of *Schwiere* in 2 hrs. (guide necessary, 15 fr.). Descent to (2¼ hrs.) Isental, see p. 124. — The *Schwalmis* (7380'; p. 151; guide 15 fr.) is ascended from Emmetten viâ the Grund Alp (see above), the *Fernital Alp* (5433'), and the *Vorderjochli* (6577', in 4 hrs.

The **Buochser Horn** (5940'; fine views) may be ascended in 3½ hrs. from Beckenried (guide desirable for novices, 10 fr.). We follow a road diverging to the left (W.) from the road along the lake to *Oberdorf* (1618'; 20 min.), then proceed S., diverging to the right after 40 minutes. Beyond the Alps of *Brunni* (3120'), *Unterspis* (4066'), and *Alpeler* (4193') we reach the saddle (5240'; 1¾ hr.) between the *Bleikigrat* and the Buochser Horn, then climb grassy slopes to the (¾ hr.) summit. Descent to Niederrickenbach (1 hr.), see p. 151.

On the opposite bank, situated amid orchards and walnut groves between the *Vitznauer Stock* and the *Hochfluh*, lies —

19¼ M. **Gersau.** — Hotels (visitors' tax 20 c. per day). ***Müller*, with garden on the lake, 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Beau-Séjour*, 48 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½, P. from 8½ fr., good; *Seehof*, 10 min. E. of the landing-stage, 50 beds from 3½ fr., B. 1 fr. 70 c., L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 8½ fr., well spoken of; *Bellevue*, 40 beds from 3½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôtel des Alpes*, 25 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 2½-4, P. from 7 fr.; *Seegarten*, 15 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Beau-Rivage*, 18 beds, P. from 7½ fr.; *Sonne*, 16 beds, P. from 8 fr. — Pensions. *Villa Maria*, 20 beds, P. from 8½ fr.; *Ilge*, 10 beds, P. from 7 fr.; *Platten*, ½ hr. above the village, on the Scheidegg road (p. 129), 16 beds, P. from 7 hr.

Gersau, a village of 1980 inhab., halfway between Vitznau and Brunnen, with cottages scattered over the hillside, is the oldest health resort on the lake. In the ravine behind it are three silk-factories, and on the mountain-crest above is the Kurhaus Rigi-Scheidegg (p. 128).

The ascent of the *Rigi-Hochfluh* (p. 129), 3½-4 hrs., is somewhat laborious (yellow and red way-marks; from the Hochfluh to the Scheidegg, 1¾-2 hrs.). — The *Vitznauer Stock* (4777') may be ascended in 2½ hrs. by Ober-Ormi; the last ½ hr. is steep (comp. p. 118).

The road along the bank from Gersau to (4½ M.) Brunnen passes (20 min.) the old *Kindlismord Chapel*. To the E. rise the two Mythen (p. 136); to the right, the broad Frohnalpstock.

The steamer now crosses to (22 M.) **Treib** (motor-boat to Brunnen, 50 c.), once a storehouse ('Sust') and harbour of refuge, at the N. extremity of Canton Uri, with an ancient and picturesque inn

(L. 3 fr.), rebuilt in 1903. Treib is the pier for the road ($3^1/_2$ M. to the Kurhaus), foot-path (1 hr.), and cable railway to —

Seelisberg. — The Cable Railway (1240 yds. long; maximum gradient 38 : 100) runs from April to Oct. and ascends in 8 min.; fare 1 fr. 20, down 60 c., there and back 1 fr. 60, Sun. 1 fr. 20 c. A small restaurant (bedrooms also) stands near the upper station (2510′). — Diligence (Nov.-March, from Treib to Seelisberg, up in 1 hr. 35 min., down in 50 min. (1 fr. 10 c.).

Hotels (generally closed in winter; visitors' tax 20 c. per day) on the road, starting at the N. end. **Bellevue & Terminus*, with view-terrace, 125 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 5, S. 4, P. 10-14 fr.; *Pension Tell*, 20 beds, P. from 7 fr., plain but good; *Waldegg*, 40 beds from 3, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, S. 3, P. from $8^1/_2$ fr., well spoken of; *Löwen*, 50 beds from 3, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, S. $3^1/_2$, P. from 8 fr.; *Waldhaus-Rütli*, 10 min. farther on, 55 beds from 3, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, S. $3^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; **Kurhaus Sonnenberg* (2772′), four houses with 250 beds from $5^1/_2$, B. 2, L. $5^1/_2$, S. 5, P. from 12 fr., with view-terrace and hydropathic; *Pension Schützenhaus*, 5 min. farther on, 15 beds, *Pension Flora*, 16 beds, at both P. from 7 fr.

Seelisberg (2635-2770′), one of the most frequented summer resorts in the neighbourhood of the Lake of Lucerne, straggles along the road to Emmetten (p. 119; $3^3/_4$ M. from the Kurhaus), on a N.E. spur of the Niederbauen. The old pilgrimage-chapel of *Maria-Sonnenberg* stands near the Hotel Waldhaus-Rütli. Magnificent view of the Lake of Uri, the Reuss valley, and the girdle of mountains from the Mythen to the Uri-Rotstock.

The **Schwendifluh* (2723′; 35 min. from the cable railway station), reached by a blue-marked path diverging to the left from the road near the Pension Schützenhaus, commands a striking view from the perpendicular rocks, the 'Teufelsmunster' of Schiller ('Tell', Act IV, Sc. 1). — The *Känzeli* (3303′; 25 min. N.W.; ascent to the right at the S. end of the Kurhaus, through woods to the right) commands a view of the Lake of Lucerne, with its mountains, as far as the Weissenstein on the horizon. — To the S.W. of the Sonnenberg Hotel lies the (20 min.) little *Seelisberg Lake* (2470′; with bath-house), at the foot of the steep *Niederbauen* (p. 119; ascent for the sure-footed only, with guide, 12 fr., in $3^1/_2$ hrs.). — About $^3/_4$ hr. S. is the old manor-house of *Beroldingen* (2814′), $^1/_2$ hr. N. of *Bauen* (p. 123). — A little S. of the Sonnenberg Hotel a zigzag path descends E. to the *Rütli* (35 min.; p. 122).

As we leave Treib, the Lake of Uri (p. 122) opens to the S. To the N.E. we face the wide valley of the lower *Muota*, with ever-increasing alluvial deposits at its mouth. $1^1/_4$ M. to the W. of Brunnen. In the background are the two Mythen.

23 M. Brunnen. — Hotels (visitors' tax 30 c. per day). **Grand-Hôtel Brunnen*, high up above the Axen Strasse (lift), with view-terrace, 255 beds at 5-12, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. 11-25 fr., with the annexe *Mythenstein*, on the lake, 65 beds at 4-5, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2$, P. $9^1/_2$-13 fr., plainer; **Waldstätter Hof*, on the quay, to the left of the landing-stage, with garden and lake baths, 220 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Park Hotel*, close to the lake, 110 beds from 4, B. 2, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; **Eden*, in a lofty situation on the Gütsch, with view-terrace (lift), 70 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. 2, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Goldener Adler*, on the quay, 100 beds from 4, B. 2, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from $10^1/_2$ fr.; *Metropol & Drossel*, 85 beds from 4, B. 2, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from $10^1/_2$ fr.; *Bellevue* (comp. p. 121), on the Axen-Strasse, by the lake, 70 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, S. 4, P. from $10^1/_2$ fr.; *Hirschen*, on the

quay, 40 beds from 4, B. 13/4, L. 41/2, S. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Rigi*, on the Gersau road, 60 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 41/2, S. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz & Sonne*, Bahnhof-Str., 50 beds from 31/2, B. 13/4, L. 4, S. 31/2, P. from 81/2 fr.; *Hellerbad*, on the Gersau road, 25 beds from 31/2, B. 11/2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 81/2 fr.; *Schweizerhof*, close to the landing-stage, 70 beds from 3, B. 13/4, L. 41/2, S. 31/2, P. from 81/2 fr., well spoken of; *Weisses Rössli*, 38 beds from 31/2, L. 4, S. 31/2, P. from 81/2 fr., well spoken of; *Winkelried*, on the Gersau road, 30 beds from 31/2, B. 13/4, L. 4, S. 31/2, P. from 81/2 fr.; *Rütli*, 30 beds from 31/2, B. 13/4, L. 4, S. 31/2, P. from 81/2 fr.; *Pension In der Bitzin*, 18 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Gütsch*, 22 beds, P. from 71/2 fr. — *Villa Schiller*, 20 min. W. of Brunnen, on the Gersau road, in a beautiful situation, with garden, 36 beds, P. from 81/2 fr.

Restaurant. *Stauffacher*, with garden. — Confectioner. *Nigg*, Bahnhof-Strasse.

Motor Cars. *Taxi Cabs* (there and back) to the Tellsplatte 28 fr.; to Flüelen, 2 pers. 35, 3 pers. 45 fr.; to Altdorf, 2 pers. 40, 3 pers. 50 fr.; to Vitznau 35 fr.; round the Rigi 90 fr.; to Andermatt 175 fr.; etc. — *Circular Drives* (daily) round the Rigi (4 hrs.) 10 fr.; to Andermatt and back (9 hrs.) 20 fr.; viâ Andermatt, Furka, Grimsel, Brünig, and Lucerne back to Brunnen (c. 12 hrs.) 50 fr.; etc. — Motor Boats 20-35 fr. per hour; to the Rütli, 5 pers. 20, each pers. more 2 fr.

Tramways from the steamer pier past the Gotthard station and viâ *Ibach* to *Schwyz* (p. 136, 31/2 M.), once or twice hourly in 20 min. (75 c.). — Rack-and-Pinion Railway (station on the Axen-Strasse, 5 min. E. of the pier): from April to Sept. every 1/2 hr. to *Morschach* (11/2, down 1, there and back 2 fr.) and *Axenstein* (21/4, 11/2, and 3 fr.).

Bathing Beach (opened in 1928), 5 min. W. of the pier. — Post Office, near the pier. — Inquiry Office adjoining the post office. — Daily concerts in the Kursaal, on the lower floor of the Hotel Bellevue (p. 120). — Travellers' requisites, books, etc., at the *Bazar Leuthold*, on the quay. English Church Services in June-Sept. at the Waldstätter Hof Hotel.

Brunnen, with 3600 inhab., the busy port of Canton Schwyz, and a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 136), occupies a very picturesque situation and is, after Lucerne, the most frequented place on the lake. The square by the pier is the meeting-place of the Axen-Strasse (r.), the Gersau road (by the church; l.), and the Bahnhof-Strasse (straight on; 10 min. to the station). Diverging to the right from the Bahnhof-Str. short of the bridge, and to the right again just beyond the railway, we ascend the 'Olymp-Strasse', through the *Gütschwald* (promenades), past the 'Mythen-Blick' (view of the Mythen), to the (1/2 hr.) *Känzeli*, high above the lake. Thence by an easy footpath (keep to the right) in (1/2 hr.) to the Axenstein (p. 122).

The Rack-and-Pinion Railway (see above) ascends from the Axen-Strasse through the bold cliff of the *Wasiband* and up the steep slope in 11 min. to Morschach. The road to Morschach (1 hr.) diverges to the left from the Axen-Strasse 10 min. beyond the station. A new woodland-path ('Axenweg') begins about 30 yds. beyond the first tunnel of the Axen-Strasse (3 min. from the steamer-pier), joining the road after 20 min. (1/2 hr. short of Morschach).

1 M. **Morschach** (2116'). — Hotels. **Palace Hotel Axenfels*, close to the station, with three terraces, extensive wooded grounds, a ten-hole golf-course, and a splendid view, 200 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr. — In the village (2155'): *Hotel & Kurhaus Frohnalp*, 80 beds from 4, B. 13/4, L. 4-5, S. 3-4, P. from 81/2 fr., good; *Pension*

Reichard, 40 beds, P. from 7 fr.; *Adler*, 30 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1½, L. or D. 3-4½, P. 7½-8 fr.; *Bellevue*, 40 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Edelweiss*, 20 beds, P. from 7 fr., well spoken of; *Hirschen*, 8 beds; *Degenhalm* (2385′), finely situated ¼ hr. above the village, 70 beds from 4, P. from 8½ fr. — English Church (*St. Mary Magdalene*; 1913), near the Palace Hotel Axenfels. Services from mid-May to late-September.

Railway (5 min.) and road (20 min.) continue to ascend.

1 M. Axenstein (2323′), visited by Queen Victoria in 1869, enjoys a superb *View over the two arms of the Lake of Lucerne. **To the S. rises the Uri-Rotstock.**

Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel Axenstein* (2362′), above the station, 200 beds from 7, B. 2¼, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 fr., with wooded grounds and eleven-hole golf-course; **Park Hotel*, at the station, with the annexe *Villa Victoria* and restaurant, same management as the Axenstein, 50 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4½, P. from 11 fr.; *Rütliblick*, on the road, 5 min. lower down, with a splendid view, 35 beds at 3-4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr. — English Church (*All Saints*; 1890). Services from June 1st to Sept. 20th.

The **Stoos** (4232′; Hochalpen-Hotel Kurhaus Stoos, 135 beds from 4, B. 2, L. or D. 4-5, P. from 10 fr., good, open in winter also; ski-ing), another health resort (beautiful view, best from the *Stooshorn*, 4295′, 5 min. N.), with varied walks, is reached from Morschach in 2 hrs. (3½ M.; carriage in 1½ hr.), by a road passing the ¼ hr., *Zur Schwyzer Höhe* inn and then traversing woods. A footpath to the right of the Hirschen inn is slightly shorter. The ***Frohnalpstock** (5305′), 2 hrs. S.W. of the Stoos, affords a magnificent view of the Alps and the entire Lake of Lucerne. A small inn (10 beds) stands on the top. Descent to the Riemenstalden-Tal, 2½-3 hrs. by a steep route (advisable in dry weather only), comp. p. 123.

The ***Lake of Uri**, Ger. *Urner See*, 7 M. long, 1½-1½ M. wide, and 656′ deep in places, a fjord embedded in the heart of the limestone mountains, is the finest part of the Lake of Lucerne. The cliffs on either side correspond exactly, showing that originally the two banks were joined together in a solid mass. The curious contortions of the rock-strata are interesting. Lofty peaks, often snow-clad, peep through the gorges at intervals, and to the S.W. rises the **huge Uri-Rotstock.**

By the sharp angle which juts into the lake from the W. bank rises the *Mythenstein*, a rock 80′ high, bearing an inscription "The Forest Cantons, to Schiller the Bard of Tell, 1859". We have now reached the classic scenes associated with the heroes of Swiss legend. On the slope of the Seelisberg (p. 120), 6 min. above the steamer-pier, is the grassy clearing called the 2¾ M., **Rütli 1646′**, where it has been historically proved that the verbal agreements between the 'forest cantons' of Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden took place in c. 1290-91. These agreements led to the league of Aug. 1st, 1291, against the rule of the Habsburgs and eventually to the formation **of the Confederation.**

According to the comparatively most trustworthy source, the Oberwaldner Bundeschronik (copy of c. 1470 extant), the chief delegates were a Stauffacher from Steinen in Schwyz, a member of the Uri family of Fürst, an inhabitant of Obwalden (from Melchi, near Sachseln), and a man from Nidwalden. Among later chroniclers, including Tschudi (on whom Schiller based his play), these became Werner Stauffacher, Walter

Fürst, and Arnold an der Halden of Melchtal — three of the many altered names connected with the history of the Swiss liberation. Comp. p. xxxviii.

The Rütli, which is state property, is much visited by the Swiss. Rfmts. at the *Rütli-Haus.* In the grounds, 5 min. E., lower down, is a block of granite with bronze medallions of J. G. Krauer (d. 1845) and J. Greith (d. 1869), the author and the composer of the 'Rütli-Lied'.

From the Rütli a shady zigzag path ascends in 1 hr. to the Kurhaus Seelisberg (p. 120).

On the E. bank of the lake runs the ***Axen-Strasse,** leading from Brunnen to (7½ M.) Flüelen, built in 1863-5, being mainly hewn in the rock. Pedestrians should note that there is heavy motor-traffic on the road, except early in the morning. Below, alongside or above the road runs the *St. Gotthard Railway* (comp. p. 136), skirting the lake in a series of tunnels and cuttings. The steamer touches at —

26¼ M. **Sisikon** (Rophaien, 35 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 7½ fr.; Schillerstein, 35 beds at 3½-4, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½, P. 8-9½ fr.; Urirotstock, 25 beds).

From Sisikon a road ascends on the N. side of the Riemenstalden-Tal to (1¾ hr.) *Riemenstalden* (3410′; inn). — From Sisikon to *Morschach* (p. 121) a footpath (fine views) leads in 2 hrs. — To the *Frohnalpstock* (p. 122) a steep path, diverging from the Riemenstalden road after 1 hr., ascends to the left by the *Furggelen Pass* (5685′) in 4-4½ hrs. — The **Rophaien** (6830′; fine view of the Lake of Lucerne) is easily ascended from Sisikon via *Riedberg, Butzen Alp,* and *Stock Alp* in 3½ hrs.; descent to (2 hrs.) Riemenstalden (ascent hence in 2½-3 hrs.), or (guide essential) by the *Buggisgrat* and the *Upper* and *Lower Axenberg* to the (2¼ hrs.) Hotel Tellsplatte. — The ***Ross-Stock** (8080′; 3½-4 hrs., with guide, 10 fr.), is another easy ascent from Riemenstalden (comp. p. 137). — The **Liedernen** or *Kaiserstock* (8255′; 4½ hrs. from Riemenstalden; guide 10 fr.) is not difficult for experts. About 2 hrs. below the top is the *Liedernen Alp Hut* of the S.A.C. (5479′; accommodation for 60).

27⅓ M. **Tellsplatte** (restaurant, with baths). Near the landing-place stands *Tell's Chapel,* situated on the spot where, according to the legend, Tell sprang out of Gessler's boat during the storm; first mentioned in 1500 but undoubtedly older, it was rebuilt in 1881 and adorned with frescoes by E. Stückelberg. A road ascends to (10 min.) the *Hotel Tellsplatte* (1680′; 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 9½ fr.), situated on the Axen-Strasse, with gardens and a view. Above the hotel are fine wooded grounds.

To the left the Axen-Strasse pierces the curiously contorted strata of the *Axenfluh,* 360′ above the lake, by means of a tunnel. Beyond the chapel, Flüelen (¼ hr. by steamer) becomes visible. The scenery is very striking: the ice-fall of the glacier between the Uri-Rotstock and Brunnistock is clearly perceptible; to the left is the Gitschen (p. 125), sloping abruptly up from the lake, with its fortress-like rocky summit, and farther on appear the pyramidal Bristenstock and the Grosse and Kleine Windgälle. Opposite the chapel, on the W. bank of the lake, lies (27½ M.) *Bauen* (Schiller, 20 beds from 2½, P. from 7 fr.; Schützenhaus, 18 beds at 1-2, P.

6-7 fr.), at which the steamer occasionally calls; as at (28 M.) the dynamite-factory of *Isleten* (closed in summer; pier), situated at the mouth of the Isental (see below).

30 M. **Flüelen.** — Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel & Adler*, 60 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr., *Hôtel du Lac*, 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 11 fr., *Weisses Kreuz & Post*, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 10 fr., *Sternen*, 45 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 10 fr., all four good; *Tell & Post*, 24 beds at 3-3½, P. 8½-9½ fr., well spoken of; *Fluelerhof*, 25 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *St. Gotthard*, 35 beds at 2-3½, B. 1½, L. or D. 2½-4, P. 7½-9 fr.; *Hirschen*, 25 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. 8-9 fr., plain but good. — Restaurant. *Bahnhof* (10 beds, P. from 8 fr.), with garden, plain but clean.

Tramway to *Altdorf* (p. 137), 2 M. in 12 min. (40 c.)

Flüelen, with 1160 inhab., is the port of Uri and a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 137; near the pier). Beyond the old disused church, near the station, is the small château of *Rudenz*, once owned by the Attinghausen family. The new church, which resembles a castle, overlooking the Axen-Strasse, to the N., was built in 1913. The *Reuss*, which falls into the lake between Flüelen and *Seedorf*, has been canalized (½ hr.'s walk, or ¼ hr. by boat).

From the pier at *Isleten* (see above) a road crosses the Isental stream and ascends in wide curves, commanding splendid views and being joined after 20 min. by the footpath from Altdorf (p. 137). The ascent then becomes more gentle as we proceed high above the right bank of the stream to (1¼ hr.) the prettily situated village of **Isental** (2550'; Gasser, 12 beds, Furrer, 11 beds, both clean; guides, Jost and Karl Aschwanden and Josef Gasser), where the Isental divides into the *Grosstal* and *Kleintal*. To the N. rises the precipitous Oberbauen (p. 119), which may be ascended viâ the *Bauberg Alp* in 4-4½ hrs. (guide 15 fr., to Emmetten 20 fr.). — In the Grosstal lies the hamlet of (¾ hr.) *St. Jakob* (3235'), whence we may proceed W. over the **Schonegg Pass** (6296', between the *Hohbrisen* (7940') and the *Kaiserstuhl* (7885'), to *Ober-Rickenbach* and (5½ hrs.) *Wolfenschiessen* (p. 151; guide 20 fr.). A more interesting but more difficult route (guide 35 fr.) leads S.W., viâ the *Schöntal-Firn* and the **Rotgrätli** (8120', between the Engelberger Rotstock and the *Hasenstock*), to (10 hrs.) *Engelberg*. The *Engelberger Rotstock* (9250') may be ascended from the Rotgrätli in 1 hr. (guide 25 fr.; comp. p. 155). Viâ the *Jochli* and the *Buldalp* to (4½-5 hrs.; guide 20 fr.) *Nieder-Rickenbach*, see p. 151.

The ***Uri-Rotstock** (9620'), 6-7 hrs. from Isental (with guide, viâ the Grosstal 28, viâ the Kleintal 30, with descent to Engelberg 40 fr.) is a fatiguing but most interesting ascent. The shortest route (6-6½ hrs.; for steady heads only) ascends the Kleintal to the (2¼ hrs.) *Musen Alp* (4885'; night-quarters in the chalet); then a toilsome ascent across two torrents and along precipices of slate-rock to the summit of the *Kleintal Glacier*, E. of the *Kesselstock* (8455'; next an ascent in a long curve over the névé to the (4 hrs.) rock arête separating it from the Blümlisalp Glacier (striking view of the Bernese Alps; lastly by an obvious path over slopes of rubble to the (¼ hr.) summit. — An easier but longer route viâ St. Jakob in the Grosstal leads to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Biwald Hut* (5591'; inn, accommodation for 30-40). Starting early in the morning, we ascend thence by a made path for 1¼ hr., over grassy slopes and débris, then along the N. edge of the *Blumlisalp-Firn*, to the ridge between the Grosstal and Kleintal; and lastly W. to the (4-4½ hrs.) summit, which is usually free from snow in summer. The mountain-group which culminates in the Uri-Rotstock and the Brunnistock (9683')

Küssnacht
Immensee
Zug
ZUGER SEE
Rossberg
Arth
Ober-Arth
Kulm
RIGI
Greppen
Küssnachter S.
Rotstock
Weggis
Vitznau
Vitznauer Stock
Scheidegg
Rotenstock
Goldau
Steinerberg
Lowerz
Hochfluh
Grat
Bürgenstock
Rammetschwand
Untere Nase
Kilometer
Engl. Miles
Luzern
Wädenswil
Flüelen
Brunnen

is almost perpendicular on the E. and S. sides and is composed of gigantic and fantastically contorted limestone rocks. The *View is marvellous: to the S. the chain of the Alps, from the Scentis, Rhætikon, and Bernina on the E. to the Diablerets on the W.; at our feet, 8000′ below, the Lake of Lucerne and the whole of the Schächen-Tal; to the N.E., N., and N.W. the Mythen, Rossberg, Rigi, Pilatus, and the Entlebuch Mts., the lower hills and lakes of N. Switzerland, and the plains of S. Germany. Descent to the (3½ hrs.) *Ruckhubel Hut* and to (2 hrs.) *Engelberg*, see p. 155.

The **Gitschen** (8250′), the E. summit of the Uri-Rotstock group, may be ascended from Isental by steady-headed climbers in 5-6½ hrs. (with guide, 25 fr.) viâ the *Oberberg Alp*. We may follow the arêtes on the N. side of the summit to the (1½ hr.) *Kleintal Glacier*, and thence to the (1½ hr.) Uri-Rotstock.

28. The Rigi.

The **Rack-and-Pinion Railways** which ascend from Vitznau and Arth-Goldau are used by most visitors to this famous point of view. The trip may easily be made from Lucerne or Zürich in one day (circular tickets good for 10 days from Lucerne viâ Vitznau to Rigi-Kulm, and back viâ Arth-Goldau and Meggen are issued at 20 fr. 65, 19 fr. 55, and 14 fr. 80 c., according to class). Ordinary return-tickets are available only by the railway for which they are issued. — The **Footpath** from the top of the Rigi to *Weggis* (2-2½ hrs.; see p. 127) is recommended for the descent. — Those able to devote a whole day to the Rigi should visit the Rotstock (p. 126), Känzeli (p. 126), Kaltbad (p. 126), First (p. 128), rock-path (p. 128), Dossen (p. 128), and Scheidegg (p. 128). A stay of several days in one of the hotels at First, Kaltbad, Klösterli, Scheidegg, or elsewhere affords an opportunity of exploring the numerous attractive and easy walks in the neighbourhood. Sudden changes of temperature are frequent, and a light overcoat should be taken. Rigi-Kaltbad is visited in winter also.

Hotels. On the Kulm (p. 128): **Schreiber's Rigi-Kulm Hotels* (5742′), three houses, the two higher and older being now annexes of the lowest, 350 beds from 5, B. 2½, L. or D. 7, P. from 18 fr. — On the Rigi-Staffel (p. 126), where all the routes converge, ½ hr. below the Kulm: *Rigi-Staffel*, 95 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Rigibahn*, 25 beds from 3 fr., B. 1 fr. 70 c., L. 3-3½ fr., good; *Felchlin*, 70 beds at 3-5 fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. or D. 3-6 fr. — Near Staffelhöhe Station: *Edelweiss*, 20 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3¾, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr. — At Kaltbad (p. 126): **Grand-Hôtel Rigi-Kaltbad*, with view-terrace and grounds, 260 beds from 5, B. 2, L. or D. 6, P. from 16 fr.; *Bellevue*, near the station, 70 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 10½ fr. — At Rigi-First (p. 128): **Rigi-First*, 170 beds from 6, B. 2, L. or D. 6, P. from 16 fr. — Near the Klösterli (p. 127): **Sonne*, 150 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. 9-12 fr., *Schwert*, 100 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 9 fr., *Krone*, 40 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8 fr., all three under the same management; *Hôtel des Alpes* (4606′), ¼ hr. above Klösterli, to the right, 80 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Pension Krauthütte*, 10 min. below Klösterli, 14 beds at 2-2½, B. 1½ fr., L. 3 fr. 20 c., P. 6-6½ fr. — *Rigi-Felsentor* (3642′), 10 min. W. of Romiti-Felsentor station (p. 126), 40 beds, P. from 8 fr. — At Rigi-Scheidegg (p. 128): **Kurhaus Rigi-Scheidegg*, 150 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 5, S. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Rigi-Unterstetten*, on the Scheidegg railway (p. 128), 25 beds from 3 fr., B. 1 fr. 70, L. 3 fr. 80 c., S. 3, P. from 8 fr.

The following are open in winter: *Rigi-Kaltbad* (Dec.-March), *Bellevue*, at Kaltbad, and *Edelweiss*, on the Staffelhöhe (the last two open all the year round); a plain restaurant in the Kulm Hotel generally remains open also.

The **Rigi, Ger. *Der Rigi* or *Die Rigi* (i.e. rock stripes or streaks), lying between the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, and Lowerz, has been the most famous view-point in Switzerland from time immemorial. Its W. portion, with the *Kulm* (5905′), *Rotstock* (5453′), *Schild* (5088′), *Dossen* (5462′), and *Scheidegg* (5462′) as its highest points, is composed of conglomerate ('nagelfluh') and molasse sandstone in strata inclined to the S.E., while the smaller E. portion, culminating in the *Vitznauer Stock* (4777′; p. 118) and *Hochfluh* (5584′), consists of chalky limestone. The mountain was known to a few travellers in the 18th cent. for its magnificent panorama, but it was not till 1814 that a modest inn was erected on the Kulm, and in 1848 this was superseded by the first of the larger hotels. Since the opening of the mountain-railways in 1871-75 the Rigi has swarmed with tourists. Readers of Mark Twain will recall the description of the Rigi in 'A Tramp Abroad'.

From Vitznau to the Kulm. — The *Rack-and-Pinion Railway* (steam-driven), the oldest railway of its kind in Europe, was constructed in 1869-71, by N. Riggenbach, and ascends 4¼ M. in 1 hr. 5 min. (maximum gradient 25 : 100). Fare up 9 fr. 40 c. (to Kaltbad 5 fr. 85, to Staffel 7 fr. 95 c.), down 4 fr. 70 c. (from Kaltbad to Vitznau 2 fr. 90 c.), there and back 14 fr., including room, dinner and breakfast at the Kulm-Hotel 28 fr. In winter trains run as far as Kaltbad.

Vitznau (1444′), see p. 117. — The train ascends over wooded meadows. View to the left, across the lake, of the Bürgenstock, Stanser Horn, and Pilatus. The train threads a short tunnel and crosses the Schnurtobel gorge. The Alps of Uri and Engelberg come into view, then the Bernese Alps. Beyond (1½ M.) *Freibergen* (3355′) the line is double as far as Rigi-Kaltbad. — 2 M. *Romiti-Felsentor* (3955′; see p. 125) and (48 min. from Vitznau) —

2¾ M. **Kaltbad** (4725′), junction for the *Scheidegg Railway* (p. 128). To the left is the large hotel (p. 125), on a plateau sheltered from the N. and W. winds. View of the Bernese Alps.

A path leads through a gap in the rock, to the left of the hotel, to (5 min.) the old *St. Michaels-Kapelle*, with a cold spring (39° Fahr.; locked up). We go on among conglomerate blocks, afterwards (keeping level) traversing park-like grounds, to the (¼ hr.) ***Känzeli** (4820′), a projecting rock which commands an extremely picturesque view of the mountains, and of the plain towards the N. with its numerous lakes, with Weggis in the foreground (3300′ below). — A path leads hence in 25 min. to Staffelhöhe station.

Beyond (3 M.) *Staffelhöhe* (5090′; hotel, see p. 125) a fresh *Panorama of the Lakes of Küssnacht and Zug and towards the W. and N. is disclosed. The train then ascends to the left, round the Rotstock (surprise view to the E.) to (3½ M.) **Staffel** (5269′; hotels, see p. 125, station for the **Rotstock* (5453′; ¼ hr. S.W.), which affords a picturesque survey (best at sunset).

The railway (parallel with the Arth line) now ascends to the Kulm (a walk of 35 min.). — 4¼ M. *Rigi-Kulm* (5742′), see p. 128.

From Arth-Goldau to the Kulm. – *Rack-and-Pinion Railway* (constructed by Riggenbach in 1875 and electrified in 1906; maximum gradient 21 : 100), $5^1/_4$ M. in 70 minutes. Fares up 14 fr. 5 c. (2nd class), 9 fr. 40 c. (3rd class; to Klösterli 9 fr. 40 and 6 fr. 25 c., to Staffel 12 fr. 50 and 8 fr. 35 c.), down 7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 70 c. (from Klösterli to Arth-Goldau 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 10 c.); there and back 18 fr. 95, 12 fr. 65 c.

Arth-Goldau (1699′), see p. 135. — The station of the Rigi railway is built over the St. Gotthard line, 100 yds. W.; passengers ascend a flight of steps. The Rigi line (best views on the right) traverses part of the scene of the Goldau landslip (p. 135) and winds up to ($1^1/_4$ M.) the passing-station *Kräbel* (2513′). Farther on we skirt the Kräbelwand (view of the Lake of Lowerz, the Mythen near Schwyz, the Rossberg, and the Lake of Zug). We then thread two tunnels, between which is ($1^3/_4$ M.) the passing-station *Fruttli* (3730′).

$3^1/_2$ M. (52 min.) **Klösterli** (4320′; hotels, see p. 125), in a sheltered basin (no view) enclosed by the Kulm, Rotstock, and First. The pilgrimage-chapel of *Maria zum Schnee*, founded in 1689 and rebuilt in 1715-21, near a Capuchin hospice, is much visited by pilgrims on July 2nd and Sept. 8th; on Sundays there is mass with a sermon for the herdsmen. The *Heinrichs-Hütte* (4527′; restaurant in summer) lies 3 min. S., above the Klösterli. Walk from the Klösterli to the First 20 min., to Unterstetten $^1/_2$ hr., to the Staffel, Rotstock, or Schild $^3/_4$ hr., to the Dossen or Kulm $1^1/_4$ hr., to the Scheidegg $1^1/_2$ hr.

From ($4^1/_4$ M.) *Wölfertschen-First* (4869′) a nearly level road leads to the left in 10 min. to Rigi-First (p. 128). At ($4^3/_4$ M.) **Staffel** (p. 126) a striking *View is unrolled to the W. and N. Thence to the ($5^1/_4$ M.) *Kulm*, see p. 126.

Footpaths up the Rigi (comp. p. 125). From Weggis (p. 117; $3^3/_4$-4 hrs.) a road (2 min. E. of the landing-place; fine views) winds through orchards and woods to (1 hr.) the *Sentiberg Restaurant* (2755′). Thence a footpath to the right (sign-post) leads to (25 min.) the *Heilig-Kreuz-Kapelle* (3150′); $^1/_2$ hr. *Hotel Rigi-Felsentor* (3642′; p. 125), near the *Hochstein*, an arch formed of three huge masses of conglomerate. After 5 min. the path ascends to the left (straight on, *Romiti* station, p. 126) and farther on skirts the railway to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Kaltbad* (p. 126). Hence we may either walk viâ the Känzeli to Staffel (50 min.; comp. p. 126) or cross the line, round the Rotstock (l.), and pass Staffelhöhe to (35 min.) *Staffel*.

From Vitznau (p. 117) a path ($3^1/_2$ hrs.), shadeless in the afternoon, ascends through the ravine of the Schnurtobel, uniting after $1^3/_4$ hr. ($^1/_2$ hr. below Kaltbad) with the Weggis path.

From Küssnacht (p. 116), $3^1/_2$ hrs. — $1^1/_2$ hr. *Vordere Seeboden Alp* (3372′; Seebodenalp, 36 beds from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $2^3/_4$-$3^1/_2$, P. from 7 fr.). Then a steep ascent in windings, partly through woods, to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Staffel (p. 126).

From Goldau (p. 135), $3^1/_2$ hrs. Opposite the Rössli, below the chapel, we diverge to the right from the Arth and Schwyz road, and ascend the left bank of the *Aa* through meadows, pine-woods, and rocky débris. To the left, the precipitous *Rotenfluh* (5233′). — $1^1/_4$ hr. *Unteres Dächli* (3083′; inn). At (20 min.) the *Oberes Dächli*, with its spring, the wood is quitted; on the opposite side of the valley runs the railway. 10 min. *Malchus-Kapelle* (3937′); then past the Pension Krauthütte (p. 125) to ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Klösterli* (see above); thence to Staffel (p. 126) 40 min., to the First (p. 128) 20 minutes.

The **Rigi-Kulm** (5905′), the northernmost point of the Rigi, descends abruptly to the Lake of Zug. The hotels (p. 125) stand about 100′ below the summit, to the S. — The foreground *View of the Rigi group and the mountains round the branches of the Lake of Lucerne, with the broad Lake of Zug and the little Lake of Lowerz, is as picturesque as the distant view of the chain of Alps (124 M. long) is striking. To the N.E. is the Sentis (p. 80; 46½ M.), over which the sun rises in midsummer; about half as far, above the Schwyzer Mythen, is the snow-clad ridge of the Glärnisch. To the S.E. are the Tödi (p. 94), Grosses Scheerhorn, Grosser Ruchen, and the two Windgällen; farther on, the pyramidal Bristenstock. To the S. are the rocky peaks of the Uri-Rotstock and the Titlis, recognizable by its vast mantle of snow. Farther off again are the Bernese Alps (37½ M.), the highest peaks of which (l. to r.) are the Finsteraarhorn, Lauteraarhorn, Schreckhorn, Wetterhörner, the wide dome of the Mönch, the sombre Eiger, adjoining which on the right is the W. half of the Jungfrau with the Silberhorn and then the white Blümlisalp. Shutting off the view on the W. is the jagged Pilatus, to the right of which lie Lucerne and the lakes of the hill country, which is dotted with villages, with the Jura on the horizon. To the N., in the extreme distance, are the Vosges and the Black Forest. Above the Lake of Zug are the Uetliberg and a part of Zürich. To the right, in the foreground, is the Rossberg.

From Kaltbad to Rigi-Scheidegg. — *Narrow-Gauge Railway* (steam-driven, no rack-and-pinion sections; constructed in 1874), 4 M. in ½ hr. (2 fr. 70, there and back 4 fr.).

Kaltbad (4725′), see p. 126. — The railway skirts the slope of the Rotstock to (½ M.) **Rigi-First** (4770′: hotel, see p. 125), which commands a view of the Lake of Lucerne and the Alps. From the First a road leads in 10 min. to Wölfertschen station (p. 127); a *Rock-path (fine views) runs S.E., skirting the Schild, to (25 min.) Unterstetten; and a good footpath ascends the *Schild* (5089′; 20 min.), which commands a splendid view (below, to the left, the Klösterli). — The train describes a curve round the Schild. Beyond (1¾ M.) *Unterstetten* (4724′; hotel, see p. 125) we cross a bridge (55 yds. long), with a view to the N. and S. We then pass through the *Weissenegg Tunnel* to reach (3½ M.) *Dossen* (5062′), where the train stops if required, on the ridge connecting the Dossen with the Scheidegg.

The *Dossen* (5538′; magnificent view) is ascended from Unterstetten station in ¾ hr. and from Dossen station in ½ hr. — From Unterstetten we may follow the 'See-Weg' (diverging to the right from the Dossen route 10 min. above the bridge near Unterstetten and passing through a gate), skirting the S. slope of the Dossen, to Dossen station (40 min.; thence to the Scheidegg, 25 min.).

4 M. **Rigi-Scheidegg** (5272′). A road leads from the station to the Kurhaus (5460′; 7 min.; p. 125), with a *View hence less

Engelbergen Aa

extensive towards the N. than from the Kulm, but embracing the whole range of mountains. The view-tower (72′ high; 118 steps) is open free.

The **Rigi-Hochfluh** (5575′) may be ascended by more proficient climbers in 1³/₄-2 hrs. from the Scheidegg (yellow and red way-marks). Footpath along the ridge to the E., then down to the right to the (¹/₂ hr.) *Hätterli Pass* (3911′). Thence by a steep ridge-path viâ the *Scharteggli* (4626′). In the chimney on the N. side of the summit, an iron ladder, 30′ high, must be ascended (for those with steady heads only). The summit affords a picturesque view of the Lake of Uri and the Alps of Uri, Schwyz, and Glarus. Descent to (2¹/₂-3 hrs.) *Gersau*, see p. 119.

Paths to the Scheidegg. From Gersau (p. 119; 3 hrs.) a road runs to (1¹/₄ hr.) *Ober-Gschwend* (3320′; inn), whence a footpath (red marks) leads viâ the *Alp Obermatt* (4160′). — From the Klösterli (p. 110; 1³/₄ hr.) a footpath from the Schwert leads to the (¹/₂ hr.) saddle between the Schild and Dossen. Thence by the See-Weg or viâ the Dossen to the Scheidegg, comp. p. 128.

29. From Lucerne viâ Stansstad to Alpnachstad. Pilatus. Stanser Horn.

Steamer (starting from Bahnhof-Platz, Pl. D E 4) to *Stansstad*, 11¹/₄ M., 12 times daily in summer in ¹/₂-1 hr. (2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 25 c.; connection for Stans, Stanser Horn, and Engelberg, see pp. 133, 151); to *Alpnachstad*, 15¹/₄ M., 8 times daily in summer in 1-1¹/₂ hr. (2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 30 c.; connection with the Pilatus railway, p. 131). Passengers with through-tickets may travel as far as Alpnachstad either by steamer or by the Brünig Railway. — Steamers ply also from *Vitznau* (p. 117) to (12¹/₄ M.) *Alpnachstad*, in connection with the Lucerne-Flüelen steamers, 6 times daily in summer in 1¹/₄-1³/₄ hr. (3 fr. 65 c., 2 fr.), viâ *Weggis* (p. 117), *Kehrsiten-Bürgenstock*, and *Stansstad*.

Lucerne, see p. 108. — The steamer skirts the W. bank of the lake, passing the Villa Tribschen (p. 115) and the stations of (3 M.) *St. Niklausen* (St. Niklausen, P. from 9 fr.) and (4 M.) *Kastanienbaum* (Kastanienbaum, with restaurant, 45 beds from 7, P. from 15 fr.). It then crosses the lake to (6¹/₄ M.) *Kehrsiten-Bürgenstock* (1437′; Schiller, 50 beds from 4, P. from 10 fr.), station for the —

Bürgenstock. — Cable Railway (1025 yds. in length; average gradient 45:100) 27 times daily in summer in 10 min. (1 fr. 50, 1 fr. 20 c., down 1 fr., 70 c.). At the upper station (2880′) is a *Restaurant with a view-terrace belonging to the Park Hotel (L. 3-5 fr.).

Hotels. **Palace*, 2 min. E. of the station, 180 beds and 40 bathrooms, R. from 10, B. 2¹/₂, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 20 fr., **Grand-Hôtel*, 5 min. S.W. of the station, 200 beds from 8, B. 2¹/₄, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 26 fr., with shady grounds, **Park Hotel*, next to the station, 120 beds from 5, B. 1³/₄, L. or D. 4, P. from 12 fr., all three under the same management, with views. — On the Buochs road (see p. 130): *Helvetia*, 12 beds at 3-4 fr., B. 1 fr. 60 c., L. or D. 3, P. from 8 fr.; **Waldheim*, 6 min. from the station, 65 beds from 3¹/₂, B. 1³/₄, L. 4, S. 3¹/₂, P. 9-10 fr.; *Pension Trogen*, ¹/₄ hr. from the station, 15 beds, with restaurant, P. 7-7¹/₂ fr., plain; **Kurhaus Honegg*, ¹/₂ hr. from the station, 70 beds from 4, B. 1³/₄, L. 5, S. 4¹/₂, P. from 10 fr.; *Mattgrat*, ³/₄ hr. from the station, 44 beds from 3¹/₂, B. 1³/₄, L. 4, S. 3, P. from 9 fr. — Post Office near the station.

Golf Course (9 holes) at the Trogen Alp (p. 130).

The *Bürgenstock* (2926′), an isolated calcareous rock, 6 M. in length and 1-2 M. broad, covered with woods and meadows near its summit and descending in a sheer precipice towards the lake, but sloping gradually down to the S., is well adapted from May to Oct. for a prolonged stay. The roads from Stansstad (to the W.; p. 131) and from Buochs (to the E.; p. 118) meet near the station. The paths in the neighbourhood afford varying views. The view embraces the W. side of the Lake of Lucerne with the town of Lucerne, the hill-country with the lakes of Sempach, Baldegg, Hallwil, and part of the Lake of Zug, to the S.W. the Lake of Sarnen, to the S. the Bernese Alps (Wetterhorn, Mönch, Eiger, Jungfrau), the Unterwalden Alps (Titlis), and to the S.E. the Alps of Uri.

A very attractive round of about 2 hrs. may be made by the ***Felsen-Weg,** which begins 4 min E. of the station, to the left of the Hotel Helvetia. The path ascends gradually along the precipice of the *Hammetschwand*, chiefly through woods, at a height of 1700′-2300′ above the lake, and commands splendid and varying views. A *Lift*, the lower station (3171′) of which we reach in ½ hr., ascends the perpendicular cliff to the upper station (528′ in 3 min.; 70 c., there and back 1 fr.), whence a path to the left leads to the (2 min.) *Hammetschwand-Känzeli*, with a grand view of the lake below, and to the top (3714′; 2 min.), commanding a full view of the Alps. Direct descent, see below. It is best to descend again by the lift and continue to the right by the Felsen-Weg, which passes through several small tunnels and finally resembles a gallery along the rock, to the (20 min.) crest, then down to the left to the **Honegg-Känzeli* (below, to the right, Buochs and Beckenried). The path next descends S.W. in a sharp curve, with a view (l.) of the Stanser Tal, overlooked by the Wallenstöcke. In 10 min. more we continue straight on (short-cut to the right) and in a few min. reach the Kurhaus Honegg, on the Buochs road (see below), which we follow back to the (25 min.) station.

Passing through the turnstile near the upper station of the lift (see above), we may descend S.W. by stony woodland-paths to the (40 min.) Palace Hotel. — The Buochs road, keeping almost level, leads past the (¼ hr.) dairy of *Trogen* (2851′; p. 129) to the (¼ hr.) saddle of the **Honegg,** 5 min. to the left of which is the *Kurhaus Honegg* (3005′; p. 129), with a view of the central part of the Lake of Lucerne and the valley of Stans. From the Honegg the road descends in windings, past the (20 min.) *Hotel Mattgrat* (2598′; p. 129), finely situated on the wooded Mattgrat, viâ *Ennetbürgen* (steamer station, see p. 118) to (1 hr.) *Buochs* (p. 118). — The Stansstad road leads down (avoid the short-cuts) into the little dale of *Obbürgen* (2369′), passing the (40 min.) Hotel Bellevue, a dépendance of the Kurhaus Fürigen (p. 131), to (1½ hr.) *Stansstad* (see p. 131).

Beyond Kehrsiten-Bürgenstock, to the right, the promontory of *Spissenegg* juts into the lake, forming the bay of *Winkel*. The steamer sometimes calls at (9 M.) *Kehrsiten-Dorf* (Zur Kaplanei Inn).

10 M. **Hergiswil.** — Hotels. *Bellevue-Rössli*, 90 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Pilatus*, 60 beds from 3½ fr., B. 1 fr. 60 c., L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Löwen*, at the station, 15 beds; *Brünig-Touriste*, 20 beds; *Rütli*, 25 beds; *Friedheim*, 20 beds from 3 fr., B. 1 fr. 30, L. 3 fr. 50, S. 3 fr. 80 c., P. from 7 fr.. — Pensions. *Roggerli*, above the village, ¼ hr. from the station, 16 beds, P. 6-6½ fr.; *Seeblick*, 8 beds.

Hergiswil, on the W. bank, a pleasant village of 1450 inhab. at the foot of Pilatus (p. 132) and a station on the Brünig Railway (p. 157), is frequented as a summer resort. — Hergiswil is the terminus of some of the steamers, but most of them steer S. direct to Stansstad from Kehrsiten.

11¼ M. **Stansstad.** — Hotels. *Winkelried*, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr., *Frienhof*, 80 beds at 3½-4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. 8½-9 fr., both with gardens; *Schützenhaus*, 10 min. from the station, 35 beds at 3-3½, B. 1½, L. or D. 3-4, P. 7½-8 fr.

Stansstad (1437′), with 860 inhab., is the harbour of Stans and is connected by road (2½ hrs.; comp. p. 130) with the Bürgenstock. Close to the lake is a watch-tower, the 'Schnitz-Turm' (1308). Electric railway from the quay to Stans (Stanser Horn, see p. 133) and Engelberg, see R. 34.

From the *Harissenbucht* (inn; bathing), ¼ hr. E. of Stansstad, on the road skirting the lake to Kehrsiten, an electric cable railway (40 c.) ascends in 5 min. to the **Kurhaus Fürigen** (2133′), with the annexe *Bellevue* (110 beds from 3½, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; open April-Oct., good; bathing), on the Bürgenstock road (p. 130).

The *Lopperberg*, a spur of Pilatus, and the alluvial deposits of the streams on the S. bank here reduce the lake to a width of 164 yds. and divide the **Lake of Alpnach** from the Bay of Hergiswil. The swing-bridge across the strait is opened for the passage of steamers. To the left rises the wooded *Rotzberg* (2200′), crowned by the scanty ruins of a castle destroyed in the 13th century. The hill is separated from the *Blattiberg* by the *Rotzloch* (steamer-pier, 12½ M.), a narrow ravine with three cement factories.

At the S.W. angle of the bay lies (15¼ M.) **Alpnachstad** (1437′; Pilatus, with veranda, 45 beds from 3½, L. or D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; Rössli, 30 beds at 3-4, L. or D. 2½-5, P. 8-9 fr.; Sternen, 20 beds at 2½-3, L. or D. 3-3½, P. 7½-8½ fr.), the starting-point of the Pilatus railway, which begins 1 min. from the steamer-pier and from the Brünig railway station (p. 157).

Pilatus.

Rack-and-Pinion Railway: ascent from Alpnachstad in 1¼ hr. (12 fr., descent 8 fr., return-fare, including R., S., and B. at the hotel, 28 fr.). — The railway, constructed in 1886-88 by Locher & Co. of Zürich, is nearly 3 M. long, with an average gradient of 38:100 and a maximum gradient of 48:100. The toothed rail has vertical teeth on both sides, into which two pairs of toothed wheels attached to the train work horizontally. The engine and the passenger-carriage (32 seats) form a single car with two axles.

Hotels (May-Oct.). **Pilatuskulm*, with fine view, R. from 6, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 6½, P. from 15 fr., *Bellevue*, R. from 5, B. 2¼, L. 5½, D. 6, P. from 14 fr., both under the same management, together 115 beds; the restaurant, on the ground-floor of the new house, is cheaper.

***Pilatus** (6995′), a wild and serrated massif of chalky limestone, known until the 18th cent. as *Frakmunt* ('fractus mons'), has been a famous point of view since the second half of the last century. The chief, though not the highest, peak is the *Esel* (6962′), whence ridges and arêtes radiate W. to the *Oberhaupt* (6919′), and down to the *Klimsenhorn* (6266′), E. to the *Steigli-Egg* (6289′), S.E. to the *Tomlishorn* (6995′), *Widderfeld* (6717′), and *Gnepfstein* (6299′). In heathen times the Gnepfstein was a sacred mountain. According to the legend, the corpse of Pontius Pilate was thrown into a small lake (now dried up) on the Upper Bründlen Alp (4987′), and readers of Sir Walter Scott will recall a reference to the story in 'Anne of Geierstein'. The name Pilatus became customary in the 17th century. Meadows and woods cover the lower slopes, and the flora is very rich (over 300 species).

The railway ascends from the lower station (1443′) through meadows, orchards, and woods. We cross the gorge of the Wolfort and pass through several tunnels to (43 min.) *Ämsigen* (4430′), a passing and watering station with pumping-works which force water to the hotels above. The train now ascends through the débris on the Matt Alp (behind us the Glärnisch and then the Titlis and the Trift district come into view). Turning to the right, we mount the steep rocky slope through four tunnels. The terminus *Pilatus-Kulm* (6790′) lies on the ridge between the Esel and the Oberhaupt.

A stepped path leads from the Hotel Bellevue to (6 min.) the top of the **Esel** (6962′), enclosed by a wall, with a trigonometrical signal. The *View, which embraces the higher Alps from the Sentis to the Blümlisalp, though slightly less extensive than that from the Rigi, surpasses it in grandeur owing to its greater propinquity to the Bernese Alps. In the foreground lies the Lake of Lucerne, N.E. the Lake of Zug, N.W. the hill-country with its lakes. — Between the two hotels is the path leading to the *Oberhaupt* (Kriesiloch, p. 133). A tunnel cut in the rocks of the Oberhaupt affords picturesque views from various openings. — The footpath passing in front of the Pilatuskulm Hotel leads in ½ hr. to the ***Tomlishorn** (6995′), the highest peak of Pilatus. — The S. ridge of the Esel descends to a deep gap (6132′) and then rises to the top of the *Matthorn* (6693′; **1 hr.), another good view-point.**

Walkers usually ascend Pilatus from *Hergiswil* (p. 131). We turn to the left on this side of the church, take the second path on the right (sign-post), and ascend through orchards and meadows. Beyond (1 hr.) the *Kurhaus Brunni* (2713′; 35 beds at 2 3, B. 1½, L. 4, S. 3½, P. 7-9 fr., with a pavilion affording a fine view, we traverse woods to (1 hr.) the *Pension Alpgschwind* (4068′; 35 beds at 1½-2½ fr., P. 6-7 fr.) and ascend in steep zigzags and then across shadeless slopes of grass and débris to

(1½ hr.) the *Hotel Klimsenhorn* (6160′; 50 beds), 8 min. from the top of the **Klimsenhorn** (6265′), the N.W. peak of Pilatus. A good zigzag path now ascends the cliff of the Oberhaupt to the (35 min.) *Kriesiloch* (6850′), through which 21 steps ascend to the arête (p. 132), where a view of the Alps is suddenly disclosed.

Another route often chosen is the path from Alpnachstad viâ the *Ämsigen Alp* (4715′) to the Pilatus-Kulm (4½-5 hrs.). The other ascents of Pilatus, from Kriens (p. 114) viâ the *Mühlenmäs Alp* (4216′) and *Frakmünt* (Hergiswil; 4295′; hotel, P. from 6 fr.) to the Klimsenhorn (3½-4 hrs.), or from Alpnach (p. 157) viâ the Alps of *Lütholdsmatt, Schwändi* (4400′), and *Frakmünt* (Alpnach; 5023′) to the Pilatus-Kulm (4½-5 hrs.), are fit for experts only (guide advisable).

Stanser Horn.

From Stansstad to *Stans*, electric railway (to Engelberg, see p. 151) in 10 min. (75 c., 40 c.). — From Stans to the *Stanser Horn*, cable railway (built in 1893) in 50 min. (7 fr. 20, descent 4 fr. 80 c., return-ticket 9, on Sun. 7½ fr.; return-ticket including R., S., and B. at the hotel 18 fr.). — **Hotel Stanserhorn*, open May-Sept., 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 14 fr.

Stansstad (1437′), see p. 131. — The electric railway ascends between the Bürgenstock (p. 129) and the Rotzberg (p. 131) to the foot of the handsome pyramid of the Stanser Horn.

2 M. **Stans.** — Two Stations, the first by the station of the Stanser Horn railway, the second 5 min. farther on, near the main square.

Hotels (B. from 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3-4, P. from 7 fr.). *Stanserhof*, 26 beds; *Krone*, 25 beds, with 'Goethe room' (1797); *Engel*, 25 beds; *Tell*, 20 beds; *Adler*, 20 beds.

Stans (1500′) with 2970 inhab., the capital of *Nidwalden*, the E. half of Canton Unterwalden, lies amidst a vast orchard. The *Historical Museum*, near the station of the Stanser Horn line, has weapons and flags of the 14-18th cent., utensils, coins, a library, a few paintings, etc. (adm. 50 c.). In the main square, 5 min.'s walk, are the old *Johannes-Brunnen*, the handsome parish church (in the baroque style, 1641-47), and the monument of *Arnold von Winkelried* (p. 17), a group in marble by Ferdinand Schlöth (1865). The adjacent charnel-house (1482) contains bones of soldiers killed in the brave but unsuccessful resistance of the Unterwaldeners against the French on Sept. 9th, 1798. The *Rathaus* dates from 1756.

The cable railway up the ***Stanser Horn,** 2½ M. in length, is divided into three sections, the first at a gradient of 12-27 : 100, the two upper ones at a gradient of 40-63 : 100. Carriages are changed at *Kälti* (2343′) and *Blumatt* (4006′). The terminal station (6065′) is at the hotel (see above). Between the hotel and the station a path leads in 5 min., and another W., skirting the 'Adlerfluh', in 10 min., to the summit (6237′), with a magnificent view (comp. the panorama, p. 134). Facing us, 9-12 M. distant, are the Alps of Uri and the Wallenstöcke, besides the Unterwalden Alps with the imposing Titlis; to the S., the Bernese Alps (20-30 M.); to the S.W. the Obwalden Mts. with the Lake of Sarnen; to the N.W. and N. the

Lake of Lucerne and the hill-country with the lakes of Zug, Baldegg, Hallwil, and Sempach. A large searchlight, N.E. of the hotel, illumines the surrounding heights in the evening.

Walkers ascend the Stanser Horn in 3¼-4 hrs. from Stans (red waymarks). The ascent from *Dallenwil* (p. 151; 3¾-4 hrs.), up the E. slope, is easier: we follow a road to (2½ M.) *Wiesenberg* (3435′; Pension Alpenhof, 15 beds, P. 6 fr.), then a footpath.

From Stans to Sarnen (p. 157), 8½ M., motor post thrice daily (2 fr. 80 c.), viâ (1¼ M.) *Ennetmoos* and *Kerns* (6¾ M.; p. 157). — From Stans to *Buochs*, see p. 118.

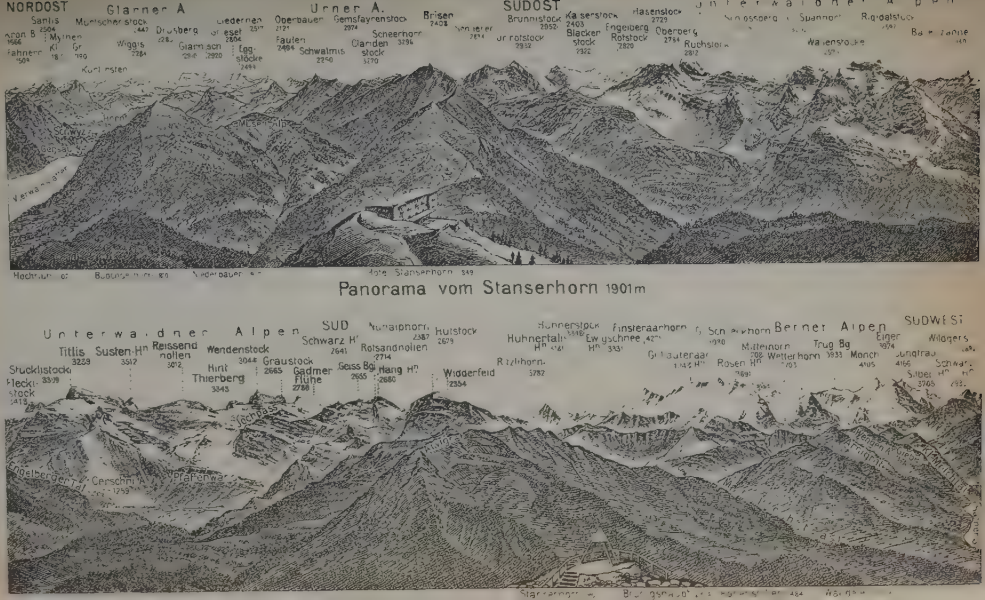
30. From Lucerne viâ Arth-Goldau to Göschenen *(Lugano)*. St. Gotthard Railway.

Swiss Federal Railway (electric), 55 M. Express in 1¾-2, ordinary train in 2¼-3 hrs. (15 fr. 30, 10 fr. 75, 7 fr. 65 c.); to Lugano, express in c. 4 hrs. (36 fr. 70, 25 fr. 90, 18 fr. 35 c.). The *St. Gotthard Express*, consisting of Pullman cars, inaugurated in 1927, runs from Sept. 1st to Nov. 15th and March 15th to May 14th in only 6¼ hrs. from Bâle to Milan (231 M.), and in 3 hrs. 21 min. from Lucerne to Lugano (supplement of 7 fr. on the 1st, 4 fr. 65 c. on the 2nd class fare). Finest views from Lucerne to Amsteg on the right, beyond Amsteg on the left. — Between Lucerne and Flüelen travellers with through-tickets have the choice between the railway and the steamer (comp. p. 115).

The **St. Gotthard Railway, the boldest and most impressive mountain-railway in Europe, constructed in 1872-82 at a cost of 297 million francs, became state property in 1909. In 1916-22 the whole line was electrified, at a cost of 150 million francs. The chief power-stations are at Amsteg (p. 138) and Lake Ritom (p. 519), on the N. and S. sides respectively of the St. Gotthard. The highest point of the line, in the middle of the great tunnel, is 3786′ above the sea-level, and the maximum gradient is 26:100. At places the ascent is rendered more gradual by means of spiral tunnels, three on the N. side, and four on the S. Altogether the line has 80 tunnels (aggregate length 28½ M.) and 324 bridges of more than 32′ span.

St. Gotthard Road, 52¼ M. (to Bellinzona 124¼ M., to Como 162¼ M.). — A tour round the Lake of Lucerne, along the Axen-Strasse and St. Gotthard road, and over the St. Gotthard Pass to Lugano (comp. RR. 31, 106), is one of the finest motor-excursions in Switzerland. The road is uniformly good, but involves extremely stiff ascents and descents and many awkward bends. The speed limit is 12 km. (7½ M.) per hour. For the rule concerning motor posts, comp. p. xxxvi.

We leave *Lucerne* (1437′; p. 108) by the Halden-Strasse (Pl. G 2), and hug the Lakes of Lucerne and Küssnacht to *Kussnacht* (8 M.; p. 116). The main road, which skirts the N.E. side of the Rigi (the branch-road leading S. from Küssnacht, along the lake, viâ *Weggis*, *Vitznau*, and *Gersau* to Brunnen, 15¼ M., is finer), turns S.E. at the 'Hohle Gasse'. — 9½ M. *Immensee* (1519′). Thence along the Lake of Zug to (13½ M.) *Arth*, and viâ *Goldau*, *Lowerz*, and *Steinen* to (21 M.) *Schwyz*. — 24½ M. *Brunnen* (p. 120). — Thence the Axen-Strasse leads S. to (31¼ M.) *Flueelen* (comp. p. 123). 33½ M. *Altdorf* (1519′; p. 137). — Beyond *Erstfeld* (37¾ M.; 1558′) the road begins to mount more steeply and beyond (42½ M.) *Amsteg* (1713′), near the power-station of the St. Gotthard railway, crosses the Reuss for the first time. At (43 M.) *Intschi* (2156′) we cross the Intschialpbach, return to the right bank of the Reuss at *Meitschligen* (2136′), then cross the *Fellibach* (2390′; p. 139). — 46¼ M. *Gurtnellen-Wiler* (2461′) lies opposite the station. — Near the fine discharge of the *Pfaffensprung* reservoir (85′ high; 2664′) we regain the left bank of the Reuss. Crossing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Gemsfayrenstock
Scheerhorn
Brisen
Kaiserstock
Hasenstock
Brunnistock
Engelberg
Rotstock
Oberberg
Ruchstock
Schlossberg
Spannort
Rigidalstock
Wallenstöckli
Kurhusten
Verwaltungsgebäude
Hochschuler
Buochserhorn
Stanserhorn
Panorama vom Stanserhorn 1901m
Unterwaldner Alpen
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Berner Alpen
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Huhnerstock
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Finsteraarhorn
Schreckhorn
Eiger
Wildgerst
Stucklistock
Hecki stock
Hint Thierberg
Graustock
Gadmer Flühe
Geiss Bg
Hang Hr
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Rinzlhorn
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Rosen Hr
Mittelhorn
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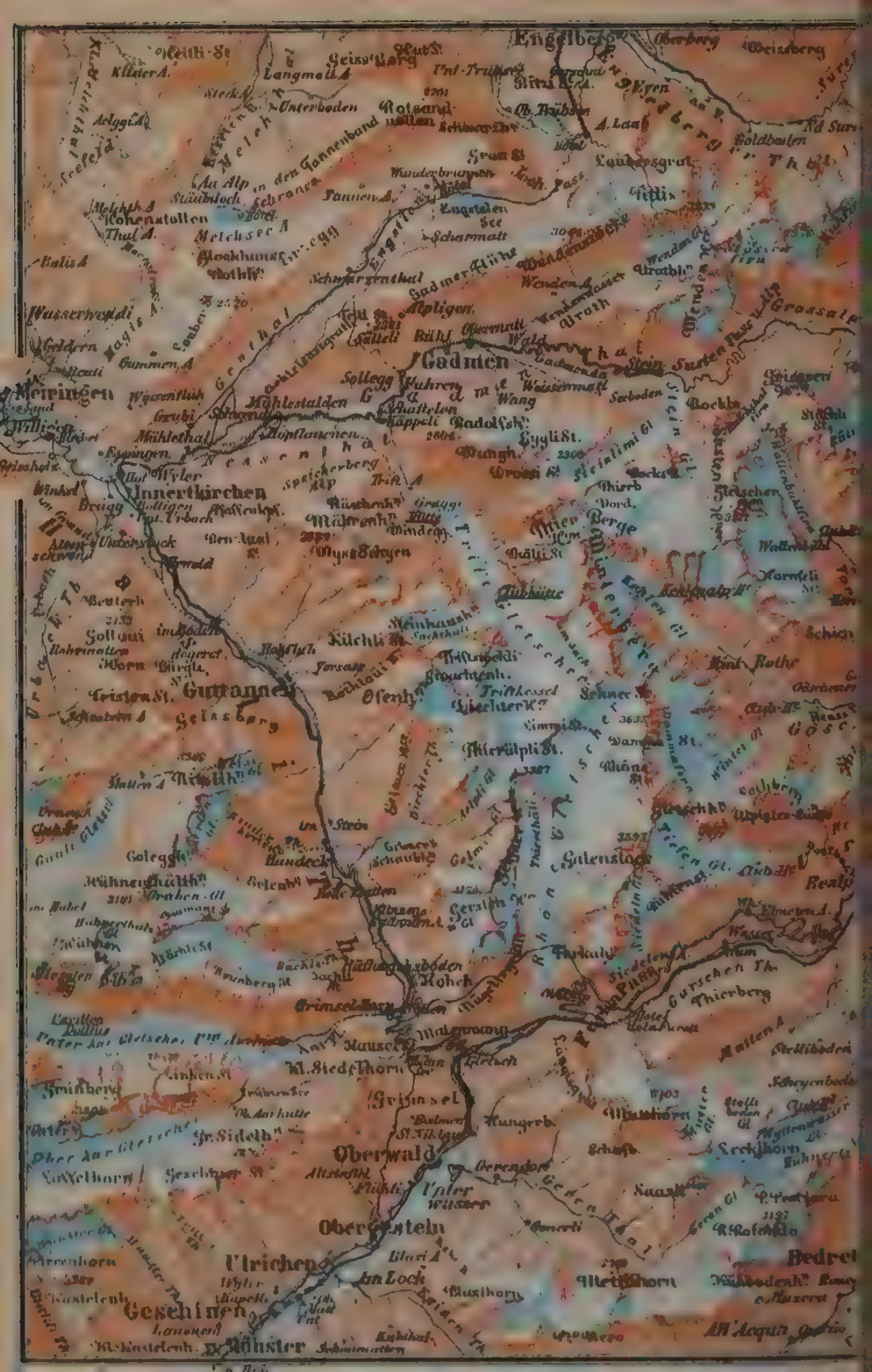
Pfaffenstock
Stanserhorn


Engelberg
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Wendenjoch
Wendenalp
Wendenfirn
Wendenhorn
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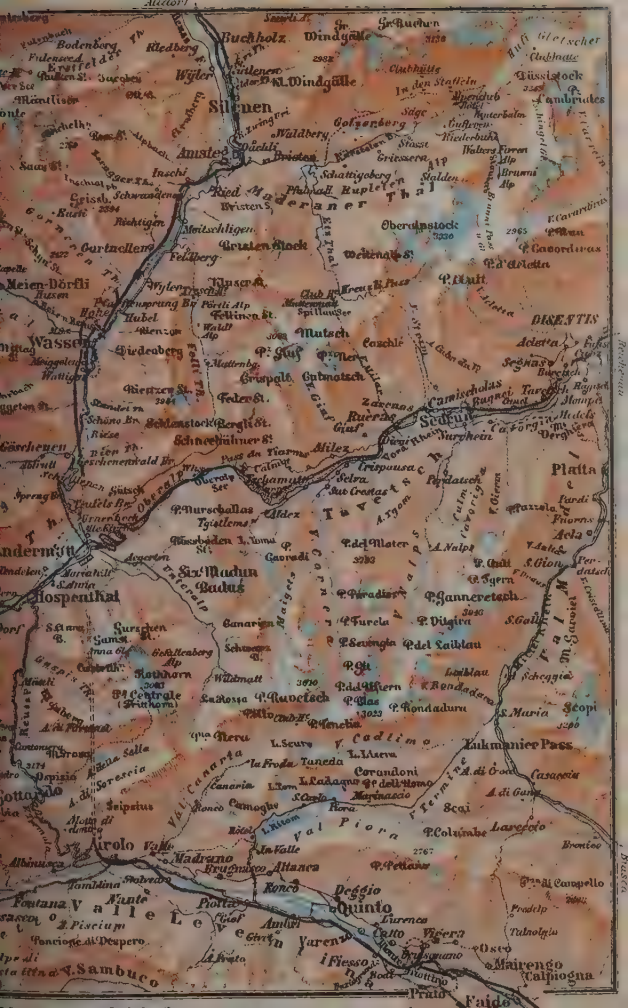
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Val Canaria
Val Leventina
Val Bedretto
Val Maggia
Val Formazza
Val Antrona
Val Vigezzo
Val Cannobina
Val Sambuco
Val Onsernone
Val Centovalli
Val Verzasca
Val Calanca
Val Mesolcina
Val Blenio
Val Colla
Val Cadlimo
Val Camadra
Val Canaria
Val Piora

the turbulent Meien-Reuss (2766′; in the ravine, to the right, the three bridges of the St. Gotthard railway), we ascend to (49 M.) *Wassen* (p. 140; attractive view near the church, 2 min. from the road). The fourth bridge over the Reuss (3072′; to the right, the Rohrbach Fall) is near (50¼ M.) *Wattingen*. The fifth is the *Schönibrück* (3219′). Just short of (52¼ M.) *Göschenen* (3609′; p. 141) is the imposing Teufelstein (l.). — Thence to *Andermatt* and over the *St. Gotthard* to *Airolo*, see pp. 142-145.

Lucerne, see p. 108. — Beyond the Gütsch Tunnel the St. Gotthard Railway diverges to the right from the Bâle line (p. 17), crosses the Reuss, and passes through the *Allenwinden-Wesemlin Tunnel* (2313 yds.), emerging on the E. side of Lucerne. It ascends gradually, affording a view of the town, the lake, and the Alps, and passes through three tunnels. By the château of Neu-Habsburg (p. 116) the line turns N.E. and runs high up on the W. bank of the bay of Küssnacht to (6¾ M.) *Meggen* (p. 115). — Beyond (10 M.) *Küssnacht* (p. 116) is the Hohle Gasse ('hollow lane'; off the road, to the right). On emerging from the Schwarzenbach tunnel a view of the Lake of Zug, with Walchwil on its N. bank, is disclosed.

12 M. **Immensee** (1519′), junction of the line from Aarau and Rothkreuz (p. 24); 5 min. from the station is the Hotel Eiche-Post (12 beds from 3, P. from 8 fr.), and 10 min. from the station, on the lake, lies the village of *Immensee* (steamer-pier, see p. 104; Rigi, 40 beds at 2½-3, B. 1½, L. 2¾-3½, P. 7½-8 fr.).

The train runs along the slope of the Rigi, high above the Lake of Zug, through several cuttings. At the S. end of the lake, on the left, lies Arth, at the foot of the Rossberg. Tunnel.

17 M. **Arth-Goldau.** – *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels (both plain). *Steiner*, 25 beds at 2-3½, B. 1½, L. 3-4, P. 7½-9½ fr.; *Alpenblick*, 2 min. from the station, in the village of Goldau, 20 beds at 2½-3, B. 1½, L. or D. 2¾-3½, P. 7½ fr.

Arth-Goldau (1725′) is the starting-point of the Rigi Railway (p. 127) and the junction for Zug (p. 105) and Wädenswil (R. 25). The station is situated on the scene of the terrible Goldau landslip, which in 1806 descended from the *Rossberg* (p. 108) and buried four villages. — Electric tramway (1¾ M. in ¼ hr.; fare 30 c.) viâ *Oberarth* to *Arth am See* (1378′; Adler, 30 beds; Rigi, 15 beds at 2½-3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½, P. 7-8 fr.), a village of 5120 inhab. at the S. end of the Lake of Zug (steamer, see p. 104).

The railway traverses the scene of the landslide, the track of which may still be discerned on the slopes of the Rossberg, to the left. Boulders and débris extend on the right as far as the foot of the Rigi. On the slope to the left lie the houses of Steinerberg (p. 108); high up on the right is the Kurhaus Rigi-Scheidegg (p. 128). We skirt the *Lake of Lowerz* (1475′; 3 M. long). To the right lies the village of *Lowerz* (Rössli Inn), and in the lake the wooded island of *Schwanau*, with its ruined castle, a chapel, and a fisherman's house with a 'Goethe room' (restaurant; motor-boat in summer). — 20½ M. **Steinen** (1540′; Hotel Bahnhof), a village of

1400 inhab., in a fertile site, is the traditional birthplace of Werner Stauffacher (p. 122). On the supposed site of his house stands the Heiligkreuz-Kapelle. The train crosses the *Steiner Aa*.

22½ M. **Schwyz-Seewen.** — HOTELS. **Bad-Hotel Rössli*, 48 beds from 3½, P. from 8½ fr.; *Seehof*, 20 beds; *Schwyzerhof*, at the station, 40 beds at 3½-4, B. 1½, L. 4, S. 3½, P. 8½-9½ fr.; *Sonnenberg Sanatorium* (vegetarian), ½ hr. higher up, 30 R., P. from 9 fr.

Seewen (1502′), with a chalybeate spring, has military magazines. A tram (30 c.) runs from the station to (1 M. in 7 min.) —

Schwyz. — HOTELS. *Rössli*, 45 beds at 3-3½, B. 1½, L. 4, S. 3½, P. 9-10 fr.; *Bären; Drei Könige*, 15 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. or D. 3, P. from 8½ fr.; *Schäfli*. — RESTAURANT. *Schwyzerstübli*.

TRAMWAY to *Ibach* and *Brunnen*, see p. 121.

Schwyz (1696′), with 8500 inhab., the straggling capital of Canton Schwyz, which gave Switzerland its name, lies at the base and on the slopes of the pyramidal *Little Mythen* (5935′), with its two peaks, and the *Great Mythen* (see below). The station road joins the roads from Einsiedeln (p. 106), Brunnen (p. 120), and Muotathal (p. 97) at the main square. The parish church dates from 1774. The *Rathaus*, restored in 1891 and embellished with frescoes from Swiss history, contains portraits of 53 'Landammänner' (magistrates) from 1544 onwards (in the large council-chamber) and an old carved and panelled ceiling (in the small hall). Among the archives in the three-storied tower S. of the Rathaus is the original deed of confederation between Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden (in Latin; Aug. 1st, 1291; comp. p. xxxviii). Above the village is the Rom. Cath. college of *Mariahilf*, rebuilt since a fire in 1910.

The ***Great Mythen** (6245′; guide unnecessary, save for complete novices), easily ascended in 4 hrs., is a magnificent point of view. Good bridle-path to the (2¾ hrs.) *Holzegg* (4642′; inn, 30 beds; winter sports), whence a footpath ascends in 46 zigzags on the E. side of the mountain, and finally follows a narrow arête to the (1¼ hr.) summit (inn, 6 beds). **Panorama by A. Heim.**

We now turn to the S. (on the left, the Frohnalpstock and the Kurhaus Stoos, p. 122, far above us) and cross the *Muota* short of *Ingenbohl*, passing the large convent of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, founded in 1855.

24½ M. **Brunnen** (1447′), see p. 120. The station is 10 min. from the lake.

Passing through a tunnel under the Gütsch (p. 121), the train reaches the **Lake of Uri* (p. 122) and is carried along its bank through tunnels and rock-cuttings. High up on the opposite bank lie the houses of Seelisberg (p. 120), at the foot of which is the Rütli (p. 122), and farther to the left towers the Uri-Rotstock (p. 124). We pass through the Ölberg or Schiefernegg Tunnel (2169 yds.). — Beyond (28 M.) *Sisikon* (p. 123) we thread tunnels passing under the Sturzegg, the Tellsplatte, the Axenberg (1440 yds.), and the Sulzegg.

32 M. **Flüelen** (1440′), see p. 124. — We now ascend the wide *Reusstal*, with the Bristenstock (p. 139) in the foreground, and the Windgällen (p. 148) to the left.

33½ M. **Altdorf.** — Hotels. In the town, 20 min. from the station: *Goldener Schlüssel*, next to the Tell Theatre, 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9½ fr., well spoken of; *Schwarzer Löwe*, 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 3½, P. from 12 fr.; *Tell*, with beer-garden, 20 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8½ fr.; *Krone*, on the St. Gotthard road, 30 beds from 3 fr., B. 1 fr. 70 c., L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9½ fr.; *Reiser*, 10 beds; *Bahnhof*, 15 beds. — Restaurant. *Waldhaus Nussbäumli* (1916′), ½ hr. E., on the mountain-slope. — Tram to *Flüelen*, see p. 124.

Altdorf or *Altorf* (1519′), with 4130 inhab., the capital of Canton Uri, lies in a fruit-growing valley surrounded by imposing mountains. This pleasant little town is the traditional scene of the exploits of *William Tell*, the liberator of Switzerland from the Austrian yoke (comp. p. xxxviii). A monument to the intrepid archer, designed by Richard Kissling (1895), stands in the Rathaus-Platz, in front of the old tower (dating perhaps from the Alemannic period, 5th cent.; wall-paintings). A little N.E. (straight on) is the *Tell Theatre* (Tell-Spielhaus; 1925), in which Schiller's 'Wilhelm Tell' is performed by Altdorf residents in summer. About 5 min. S. of the Rathaus-Platz, reached by the Gotthard-Str., to the right, is the cantonal *Historical Museum* (adm. 60 c.). The Jauch mansion (1557) was Suworoff's headquarters in 1799 (comp. p. 143; tablet). — A fine view of Altdorf and the Reuss valley is obtained from the *Waldegg* pavilion, near the Capuchin monastery (1650′), 5 min. N. of the Rathaus-Platz. Above lies the *Bannwald*, a 'sacred grove', in which the woodman's axe is proscribed, as it protects Altdorf from falling rocks (see Schiller's 'Tell', Act iii, Scene 3).

On the Klausen road (p. 94), ½ hr. E. of Altdorf, is the picturesquely situated village of **Bürglen** (1810′; Tell, 20 beds; inn at Loreto, see p. 96), the traditional home of Tell, with a stone cross (short of the village) commemorating his legendary death. The chapel was erected in 1582, and adorned with paintings at a later date. Close by is the ivy-clad Meier-Turm, fitted up as the cantonal museum of antiquities. The church, with a charming E. front, was rebuilt in 1682-84. — From Altdorf, passing *Seedorf*, we may skirt the lake to a point this side of Isleten and then ascend the valley to Isental (2½ hrs.; comp. p. 124).

Ascents. The ***Ross-Stock** (8080′; 5 hrs.; with guide, 25 fr.) is ascended without difficulty by experts from Bürglen, viâ the *Mettental Alp*. Descent through the Riemenstalden-Tal to Sisikon, see p. 123. — The **Belmeten** (7950′), from Bürglen viâ the *Haltiberg* and the *Oberfeld Alp* in 5 hrs. (guide, 25 fr., unnecessary for experts), or from Erstfeld viâ *Schwandiberg* and the gap (7385′) in the E. arête in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), is very interesting. — **Hoh-Faulen** (8260′), from Bürglen viâ the Belmeten arête in 5-5½ hrs., with guide (25 fr.), see pp. 96, 139.

From Altdorf over the *Surenen Pass* to (9½ hrs.) *Engelberg*, see p. 156.

The train crosses the canalized *Schächenbach*, near its confluence with the Reuss. Among fruit-trees to the left is the church of *Schattdorf*. To the right, beyond the Reuss, we see the hamlet and the ruined castle of *Attinghausen*, in which Baron Werner

of Attinghausen, one of the characters in Schiller's 'Tell', died in 1321. The background of the valley towards the S. is formed by the beautiful pyramidal Bristenstock (p. 139), to the right rise the bold precipices of the *Gitschen* (8218′) and the *Bocki* (6810′), to the left the *Schwarzgrat* (6629′), Belmeten (p. 137), Hoh Faulen (p. 137), and lastly the two Windgällen (p. 148).

37½ M. **Erstfeld** (1558′; Hof, 20 beds at 2½ 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. 7-8 fr., Bahnhof, both at the station), a large railway-depot. The village (3270 inhab.) lies opposite, on the left bank of the Reuss, at the mouth of the *Erstfelder Tal*, above which peep the jagged Spannörter and the Schlossberg, with its glacier.

Excursions (guides, Josef Planteuer and Josef Huber). A path ascends through the Erstfelder Tal on the bank of the *Fankenbach* in steep zigzags, and then more gradually, past the chalets of (1½ hr.) *Rubisberg* (2837′) and (10 min.) *Stutzberg*, to (1 hr.) *Sulzwald* (3880′). We now pass the *Kühplanggen Alp* (4947′), cross the brook issuing from the Obersee, then, bearing to the E., ascend to the (1¼ hr.) *Fulensee* (6820′). Thence we reach in ½ hr. (1½ hrs. from Erstfeld) the **Krönto Hut** of the S.A.C. (6203′, accommodation for 50; keeper in attendance; generally crowded on Sat. and Sun., close to the *Obersee* (6480′), the headquarters for several ascents, not difficult for adepts. The **Krönte* (10,210′, grand view) is ascended viâ the Wenser Platten, the Glattenthin, and the W. arête in 4 hrs. (guide 36, with descent viâ the Schlossberg Lücke to Engelberg 45 fr.), the *Zwischten* (10,100′) in 4 hrs. (an easy glacier expedition, 30 fr.), the *Great Spannort* (10,505′), 5 hrs.; guide 40, with descent to Engelberg 50 fr.) and *Little Spannort* (10,330′; 5 hrs.; guide 45, to Engelberg 55 fr.) are both tackled from the Spannort Joch (comp. p. 156). From the Krönte Hut W. over the *Schlossberg Lücke* (8632′, 30 fr.) or over the *Spannort Joch* (9510′; 37 fr.) to (6½-7 hrs.) *Engelberg*, see p. 156. From Erstfeld over the *Surenen Pass* to *Engelberg*, see p. 156.

The Reuss valley narrows and the train begins to ascend. Passing *Silènen*, a village in the midst of fruit trees, we reach (40½ M.) *Amsteg-Silenen* (1795′), near which is the keep (restored) of Burg Silenen. Halfway to (20 min.) Amsteg village, on a rocky hill (1896′) between the railway and the road, are the scanty remains of the castle of *Zwing Uri* (comp. p. xxxviii).

Amsteg. Hotels. *Stern & Post*, 15 beds from 3½, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz*, 40 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 8½ fr., plain but good; *Engel*, 20 beds; *Hirschen*, 15 beds. Guides, see p. 146.

Amsteg (1713′), in a sheltered situation on the right bank of the Reuss, lies at the mouth of the *Maderaner-Tal* (p. 146), from which the *Kärstelenbach* descends. The whole scene, including the lofty railway viaduct (p. 139), is magnificent. At the upper end of the village, on the right bank of the Reuss, which is crossed by a bridge carrying the St. Gotthard road, is a *Power Station* of the St. Gotthard railway, built in 1916-23, which supplies most of the electricity, especially in summer (comp. p. 134).

The power-station utilizes the Reuss, which is harnessed near the Pfaffensprung (comp. pp. 139, 140). The water is carried by means of a conduit 4½ M. long, along the E. side of the valley to a straining-tower 925′ above the station, where it joins the water of the Kärstelenbach.

Thence it descends through three steel pipes (5-5½′ in diameter), crossing the railway-line, to six turbines, each with a maximum capacity of 13,600 h. p. — Smaller electricity works, used for industrial purposes, stand opposite, on the left bank of the Reuss. These utilize the falls of the Leutschachbach and Intschialpbach, which are stored in a reservoir on the Arniboden (see below).

Walks from Amsteg. We may follow the old St. Gotthard bridle-path on the right bank of the Reuss to *Ried* (2224′) and *Meitschligen* (2135′), with its chapel, returning by the new road (much motor-traffic) viâ *Intschi* (2155′; Schäfli Inn), 2 hrs. in all. — A footpath ascends through woods on the W. side of the valley to the (3 hrs.) reservoir on the *Arniboden* (4529′; view). — Viâ Intschi (see above) we may ascend the picturesque *Leutschach-Tal* to the (4 hrs.) *Obersee* (7349′), at the foot of the *Männtliser* (9139′).

The **Bristenstock** (10,085′) is ascended in 8 hrs. (toilsome; guide 40 fr.). Diverging to the right from the path to the Maderaner-Tal (p. 146) at the (½ hr.) St. Anton-Kapelle (2359′), we ascend to the (3 hrs.) *Bristenstäfeli* (5000′) and the (1 hr.) *Blacki Alp* (6138′), past the (¾ hr.) *Bristen-Seeli* (7090′), and finally for 3 hrs. by a fatiguing scramble up the N. arête. Grand and picturesque panorama from the summit. — The **Hoh-Faulen** (8260′), ascended from Silenen in 5 hrs., with guide (25. with descent through the Griestal and Brunni-Tal, see below, to Unter-Schächen 30 fr.), through the *Evi-Tal* and viâ the *Strengmatt, Rone,* and *Belmeten Alps,* is not difficult (comp. pp. 96, 137).

From Amsteg to Unterschächen, 7½-8 hrs., with guide (25 fr.). A footpath ascends from the station through woods to (1¼ hr.) the *Kirchberg* (3428′), then over the *Wusserplanggen* and *Riedersegg*, with splendid views, to (2½ hrs.) the *Seewli-See* (6640′), above which towers the Grosse Windgälle. The **Seewligrat** (7413′) is reached in ½ hr. more. We descend over débris and turf to the chalets of the *Vorderes Griestal* (6187′), where the above-mentioned path from the Hoh-Faulen descends on the left, and the (2 hrs.) *Brunni Alp* (4618′), amid imposing scenery (to the S.E. rise almost sheer the Grosser and Kleiner Ruchen). Thence we proceed through the *Brunni-Tal* to (1¼ hr.) *Unterschächen* (p. 96).

Beyond a short tunnel the line crosses the Kärstelenbach by an imposing viaduct (147 yds. long, 178′ high), affording fine glimpses of the Maderaner-Tal with the Grosse Windgälle, to the left, and of the Reusstal to the right, passes beneath the conduit to the power-station described on p. 138, and is then carried through the slope of the Bristenstock, which is much exposed to avalanches, by two tunnels. Crossing the brawling Reuss by a bridge 256′ high, we follow the left bank of the Reusstal (views to the left), traverse the Intschi Tunnel, cross the *Intschialpbach* and the *Zgraggen-Tal* (viaduct of 100 yds.), and thread three more tunnels.

46 M. **Gurtnellen** (2428′; Gotthard, 15 beds at 1½-2½, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. 7-9 fr.; Alpenrösli, 30 beds, P. from 6 fr.) has a modern church, granite-quarries, and a carbide factory.

From Gurtnellen to the Oberalpsee, 7 hrs., with guide (35 fr. from Amsteg to Andermatt), fatiguing but interesting. The lonely Fellі-Tal, stretching to the S. between the Rienzengrat and the Bristenstock chain, is specially interesting to mineralogists and botanists. Starting from the station, we cross the Reuss and follow the St. Gotthard road down to (25 min.) the *Fellibach Bridge* (2289′; 1¼ hr. above Amsteg). Short of the bridge a steep footpath to the right (sign-post) winds up through woods to (1½ hr.) the *Alp Felliberg* (3706′), high above the rushing Fellibach, beyond which we continue to ascend the floor of the valley to (¾ hr.) the *Tresch Hut* of the S.A.C. (4440′; accommodation for 26) and (1½ hr.)

the *Alp Obermatt* (6035′); thence over débris to (2 hrs.) the **Follithcko** (8170′), between the Schneehühnerstock and the Piz Tiarms. We descend to the *Oberalp See* (p. 543) in ¾ hr. more. — The *Crispalt* (p. 543) may be ascended from the Alp Obermatt in 5½ hrs., through the *Wichel Tal* and to the S.E. over the *Sumrad Pass* (9111′), difficult, for experts only, with guide (40 fr.).

Above Gurtnellen we come to a most interesting part of the line. It passes over the *Gornerenbach* and beneath the *Hagrigenbach*, and enters the *Pfaffensprung Spiral Tunnel* (1635 yds.), which ascends 115′. Below to the left is the small reservoir of the Amsteg power-station (p. 138), used only for regulating and filtering purposes; the Reuss is precipitated in a fine waterfall over the dam (105′ high) by the road-bridge. The train passes through two short tunnels and crosses a bridge over the *Meienreuss* (see below), issuing from its deep gorge. The next tunnel penetrates the hill crowned by Wassen church, which continually reappears in new positions, owing to the windings of the line. Then through the *Wattingen Spiral Tunnel* (1199 yds.; ascent of 76′), on the right bank.

51 M. **Wassen** (3050′). The village (Kurhaus, 40 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 9½ fr., Hôtel des Alpes, 30 beds from 4, B. 1¼, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 8½ fr.; Krone, 20 beds at 2-3, B. 1½-1¾, L. or D. 3-4, P. 6-8 fr.). The terrace of the loftily situated church commands a grand view up and down the valley. The Susten path (R. 87) starts from here.

The imposing *Middle Meienreuss Bridge* (260′ high) and the *Leggenstein Spiral Tunnel* (1204 yds.; ascent of 82′) carry us to the *Upper Meienreuss Bridge* (59 yds. long; 150′ high), the third bridge over the deep gorge of the Meienreuss. We then pass through a short tunnel, and obtain a view of Wassen and the windings just traversed. Opposite rises the *Rienzenstock* (9721′; ascent from Goschenen in 4-5 hrs., guide, 27 fr., essential). Crossing two more

bridges, the train passes through the *Naxberg Tunnel* (1669 yds.) and crosses the *Göschener Reuss* (view of the beautiful Damma Firn to the right) by a bridge 105′ high and 65 yds. long.

55½ M. **Göschenen.** *Railway Restaurant*, good. Hotels. **Weisses Rössli*, with garden, 70 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 11 fr.; *Bahnhof*, 40 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 9 fr., open April Oct.; *Löwen Terminus*, 22 beds; *Krone*, 35 beds at 2½ 3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 7-10 fr.; *Alte Post*, 20 beds at 2 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3-3½, P. 8-10 fr.; *Adler*, 15 beds from 2½, P. from 8 fr.

Guides. Peter Gamma, Julius Mattli, and Albert Jütz, all at Göschener Alp.

Göschenen (3639′), picturesquely situated at the junction of the two branches of the Reuss, near the mouth of the St. Gotthard Tunnel (p. 548), is frequented as a summer resort. In the cemetery, to the W. of the village, on the way to the Göschener Alp, is a monument to *Louis Favre*, the engineer of the St. Gotthard Tunnel, who died in the tunnel in 1879 from an apoplectic stroke. — Continuation of the St. Gotthard Railway, see p. 548; for the Schöllenen Railway to Andermatt, see R. 31.

To the Göschenen Tal. A path (red marks) ascends viâ *Abfratt* to (1¼ hr.) *Wicki* (4356′), at the mouth of the Voralp Tal (see below). It returns to the right bank at *St. Niklaus*, passes *Brändlitaffel* (5633′), crosses again to the left bank, and reaches (3¼ hr.) the

Göschener Alp (5620′; **Dammagletscher*, 40 beds from 5, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 10 fr., open June Oct.; plain inn near the church), a head-quarters for mountaineers amid magnificent scenery. About 1 hr. S.W. is the *Winter Glacier*, descending from the Damma Firn, and 1½ hr. N.W. the *Kehle Glacier*; the lonely *Berg See* is 2 hrs. N. Ascents: *Gletscherhorn* (p. 149; guide 55 fr., 7 hrs.; *Feldschyn* (9843′; 35 fr.), 5 hrs., difficult; *Winterstock* (10,066′; 50 fr.), 6½ hrs., an interesting rock-climb. A toilsome but interesting path (5½ 6 hrs.; guide 20 fr.) leads S. from the Göschener Alp over the *Alpligen Glacier* and the **Alpligen-Lücke** (9115′), between the Lochberg and Spitzberg, to *Realp* (p. 149). The **Lochberg* (10,130′; very fine view of the Galenstock, St. Gotthard group, etc.) is ascended in 1 hr. from the pass (guide 30 fr.).

About 2½ hrs. W. of the Göschener Alp, on the slope of the *Moosstock* (8402′), is the *Damma Hut* of the S.A.C. (8038′; accommodation for 24), ¾ hr. from the summit (guide 20 fr.; good rock-climb). A route leads hence viâ the *Winter Lücke* (9449′) to *Realp* (p. 149; 4 hrs.; guide 30, to the Albert Heim Hut 20 fr.). The ascents of the *Dammastock* (11,920′; guide 70, with descent to the Furka, p. 150, or the Trift Hut, p. 163, 75 fr.), *Rhonestock* (11,821′; similar guide's fees), and *Tiefenstock* (11,626′; guide 55, with descent to the Furka 70 fr.) are very toilsome and difficult.

Above the N.E. side of the Kehle Glacier, 2 2½ hrs. from the Göschener Alp (marked path, first on the right, then on the left bank of the Kehlebach) is the *Kehlen Alp Hut* of the S.A.C. (7710′; accommodation for 30). Thence a toilsome route ascends N. viâ the *Sustenfirnsattel* (10,181′; 2½ hrs.) to the **Sustenhorn* (11,523′; 4-4½ hrs.; guide 30 fr.), with a grand view. Descent to the Stein Alp (guide 50 fr.), see p. 164 (viâ the Sustenfirnsattel direct to the Stein Alp, 5½ hrs., guide 40 fr.).

About 3¼-4 hrs. N. of the Göschener Alp (and about the same distance from Göschenen), in the Voralp Tal, which branches off at Wicki (see above), is the *Voralp Hut* of the S.A.C. (7126′; accommodation for 22), below the *Wallenbühl Glacier*. The ascent hence of the **Flockistock** (11,220′; guide 40, with descent to the Meien Tal 50 fr.) is not very difficult for experts. We mount to the right to the upper terrace of *Auf den Mühen*

(7875′), and over the steep S.W. arête to the (4-4½ hrs.) summit. Admirable view. A very steep descent may be made over weather-worn rocks and the *Kartigel-Firn* to (5½ hrs.) Meien-Dörfli (p. 165). — The *Kühplankenstock* (10,575′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), the *Stücklistock* (10,855′; 4½-5 hrs., difficult; guide 40 fr.), and the *Salbitschyn* (9807′; 4 hrs.; very difficult, better from Göschenen direct; guide 30 fr.) may also be ascended from the Voralp Hut. Over the Wallenbühl Glacier and the **Susten-Joch** (8717′) to the Meien-Tal, with descent through the *Kalchtal* (p. 164), steep and difficult (guide 30 fr.); fine view from the pass.

31. From Göschenen to Andermatt and over the St. Gotthard to Airolo.

From Göschenen to *Andermatt*, Schöllenen Railway (electric), 2¼ M. in ½ hr. (3 fr., 1 fr. 80 c.). The trains starts from behind the Federal Station (p. 141); best views to the left. — Road 3½ M., 1¼ hr.'s walk.

St. Gotthard Road from Andermatt to *Airolo*, 16¼ M., motor post from the end of June till the end of Sept., once or twice daily in 2 hrs. (10 fr. 45 c.). — Speed limit for motor-cars 12 km. (7½ M.) per hour (comp. p. 134). The St. Gotthard Pass is usually free from snow from mid-June till Oct. only (comp. p. 548).

The Schöllenen Railway, constructed in 1913-17, crosses the Reuss by a stone viaduct, passes under the St. Gotthard road, and returns to follow the left bank (maximum gradient 18:100; rack-and-pinion section) through galleries and several tunnels. Frequent views of the winding road and of the wild Schöllenen gorge. From the exit of the short Brückwald Tunnel we obtain a superb view of the Reuss falls and the Teufelsbrücke, with the Russian cross in the background (comp. below). After crossing the stream again, we see the rocky entrance to a fort on the right and the Urner Loch (p. 143) on the left. The line skirts the rocks by an iron bridge and then follows the road through the Urseren-Tal to Andermatt (p. 143).

The *St. Gotthard Road, constructed in 1820-30, crosses the Reuss above the station by the *Vordere* or *Häderli Brücke* (3720′). On the left is the mouth of the railway tunnel. The road enters the sombre defile of the ***Schöllenen**, flanked by perpendicular granite rocks, and ascends in curves (short-cuts) above the right bank of the brawling Reuss. Above the *Lange Brücke*, which we leave on the right, is the straining-tower for the subsidiary electric works of the St. Gotthard Railway (main works at Amsteg, see p. 138). The road crosses to the left bank by the *Sprengi-Brücke* (4048′) and passes through a gallery protecting it from avalanches.

The (2¼ M.) ***Teufelsbrücke** ('Devil's Bridge'; 4600′), a granite arch of 59′ span, carries the road back to the right bank. The Reuss here falls into an abyss 100′ below. The name is derived from the old bridle-path bridge, the remains of which are visible below. A granite cross, 36′ high, with a Russian inscription, commemorates the conflicts here on Sept. 24-27th, 1799, between the

Russians under Suworoff, returning from N. Italy, and the French, who attempted to bar their way but were forced to retreat.

Beyond the **Urner Loch** (4642′), a rock-cutting 73 yds. long, begins the Urseren-Tal (4718′-5249′), watered by the Reuss and surrounded by lofty mountains partially covered with snow. Corn grows but scantily, and winter lasts nearly eight months. The entrenchments at the Urner Loch, Andermatt, Hospenthal, etc., and the military roads (closed to tourists) from below the Teufelsbrücke up the Bätzberg and from the Oberalp up the Musch are part of the great St. Gotthard fortifications, which stretch for nearly 40 M. We next pass an artillery training camp.

$3^1/_2$ M. **Andermatt.** — The Railway Station (4721′), common to the Schöllenen, Furka (p. 148), and Oberalp Railways (p. 543), is N. of the village.

Hotels. *Bellevue Palace, close to the station, 150 beds, *Danioth's Grand-Hôtel, at the W. end of the village, $^1/_4$ hr. from the station, with the annexe *Pension Oberalp*, 125 beds, at both R. from 6 fr., B. $2^1/_4$, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 fr. — *Monopol, 60 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.; *Central Hotel Fedier, 45 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$, P. from 12 fr.; *St. Gotthard, 40 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Krone*, 45 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., good; *Drei Könige & Post*, 20 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. or D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 11 fr.; *Touriste*, next to the Bellevue, 30 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. or D. 4, P. from 11 fr., plain; *Sonne*, 40 beds from 3, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, S. $3^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr., well spoken of; *Löwen*, 20 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, S. 3, P. from 9 fr., with café-restaurant.

Confectioner. *Baumann*, at the junction of the Oberalp road.

Post Office near the bridge. — Guides. Josef Bonetti, Karl Beer, Josef Regli, Felix and Robert Renner, Dominikus and Karl Anton Russi, and Emil Meyer.

Winter Sports. Two *Skating Rinks; Toboggan Run* ($1^3/_4$ M.) on the Oberalp road (p. 543); *Bob Run* (1 M.); *Ski-ing*.

Andermatt (4737′), with 1000 inhab., the principal village in the Urseren valley, is frequented both as a health resort in summer and as a centre for sports in winter. The parish church dates from the early 18th century. By the artillery camp is the little church of *St. Columban*, mentioned as early as 766, though the present structure is late-Gothic. The *Mariahilf Chapel* (6 min. S.E. of the bridge) affords a good survey: to the right the barren Bätzberg, in the background the Furka with the Muttenhorn; to the left the Badus.

To the *Hotel Oberalpsee* (p. 543) 2 hrs. — The *Gurschenstock* (9423′; $3^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 20 fr.) and *Gamsstock* (see below; 4 hrs.; 20 fr.) are fine points and not difficult; more laborious is the *Kastelhorn* (9766′; 5 hrs.; guide 25 fr.; comp. below). — The ***Badus** or *Six Madun* (9615′), to the E., ascended viâ the *Rossboden Alp* in 5 hrs., is toilsome (guide 25 fr.; better from the Hotel Oberalpsee, p. 542, in $3^1/_2$ hrs.). — From Andermatt over the *Unteralp Pass* (8300′) to the Val Canaria and *Airolo* (p. 548; 8 hrs.; toilsome; guide 25 fr.).

The road continues S.W. along the Urseren-Tal, skirting the Furka Railway (p. 148).

$1^3/_4$ M. (from Andermatt) **Hospenthal.** — Hotels. *Meyerhof*, 70 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Goldener Löwe*, 40 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, S. 4, P. from 10 fr., open May-Oct.;

Sternen, 15 beds from 3 fr., B. 1 fr. 70 c., L. or D. 3-4, P. 8½-9½ fr.; *Schäfli*, 12 beds, P. 8½-9 fr.; *St. Gotthard*, 12 beds at 2½ 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3-3½, P. 10 fr. - GUIDE, Julius Schmidt.

Hospenthal (4823′), a station on the Furka Railway (p. 149), with a church built in 1705-11 and an old tower, a relic of the castle of the former knights of Hospenthal, is situated above the confluence of the Furka-Reuss and Gotthard-Reuss. It is frequented as a summer resort and for winter sports, and has a pine-wood in the immediate vicinity.

Winterhorn or *Piz Orsino* (8747′), 3½ hrs. (guide 15, with descent to the St. Gotthard 20 fr.). — **Gamsstock** (9728′), 4 hrs. (20 fr.): viâ (1¾ hr.) *Gigenstafel* to the (1¾ hr.) *St. Anna Glacier*, and then either across it, or by the arête to the (½ hr.) summit. - **Kastelhorn** (9766′), viâ the *Guspis Valley* in 4½-5 hrs. (25 fr.), not difficult for adepts. - **Pizzo Centrale** (9850′), 5-5½ hrs. (25 fr.), viâ the Guspis valley, fatiguing (preferable from the St. Gotthard Pass, see below).

The road winds up the bleak valley of the Gotthard-Reuss (short-cut to the left by the second house beyond the Reuss bridge), affording retrospects of the jagged Spitzberge (p. 149) and, to the W., of the Galenstock. On the long *Gamsboden* (5380′) the abrupt *Guspis-Tal* opens to the left, with the Guspis Glacier and the Pizzo Centrale (see below) at its head. At a bend in the road is (4¾ M.) *Mätteli* (5876′; restaurant), at the foot of the Piz Orsino (see above). Near the *Brüggloch* (6260′) the road enters Canton Ticino and beyond the barracks of *Rodont* (6466′) crosses the *Lucendro Bridge* (6620′) over the Reuss, near its outflow from the *Lake of Lucendro* (6814′). [The lake, which is worth a visit, is reached by a footpath below the bridge ascending on the left bank of the brook; we cross the (½ hr.) footbridge at the lower end of the lake, then follow the footpath which rejoins the St. Gotthard road just below the pass.]

On the **St. Gotthard Pass** or *Passo San Gottardo* (6929′) the road passes between several small lakes. Just beyond the pass is the (8¼ M.) **Hotel Monte Prosa* (6873′; 100 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 5, S. 4½, P. from 12 fr., a good starting-point for excursions. The *St. Gotthard Hospice*, close by, with a meteorological station, was founded in the 14th cent., but has frequently been rebuilt.

The St. Gotthard is a mountain-group, 160 sq. M. in area, with numerous peaks, glaciers, and about thirty small lakes. The pass is bounded on the E. by the precipitous *Monte Prosa* (8993′) and on the W. by the rocks of the *Fibbia* (8995′) and the *Pizzo la Valletta* (8957′). The chief peaks of the St. Gotthard are: E., the *Pizzo Centrale* (9850′); W., the *Pizzo Rotondo* (10,486′). The St. Gotthard is famous for the rare minerals (rock-crystal, adularia, garnet, tourmaline, etc.) found here.

ASCENTS (the hotel servants are good enough as guides for short expeditions). **Soresceia** or *Scara Ordlo* (7350′; 1 hr.; guide unnecessary: we follow the road to the Sella bridge (see below) and ascend a narrow path to the left. View of the Ticino Alps.

***Pizzo Centrale** (9850′; 3½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.), somewhat fatiguing. Beyond the Gotthard Hospice we cross the brook to the left and ascend the S. slope of the Monte Prosa over débris to the *Val Sella*, through

which the route leads, high above the *Sella Lake* (7320′), and ascend snow-fields to the base of the peak, which consists of crumbling hornblende. View of striking magnificence, embracing almost all the highest mountains in Switzerland (panorama by A. Heim). — **Monte Prosa** (8993′; 2½ hrs.), not difficult. By the (1¼ hr.) hut above the Sella Lake (see above) we diverge to the left over poor pastures and patches of snow to the (¾ hr.) saddle (8520′) between the Prosa and Blauberg. Then to the left, up the arête, and lastly over sharp rocks to (½ hr.) the top of the E. peak (8944′). The W. peak, 49′ higher, is separated from it by a cleft 20′ deep.

The **Fibbia** (8995′; 2½ hrs.), a gigantic rock which commands the St. Gotthard road on the W. and descends precipitously to the Val Tremola, may be ascended through the desolate *Valletta di San Gottardo* (rather fatiguing). Excellent survey of the St. Gotthard group, the valley of the Ticino, and the Ticino Alps. — **Winterhorn** (8747′; p. 144), viâ the *Rodont Alp* in 4 hrs., repaying and not difficult. — ***Piz di Lucendro** (9734′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), free from difficulty. From the Lucendro Lake (p. 144) we ascend by the *Lucendro Alp* and the depression between the Ywerberhorn and the Pizzo la Valletta to the *Lucendro Glacier* and to the rocky summit. View of the utmost grandeur. — The *Pizzo Rotondo* is ascended from Realp (p. 149) or Airolo (p. 548).

Passes from the St. Gotthard. To Realp, 5 hrs., guide advisable (12 fr.). We ascend from the St. Gotthard road, 10 min. below the Lucendro bridge (p. 144), to the left viâ stony slopes and past the *Orsirora Lake* (8058′) to the **Orsirora Pass** (3 hrs.; 8465′). Descent to the *Cucciola Alp* (7441′) and then (steep) to the *Wyttenwasser Valley* and (2 hrs.) Realp (p. 149).

To the Furka (10-11 hrs., guide 30 fr.), fatiguing, but interesting in parts only. From the Lucendro Lake we ascend steeply viâ the Lucendro Alp to the (2 hrs.) *Ywerber Pass* (9165′), N. of the Ywerberhorn. Thence down to (¾ hr.) *Oberstaffel* (7185′), on the Wyttenwasser Alp, up to the W. to the (1 hr.) *Rotondo Hut* (8471′; p. 149), and by the *Wyttenwasser Glacier* to (1¼ hr.) the **Lecki Pass** (9606′), between the *Leckihorn* (10,049′; S.) and the *Stellihodenhorn* (9905′; N.). We descend the *Mutten Glacier* to the *Mutten Alp* (6950′), whence we ascend again to the *Thierberg Alp* (8005′) and, skirting the *Thierberg*, to the left, cross Alpine pastures to the (4½-5 hrs.) Furka Hotel (p. 150).

About 10 min. S.E., below the hotel, the road crosses the discharge of the Sella Lake (see above) and enters the dismal Val Tremŏla; it then descends in numerous windings, avoided by the old bridle-path on the right bank of the Tremola (preferable, owing to motor traffic). Rich flora. At the (11½ M.) *Cantoniera Val Tremola* (5564′) the *Valle Leventina* (p. 478) begins. *View down to Quinto. The road is fortified at (12¾ M.) *Motto Bartolo* (5079′) and elsewhere. To the right opens the Val Bedretto (p. 442), watered by the Ticino.

16¼ M. *Airolo* (3750′), see p. 548.

Travellers going from the St. Gotthard to *Bedretto* save an hour by leaving the road below the Cantoniera Val Tremola, at the angle of the second bend. The path descends to the right, and at Fontana (p. 442) joins the road leading from Airolo to All'Acqua.

32. From Amsteg to the Maderaner-Tal.

The headquarters for excursions in this valley is the **Hotel Alpenclub*, 3½ hrs. from Amsteg (open June-Sept., 80 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 10 fr.) The hotel is under the same management as the Weisses Kreuz at Amsteg, which forwards luggage hither. Carriage from Amsteg village to Bristen 10, from the station 12 fr. — GUIDES. J. J. Tresch (head-guide); Josef Tresch 'der Rote'; Josef Tresch (Melchior); Anton, Alois, and Gustav Tresch; Franz Walker; and Franz Zgraggen.

The **Maderaner-Tal*, running E. from Amsteg (p. 138) and watered by the Kärstelenbach, is one of the most beautiful valleys in the Alps. From Amsteg village (1712′; p. 138) we follow the narrow 'Bristen Road', which passes under the railway-viaduct, to the left, just beyond the bridge over the Kärstelenbach, and ascends in steep windings (fine views), past the *Chapel of St. Anton* (2370′) and through pastures and orchards to (2½ M.) the hamlet of *Bristen* (2615′; Pension Fedier, 30 beds, P. 7-8 fr.), with a new church. Beyond the village the path crosses an iron bridge over the foaming Kärstelenbach and ascends its right bank. After 7 min. the path to the Etzli-Tal diverges over a bridge to the right.

THROUGH THE ETZLI-TAL TO SEDRUN, fatiguing, 6½-7 hrs. (7½-8 hrs. from Amsteg; guide 35 fr.). The path ascends the wild and lonely valley, past the (¼ hr.) beautiful falls of the *Etzli-Bach*, to the huts of *Herren-Limmi*, *Krützstein-Rüti*, *Porthüslen*, and (1¾ hr.) *Etzliboden* (4313′), in a broader part of the valley. It then mounts steeply to the chalets of *Rossboden* and (1½ hr.) *Culma* (6167′; comp. the map, p. 472), and turns to the left to the (1½ hr.) **Krüzli Pass** (7710′), between the Weitenalp-stock and the Krüzlistock, whence we descend the desolate *Strimtal* to (2 hrs.) *Sedrun* (p. 541). The *Krüzliberg* (8920′), with an attractive view, may be ascended from the Krüzli Pass in 1 hr. The *Weitenalpstock* (9872′) is climbed in 4½ hrs. from Rossboden viâ the Weitenalp (fatiguing; 8½ hrs. from Amsteg, guide 40 fr.).

To the S., 1¼ hr. above Culma (5 hrs. from Amsteg), on the *Müllersmatt Alp*, lies the **Etzli Hut** of the S.A.C. (6729′; accommodation for 24), whence the *Sonnig-Wichel* (9548′; guide 40 fr.) and the *Piz Giuf* or *Schattig-Wichel* (10,165′; magnificent view) may be ascended by adepts in 4-4¼ hrs. each (guide 35, with descent to Sedrun 55 fr.). — About 1 hr. above the hut is (the *Spielloui Alp* (7817′), with a small lake, whence we may proceed (guide 25 fr.) viâ the *Pörtli-Lücke* (8246′) to the (1¾ hr.) *Tresch Hut* (p. 139).

The Maderaner-Tal path keeps straight on and after 25 min. recrosses by the 'Tal-Brücke' (2685′) to the left bank, returning to the right bank almost immediately by the 'Acherli-Brücke'. Beyond the (50 min.) *Legni Inn* we cross the stream again by the 'Nossen-Brücke', and soon reach (40 min.) the chalets of *Stössi* (3904′), then cross the Kärstelenbach once more by the 'Schachen-Brücke', at a (5 min.) *Saw Mill*, and finally, beyond the houses of *Balmenwald* (4045′) reach (25 min.) the —

Hotel Alpenclub (4442′; see above), magnificently situated on the *Balmenegg*. Pleasant wood-walks. To the N.E., to the left of the Hüfi Glacier path, is the (10 min.) small *Butzli-See*. Continuing up the slope, with a view of the Brunnibach and Lämmerbach falls on the S. side of the valley, we cross several brooks and ascend

steep grassy slopes in zigzags to (1 hr.) a rocky knoll (5387′) overlooking the *Hüfi Glacier*, from which the Kärstelenbach issues, commanded by the Scheerhorn and Düssistock.

The **Seelegg** (6726′), on the S. slope of the valley, is easily ascended, by turning to the left at Stössi, in 2 hrs. (guide desirable). The view includes the Etzli and Reuss valleys, the Bristenstock, and the mountain-chain to the N. of the Maderaner-Tal. — The ***Oberalpstock** (*Piz Tgietschen*, 10,926′; 7½-8 hrs.) presents no serious difficulty with a good guide. We either proceed to the (4½ hrs.) Urner Bühl (see below) and thence ascend the *Brunni Glacier*, finally by rocks, to the (3½-4 hrs.) summit (guide 40, with descent viâ the Brunni Pass, see below, to Disentis 60 fr.); or (harder) ascend from the (5½ hrs.) Krüzli Pass (p. 146) across the *Strim Glacier* in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 50 fr.). — The **Düssistock** (*Piz Git*, 10,703′; 6-7 hrs., with guide) is difficult and requires experience. We may either ascend from the Hüfi Hut (see below) by the N.N.W. arête in 4 hrs. (guide 50 fr.), or proceed up the Brunni-Tal (see below) to the (2 hrs.) *Hinterbalm Huts* (6001′; accommodation for 5), whence we ascend to the (2 hrs.) *Resti-Tschingel Glacier*, and cross it, finally clambering over difficult rocky ledges to the *Kleiner Düssi* (10,280′) and thence over the S.W. arête to the summit (2 hrs.; 45 fr.). The **Grosser Ruchen** (10,290′), viâ the Alpgnofer Älpli (see below), the *Älpli Glacier*, and the *Ruchenfirn* in 6 hrs. (guide 35 fr.), is not difficult, but very fatiguing; descent to the (¾ hr.) Ruchkehlen Pass and Unterschächen (guide 50 fr.), see below.

To Unterschächen (p. 96), 8-9 hrs., laborious (guide 40 fr.). Viâ the *Schwärzipfad* to the (2½ hrs.) *Alpgnofer Älpli* (7673′) and thence across the steep *Älpli Glacier* to the (2 hrs.) **Ruchkehlen Pass** (8789′), between the *Sattelhörner* and the Grosser Ruchen. We descend steeply through the ice-clad *Ruchkehle* to the (2 hrs.) Schächen *Brunni Alp* (4622′) and (1¼ hr.) Unterschächen. — The *Scheerhorn-Griggeli-Pass* (9180′) is rather longer and toilsome also (guide 45 fr.). The pass, between the Kleines Scheerhorn and the Kleiner Ruchen, is reached from the Alpgnofer Älpli in 5 hrs., by skirting the precipices of the *Kalkschyen* to the *Bocktschingelfirn* and leaving the *Hutstöckli* (8855′) on the right. Steep descent viâ the *Ruchenbändli* and the *Upper Lammerbach Alp* (6500′) to (4 hrs.) Unterschächen.

To Disentis (p. 540), 8 hrs., interesting but fatiguing (guide 40 fr.). We traverse the *Brunni-Tal* past the (2 hrs.) *Hinterbalm Huts* (see above) and the *Waltersfirren Alp* (6330′) to the (1 hr.) Maderaner *Brunni Alp* (6810′; plain accommodation); thence to the (1¼ hr.) *Urner Bühl* (7872′), on the E. margin of the *Brunni Glacier*, which we cross to reach the (1 hr.) **Brunni Pass** (8976′), between the *Piz Cavardiras* (9735′) on the left and the *Piz d'Acletta* (9570′) on the right (each of which may be ascended from the pass in 1 hr.; guide 5 fr. extra). We descend through the *Val Acletta*, past the small *Lac Serein*, to *Acletta* and (2½ hrs.) Disentis. — A hut of the S.A.C. (accommodation for 34) is projected on the *Cavardiras-Lücke* (8875′), between the Pix Cavardiras and Gwasmet.

From the Hotel Alpenclub, ascending the E. side of the Hüfi Glacier viâ the *Hüfi Alp* (6558′), we reach the (4 hrs.) **Hüfi Hut** of the S.A.C. (7670′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 55), superbly situated on the N. arête of the Düssistock and a centre for numerous excellent ascents and passes.

Piz Cambriales (10,540′; guide 35 fr.), 3½-4 hrs., and **Claridenstock** (10,728′; guide 40 fr.), 4-5 hrs., not very difficult for practised climbers. — **Kammlistock** (10,623′; guide 35 fr.), 4½ hrs. by the Kammli-Lücke (p. 148), laborious. — The **Grosses Scheerhorn** (10,814′), by the *Hüftfirn* in 4-5 hrs. (guide 40 fr.), is not very difficult in a favourable state of the snow. — The **Tödi** (11,886′; p. 94) may be ascended viâ the Planura Pass (p. 148) and *Sandgrat* in 7-8 hrs. (guide 85 fr.).

From the Hüfi Hut to Linthal, 7-8 hrs., a fine glacier expeditio without difficulty (guide 50 fr.). Over the *Hüfi* and *Clariden Glaciers* the (3-3½ hrs.) **Clariden Pass** (9740′), between the *Hinterer Spitzalpel Stock* (9853′) and the *Claridenhorn* (10,184′; view of the Tödi, the Rhei wald peaks, etc.). We then descend, passing the *Bocktschingel*, a ro with a hole through it, and the *Gemsfayrenstock* (p. 92), to the (1½ hr *Clariden Hut* (p. 92). — Or from the Hüfi Glacier we may cross r.) th *Planura Pass* (9645′) to the *Sandfirn*, and then either descend to the Upp Sandalp (p. 91) or by the *Sandalp Pass* (p. 94) and the Ruseiner Tal *Disentis* (p. 540; guide 60 fr.).

From the Hüfi Hut to the Klausen (p. 95), 5-5½ hrs., a glaci expedition, difficult in parts (guide 45 fr.): in 2½ hrs. we reach the summ of the pass between the Scheerhorn and the Kammlistock (p. 117). Ste descent to the lower *Gries Glacier* and viâ the chalets of the *Kammli Al* (6725′) to the (2½ hrs.) Klausen.

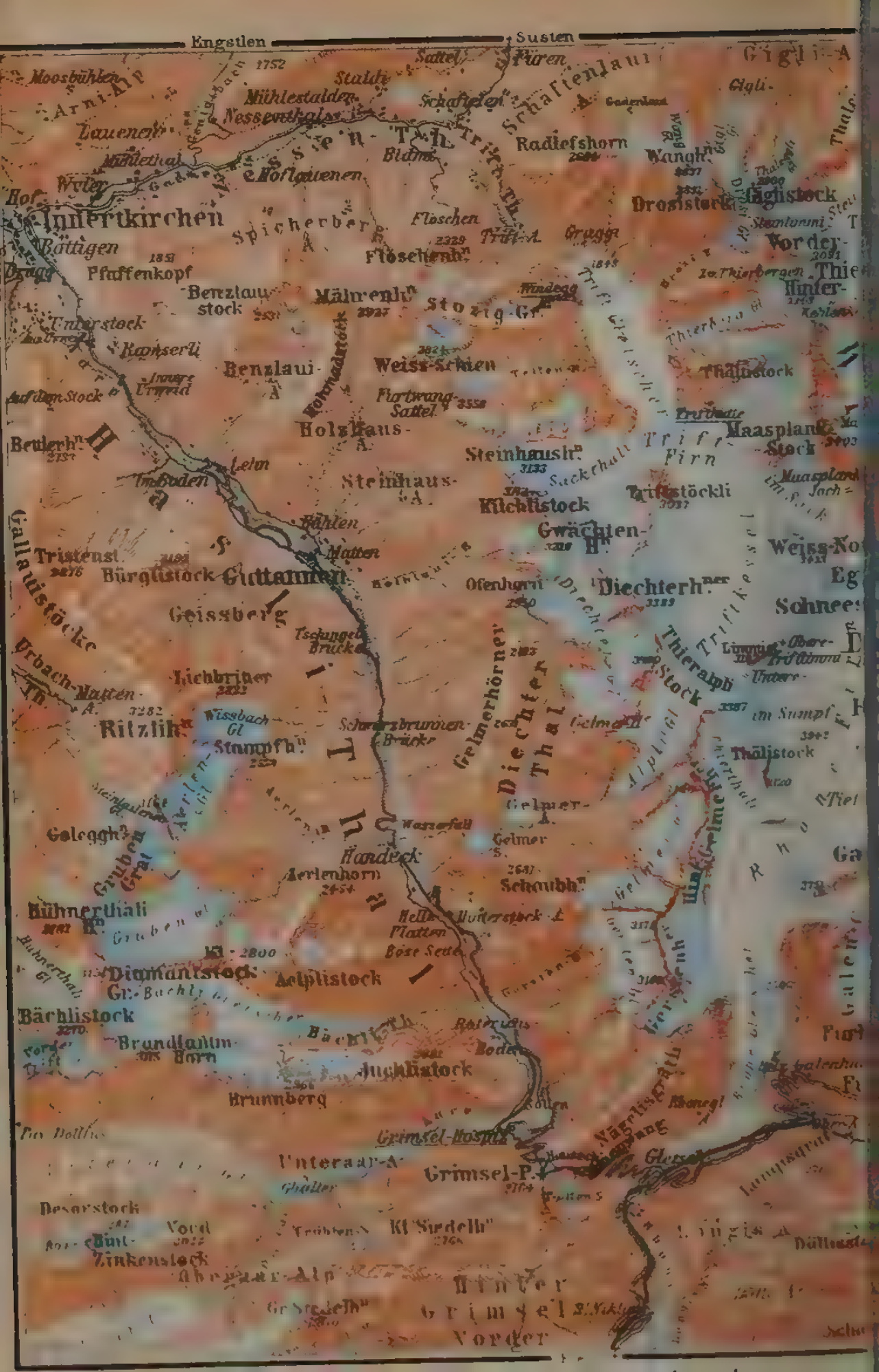
As a Return Route to Amsteg the path by the ***Stäfel** (6-7 hrs.; guide desirable), the terraced pastures on the N. sid of the valley, is highly recommended. We may either ascend fro the Hotel Alpenklub by a steep path through woods ('Eselsweg direct to the (1¾ hr.) Stäfel Alp; or we may first proceed (1 hr to the rock overlooking the Hüfi Glacier (see above), and then ascen to the left viâ the *Trift* to the (1 hr.) *Alp Gnof* (6215′), the (¾ hr. *Stäfel Alp* (6285′), and the (20 min.) *Alp Bernetsmatt* (6555′ Magnificent view of the Hüfi Glacier, Clariden Pass, Düssistock Tschingel Glacier, Oberalpstock, Weitenalpstock, Crispalt, Bristen stock, Galenstock, Fleckistock, the Windgälle, and Ruchen. W descend to the charmingly situated *Golzer-See* (4625′) and th (1 hr.) *Golzern Alp* (4583′), then cross two brooks and pass th chalets of *Glausen*, and lastly descend in zigzags through underwoo to (1½ hr.) *Bristen* (p. 146) and (¾hr.) *Amsteg* (p. 138).

Above the Stäfel Alp lies the *Windgällen Club-Hut* (6686′; keeper i attendance; accommodation for 33, 1½ fr.; adm. ½ fr.), on the Örtliboden 4½-5 hrs. from Amsteg. This is the starting-point for the ascent of th **Grosse Windgälle** (10,800′; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 45 fr.; splendid panorama) over the *Stäfel Glacier*, for the moderately expert only, and of the less diffi cult **Kleine Windgälle** (9803′; 3½-4 hrs., 40 fr.), viâ the *Oberkäsern Alp*

33. From Andermatt to the Rhone Glacier The Furka Railway and Road.

Furka Railway (steam-driven; several rack-and-pinion sections) fro Andermatt to *Gletsch* (in summer only), 13½ M. in 1 hr. 6 min. (12 fr. 80 8 fr. 95, 6 fr. 40 c.). The railway forms a section of the line (60¼ M long), from Brig viâ Gletsch and Andermatt to Disentis (comp. R. 8 and R. 104), begun in 1910 and completed in 1926, after an interruptio of several years. The line and its junction-railways connect the Lake of Geneva and the Lake of Constance by means of the longitudinal val leys of the Rhone and the Rhine, and link up the Simplon, St. Gotthard, and Albula railways. From Andermatt to Gletsch the scenery is better appreciated from a motor post. Walkers quit the railway at Furka statio (no luggage dispatched hence; over the pass to Gletsch, 2½-3 hrs.).

The *Furka Road (19¾ M.; motor post in 2½ hrs., 10 fr.) was constructed in 1864-66, chiefly for military reasons, and commands magnificent views of the Rhone Glacier and the Bernese and Valais Alps.


Engstlen
Susten
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Mühlestalden
Nessenthalp.
Lauenen
Mühlethal
Wyler
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Innertkirchen
Bättigen
Pfaffenkopf
Benzlau-stock
Spicherberg
Mälrenth.
Stoz-Gr.
Kohlmattstock
Benzlaui-A.
Weiss-Schien
Holzhaus-A.
Steinhaus-A.
Steinhausth.
Kichlistock
Gwächten-H.
Trift
Firn
Trifstöckli
Thäligstock
Haasplan-Stock
Diechterh.
Ofenhorn
Diechter Thal
Gelmerhörner
Thierahb Stock
Thälistock
Gelmer-A.
Gelmer S.
Handeck
Aerlenhorn
Schaubh.
Hühnerthali
Diamantstock
Aelplistock
Bärhlistock
Brandlauinn Horn
Juchlistock
Brunnberg
Grimsel-Hosp.
Unteraar-A.
Grimsel-P.
Oberaar-See
Oberaar-Alp
Finsteraar-Horn
Vorder Grimsel
Hinter Grimsel
Gallauistöcke
Urbach-Matten
Tristenst.
Bürglistock
Guttannen
Geissberg
Ritzlih.
Stampfh.
Galeggh.
Grubengl.
Radiefshorn
Wanghi
Drosistock
Jäglistock
Vorder-
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Thierberg
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Susten
Griesenhörnli
Susten-P.
Susten-Sp.
Hint. Sustenh.
Sustenhorn (Gletscherhorn)
Stucklistock
Fleckistock
Winterberg
Kühplankenstock
Schwarzenstock
Mittagstock
Wassen
Schynstock
Meiggelenstock
Salbitschyn
Hornfeli
Kehlenalph.
Schyn
St. Balmstock
Göschenen
Abfrutt
Wicki
St. Niklaus
Wüest
Hint. Röthe
Göschener A.
Moosstock
Göschenen-Th.
Bördli-A
die Spitze
Gütsch
Lochstock
Bäzberg
Spitzberge
Plattenstock
Andermatt
Winterst.
Gletschh.
Mütterlish.
Rainbord-A.
Riechtern
Hospenthal
Zumdorf
Steinberger
Joseph
Realp
Winterh. (P. Orsino)
Furkaegg
Kastelhorn
Gurschen-Th.
Maderen
Thierberg
Finsterst.
Mutten Alp
P. dell'Uomo
Blauberg
Mte Prosa
St. Gotthard
Sorescia
Twerberh.
P. Lucendro
Lucendro
Airolo
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Andermatt, see p. 143. — The Furka Railway turns S.W. into the upper Urseren-Tal and beyond (1½ M.) *Hospenthal* (4823′; p. 143) crosses to the left bank of the *Furka-Reuss*. On both sides rise steep grassy slopes, overlooked on the N. by the jagged pinnacles of the *Spitzberge*, with the Mütterlishorn (10,049′). At *Zumdorf* we cross the Reuss, returning to the left bank shortly before —

5½ M. **Realp** (5060′; Post, 30 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3, P. from 9 fr.; Hôtel des Alpes, 36 beds at 2½-4, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; guides: Johann and Johann Paul Renner), a hamlet with a new church.

Over the *Alpligen-Lücke* to (6 hrs.) the *Göschener Alp*, see p. 141; viâ the *Winter-Lücke* to the (6 hrs.) *Damma Hut*, see p. 141; over the *Orsirora Pass* to the (5 hrs.) *St. Gotthard*, see p. 145. — The difficult ***Pizzo Rotondo** (10,489′) is the highest peak of the St. Gotthard group (8 hrs.; guide indispensable, 35 fr.). We ascend S. by an unmistakable path to the chalets of (2½-3 hrs.) *Oberstaffel* (7284′), on the *Wyttenwasser Alp*, then S.W. to the (1 hr.) *Rotondo Hut* of the S.A.C. (8432′; accommodation for 36). Thence up the *Wyttenwasser Glacier* to the *Wyttenwasser Pass* (9367′), round the Pizzo Rotondo to the *Rotondo Pass* (9190′), and by a steep climb from the S. to the (4 hrs.) summit. Comp. p. 549 and the map, p. 441. — From Oberstaffel we may proceed S. to the *Cavanna Pass* (8566′) and descend to (2 hrs.) *Villa* in the Val Bedretto (p. 442), 6 hrs. from Realp.

The railway keeps to the bottom of the valley, crosses two viaducts, and threads three tunnels to (7¾ M.) *Tiefenbach* (6066′), in the *Garschen-Tal*, much exposed to avalanches, and then crosses to the left bank of the Reuss, with a continuous gradient of 11:100 (rack-and-pinion). — From (10 M.) *Furka* (7100′), the highest point on the line, a path ascends in ¾ hr. to the top of the pass (p. 150), under which the railway passes by the **Furka Tunnel**, 1¼ M. long. — 11 M. *Muttbach-Belvedere* (6958′), ¼ hr. from the Furka road (¾ hr. from the hotel; comp. p. 150). — We descend along the S. slope of the uppermost Rhone valley, with a view of the glacier on the right. — 13½ M. *Gletsch* (5784′), see p. 447.

Beyond (5½ M.) *Realp* (5076′; see above) the Furka Road begins to ascend in long windings. A short-cut to the right beyond the churchyard avoids these and then follows the telegraph-wires, crossing the road several times. Looking back, we obtain a fine view of the Urseren-Tal with the Oberalp road (p. 543) in the background; on the left is the Wyttenwasser-Tal (p. 145). On the *Ebneten Alp* is the (9 M.) *Hotel Galenstock* (6595′; 21 beds at 2-3, B. 2, L. or D. 4½ fr.), and farther on, above Tiefenbach station (see above), the (10¼ M.) *Hotel Tiefengletscher* (6864′; 30 beds at 3-3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5 fr.).

From the *Albert Heim Hut* of the S.A.C. (8356′; accommodation for 18), 1½ hr. N. of the Hotel Tiefengletscher (guide 12 fr.), a fine survey is obtained of the *Tiefen Glacier* (enormous crevasses), between the Winterstock, Gletschhorn, and Galenstock. — The *Gletschhorn* (10,850′) may be ascended over the S.W. face or the S. arête in 6 hrs. (difficult; guide 45, with descent to Göschener Alp, p. 141, 55 fr.). Viâ the Tiefen-Sattel and the Triftlimmi to the *Trift Hut*, see p. 164.

The road crosses the *Tiefentobel* and ascends, running high up on the N. slope. View of the Siedeln Glacier and the pinnacles of the *Bielenstock* (9670′).

13½ M. **Furka.** — Hotels. *Furka*, 70 beds from 4, B. 2, L. or D. 5-6, P. from 15 fr., *Furkablick*, c. 650 yds. short of the Furka, under the same management (similar tariff), both closed in winter.

The *Furka* (7990′) is a saddle, seldom quite free from snow, between the *Furkahorn* (9935′) on the N. and the *Blauberg* (9059′) on the S., descending abruptly on both sides. *View N.E. of the Urseren-Tal as far as the Oberalp, and W. of the Bernese Alps with the Finsteraarhorn and the Valais Alps with the Weisshorn. View of the Rhone Glacier from the *Schönblick*, 10 min. W., or the *Signal*, 10 min. N.W. The Furka Pass is fortified, and several barracks stand on the road.

The *Kleines Furkahorn* (9246′), 1¼ hr. N., is an easy and interesting ascent (partly by footpath, guide unnecessary). Thence we cross steep slopes of débris and snow (guide advisable, 15 fr.) to the (1 hr.) **Furkahorn** (9935′), the S. peak of the jagged Galengrat. Admirable panorama. — The **Längisgrat** (8215′), ¾ hr. S.W., is another excellent view-point. Beyond the Gratschlucht Glacier the route leads trough a short tunnel (closed at present). — The **Blauberg** (9059; 1½ hr. S.; guide 15 fr., unnecessary) and the **Muttenhorn** (10,180′; 3 hrs. S.; guide 20, with descent to Realp 25 fr.) are both attractive and not difficult. — **Galenstock** (11,805′; 5 hrs.; guide 30, with descent viâ Nägelisgrätli to the Grimsel 40 fr.), not difficult for adepts if the snow is favourable. From the Furka we ascend to the (¾ hr.) Rhone Glacier, skirt its left margin, climb a steep slope of snow and ice to the right (beware of falling stones) to the *Galen-Sattel* (9898′), between the Galenstock and Galengrat, and over the S. arête (beware of snow-cornices) to the summit. View exceedingly grand. A shorter but more difficult ascent is from the Furka across the *Siedeln Glacier* and the S.E. arête. — *Tiefenstock* (11,521′), *Rhonestock* (11,825′), *Dammastock* (11,920′), and *Schneestock* (11,837′), from the Furka in 6 hrs. each (guide 30-35 fr.), laborious; the last three preferable from the Trift Hut, comp. p. 163.

To the Grimsel viâ the Rhone Glacier, 3½ hrs. (guide advisable, 25 fr.; nailed boots requisite). We diverge to the right from the road, 10 min. below the Hotel Furka, to the (½ hr.) glacier, which is crossed above the ice-fall to the small glacier-lake. We then ascend to the small *Grätli-See* (1½ hr.; 8753′), on the ***Nägelisgrätli*** affording a view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, and descend S.W. along the rocky slope of the Nagelisgrätli to the Totensee, where we reach the Grimsel road (p. 234).

To the left, above the Gratschlucht Glacier, is the Muttenhorn (see above). Beyond the fortifications near the *Galen-Hütten* (7900′) the road descends in sharp curves, affording admirable *Views of the ice-fall of the Rhone Glacier.

15 M. *Hotel Belvedere* (7545′; 60 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5½, D. 6½, P. from 14 fr.). Opposite, in the glacier is an artificial glacier grotto (adm. 1 fr.). The *Känzli*, 10 min. higher up, commands a survey of the upper part of the glacier.

Lower down the road crosses the *Muttbach* and the railway (station, see p. 149), then descends gradually along the left valley-slope, finally in curves again, and crosses the *Rhone*.

19¾ M. *Hôtel du Glacier du Rhône*, at *Gletsch* (5784′; p. 447).

34. From Stansstad to Engelberg.

Electric Railway, 14 M. in 1½ hr. (7 fr. 50, 4 fr. 70 c., down 6 fr. 10, 3 fr. 75 c., return-tickets 10 fr. 85, 6 fr. 75 c.).

The Road to (9¾ M.) *Grafenort* skirts the railway, then ascends in several steep windings to (15¼ M.) *Engelberg*.

From *Stansstad* (1437′), a station of the steamers from Lucerne and from Vitznau to Alpnach, to (2 M.) *Stans* (1492′), see p. 133. — The railway ascends the valley of the *Engelberger Aa*, between the Stanser Horn, on the right, and the Buochser Horn, on the left. — 4 M. *Büren*. — 4½ M. *Dallenwil* (1605′); the village (1788′; Schlüssel Inn), on a mound of débris by the *Steinibach*, lies ¾ M. to the S. Ascent of the Stanser Horn, see p. 134. Railway and road cross the Aa.

Beyond the bridge and the level crossing, 8 min. from the station, a bridle-path diverges to the left from the road and ascends on the right bank of the Aa, generally through woods, steep in some places, to (2 hrs.) **Nieder-Rickenbach** (3812′; *Kurhaus Engel, 75 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.), a health resort with a pilgrimage church, on the S. slope of the *Buochser Horn* (5940′; 1½ hr., repaying; comp. p. 119). To the *Musenalp* (5870′; chalet, with rfmts.), 1½ hr.; *Brisen* or *Steinalp-Brisen* (7900′), 3½ hrs., viâ the *Kreuz-Hütte* (5082′) on the *Steinalp*, very interesting (guide 20 fr., unnecessary for adepts, with descent to Isental, p. 124, 3 hrs., 25 fr.); *Schwalmis* (7380′; 3½ hrs.; guide 15 fr., unnecessary, with descent to Isental, 3 hrs., 22 fr.), viâ the *Bürfallen* (5200′), the *Bühl Alp*, the *Hinter-Jochli* (6916′), and the *Bolgen Alp* (6473′). Descent to Emmetten, see p. 119.

6½ M. **Wolfenschiessen.** — Hotels. **Kurhaus Eintracht*, near the station, 200 beds at 3-4, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½-4½, P. 8-9 fr., closed in winter; *Alpina-Einhorn*, 60 beds at 2-3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3-4, P. 7-8½ fr.

Wolfenschiessen (1686′), with 1320 inhab., is a favourite summer resort. By the church (1775-77)is the hermitage of the magistrate Konrad Scheuber (d. 1559), a grandson of Nikolaus von der Flüe (p. 158). To the S. is the (20 min.) Wolfsschlucht, with waterfalls. Higher up, to the S.E., are the falls of the Bannalpbach.

From Wolfenschiessen a road ascends S.E. to (1 hr.) **Ober-Rickenbach** (2955′; inn), in the valley of the *Seklisbach* or *Bannalpbach*, which forms imposing falls higher up. To the *Steinalp-Brisen* (see above), viâ the *Haldigrat*, 2½ hrs., with guide. The *Kaiserstuhl* (7885′) is ascended viâ the *Bannalp* in 4½ hrs. (guide 18 fr., with descent to Isental, p. 124, 25 fr.). *Ruchstock* (9225′), viâ the Bannalp in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), fatiguing but interesting. Viâ the Schonegg Pass to *Isental*, see p. 124.

7¼ M. *Dörfli* (1726′). On the right the *Fallenbach* descends in three leaps; on the left are the serrated *Wallenstöcke*. — Beyond (9¼ M.) *Grafenort* (1885′), with a pretty chapel of 1689 and an old mansion of the Abbots of Engelberg, the line ascends gradually through beautiful woods to the power-station at *Obermatt* (2224′); on the right are the Lucerne electricity works. Next comes a section nearly 1 M. long, worked on the rack-and-pinion system and attaining a gradient of 25:100. — 12 M. *Grünenwald* (2900′; Pension & Restaurant Grünenwald, 15 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.), in the middle of the woods. In the deep

ravine on the right the brook issuing from the Trübsee (p. 163) unites with the Aa, on whose left bank, opposite the waterfalls, is a shady footpath ascending to Engelberg. Beyond Grünenwald we turn to the left and suddenly obtain a view of the green *Engelberger Tal*, bounded by lofty mountains. The Titlis (p. 155) with its ice-mantle stands forth majestically, and to the left is the Grassen Glacier with the rocky pinnacles of the Spannörter (p. 156); in the foreground, to the left, is the striking Hahnen or Engelberg (p. 155).

14 M. Engelberg. — Hotels (most of them open in winter also, when pension-prices are raised by 2 fr.; visitors' tax 40 c. daily). **Grand-Hôtel & Kurhaus*, 330 beds with 40 bathrooms, R. from 6, B. 2, L. 5½, D. 6½, P. from 15 fr., with hydropathic; **Terrace Palace*, in an elevated situation (3501'; funicular 25 c.), 180 beds, same prices; **Park Hotel Sonnenberg* (3321'), 10 min. W. of the station, in an open situation, with grounds, 180 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 13 fr.; **Regina Hotel Titlis*, with garden and covered promenade, 180 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 13 fr.; **Bellevue-Terminus*, at the station, 150 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; **Belvedere-Edelweiss*, in an open situation, with garden, 80 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Hess*, close to the station, 150 beds from 1½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 11 fr., good; *Villa Schöntal*, 7 min. W. of the station, 70 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 10½ fr., good; *Schweizerhof*, 80 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Alpina & Touriste*, near the station, 40 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9½ fr., good; *Central*, 70 beds from 3½, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr., good; *Hôtel des Alpes*, 6 min. W. of the station, 30 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9½ fr., *Marguerite*, 60 beds, P. from 9 fr., both closed in winter; *Pension Trautheim*, 30 beds, P. from 8½ fr.; *Sonnwendhof*, 25 beds, P. from 8½ fr.; *Waldegg*, above the Park Hotel Sonnenberg, 15 beds, P. from 8½ fr., closed in winter. — In the village: **Engel*, 100 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4½, P. from 10½ fr., closed in winter; **Victoria*, 60 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 9½ fr., with beer-restaurant; **National*, 130 beds at 3-5, B. 1¾, L. 1½-5, S. 4, P. 10-12 fr., **Müller & Hohenegg*, 80 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 10½ fr., *Engelberg*, 60 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8½ fr., good, these three closed in winter; *Alpenclub*, plain but well spoken of; also numerous private apartments. — In the environs: *Trübsee* (p. 153), 60 beds from 1½, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 12 (in winter 13) fr., plain but good.

Restaurant. *Bierlialp*, near the post office. Confectioners. *Splendide*, behind the Kurhaus; *Motter*, *Nirwana*, both in the village: *Fortuna*, near the station.

Post Office adjoining the Hotel Titlis. — Omnibus several times daily, past the Tatschbach Fall, to Herrenrüti (2. there and back 3 fr.).

Guides. Anselm Amrhein, Johann Amstutz, Josef and Fritz Feierabend, Karl Felder, Jakob, Karl, Arnold, Josef, and Anselm Hess, Eduard, Josef, Alois, and Eugen Kuster, Adolf Mathys, Alfred Odermatt, Karl Waser, and Josef Waser-Kaiser. — Inquiry Office close to the station.

English Church (*St. Michael & All Angels*), near the Regina Hotel Titlis. Services mid-June to mid-September.

Golf Course (9 holes), on the Gerschni Alp (p. 155).

Winter Sports. Several *Skating* and *Curling Rinks*; *Toboggan Runs*: Kurverein Run, ½ M.; Gerschni Alp Run, 2¼ M.; *Bob Runs*: Gerschni Alp Run, 2½ M. (sports gear can be forwarded by the cable-railway, p. 153); *Ski-ing* is especially good on the Gerschni and Trübsee Alps (p. 153).

Engelberg 3287', a village of 2300 inhab., beautifully situated and sheltered from the N., is a favourite summer resort and has

Luzern
Schlieren
Kerns
Burgfluh
Ramersberg
SARNEN
Stalden
Wilen
Sarner See
Sachseln
Ob Wilen
Ettisried
Ewil
Grosstheil
Giswil
Kleintheil
Rudenz
Melchtal
Stuckli Kreuz
Wandelen
Bahnen
Kaiserstuhl
Bürglen
Lungern
Schinberg
Seefeld
Brünigshaupt
Abgschütz
Giebel
Bohenstollen
Kingstuhl
Fautenberg
Glockhaus
Rothhorn
Brünigen
Hohfluh
Golderen
Gummenhubel
Meiringen
Aargeschlucht
Innertkirchen
Innertkirchen
Geograph. Anst. von

developed since 1905 into one of the most popular winter sports centres in Central Switzerland (mean temperature in July 58°, in Jan. 26° Fahr.). At the upper end of the village is the *Benedictine Abbey*, founded in 1120. The whole valley was subject to the abbot's rule till 1798. The handsome church (festival on Aug. 15th), designed by K. Mośbrugger, and the adjoining quadrangular building were constructed after a fire in 1730-35, while the buildings to the E. of these are of more recent date. The valuable library (MSS., antiquities) is shown to male visitors only (apply to the porter). The school connected with the abbey has about 200 pupils.

Opposite the abbey, to the S., on the left bank of the Aawasser, are shady grounds with numerous benches (Bänklialp Restaurant). The shady 'Professoren-Weg' leads along the Aawasser to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the *Eienwäldli*, a popular restaurant (also pension), with recreation grounds and seats among the trees, on the Herrenrüti road.

Gerschni Alp-Trübsee Railway. From the station we walk S.W. in 10 min. to the lower station (3280′) of the Gerschni Alp cable railway (up 1 fr., down 50 c.; 560 yds. long; gradient 42-68 : 100), which ascends in 7 min., finally passing through a tunnel 87 yds. long, to the **Gerschni Alp** (4154′). At the top is a good restaurant, the Waldhaus Gerschni, and a golf-course. The bob-run mentioned on p. 152 serves as a footpath (1 hr.) in summer. From the Gerschni Alp the Trübsee aerial railway ($1^1/_4$ M. long; up 4, down 2, there and back 5 fr.), the only one of its kind in Switzerland, constructed by A. Bleichert in 1927, ascends the steep *Pfaffenwand* to the (9 min.) **Trübsee Hotel** (5870′; see p. 152). Walkers hither from the Gerschni Alp take $1^1/_2$-2 hrs. View of the Titlis and the Engelberg valley; finer from the *Burghubel*, 10 min. N.W., and from the *Bitzistock* (6225′), $1^1/_2$ hr. N.W. A return-route to Engelberg ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) is viâ the *Upper* and *Lower Trübsee Alp* (spring).

Excursions. ***Schwand**, $1^1/_4$ hr. The path ascends past the Terrace Palace Hotel through the *Grüss*, where, near the Pension Waldegg, it is joined by a path from the Hotel Sonnenberg (charming retrospects). Beyond the (40 min.) *Gschneit Alp* (3825′) we proceed through woods and round the ridge to the hamlet of *Unter-Schwand* and over pastures up to *Ober-Schwand* (3970′; inn). View of the Melchtal chain and the Titlis. Continuing N., finally by a rather fatiguing route, we reach the *Wand Alp* ($1^3/_4$ hr.; 4885′). Near the *Wallen Alp* (5496′), 50 min. farther N., a view of the mountains of Central Switzerland is disclosed. — The ***Bergli** (4400′), commanding the valley and the Titlis, is reached in 1-$1^1/_4$ hr., either by a path (with steps) diverging to the right from the road 100 yds. short of the Terrace Palace Hotel, viâ *Fellenrüti*, or by a longer but easier path diverging to the right in the Grüss (see above) from the route to Schwand, through the wood called 'In den Zügen'. — A similar view is obtained from the ***Flühmatt** (4385′; restaurant), ascended

by a path leading to the left (N.) short of the church and turning to the left again after 10 min. (to the right to Bord, see below), mostly through woods (1 hr.).

The Schwand, Bergli, and Flühmatt may be combined in a round of 2½-3 hrs. From the (1 hr.) *Flühmatt* we go on past the house to (5 min.) two houses, where we turn to the left and follow the meadow-path along the hill. After a time this descends to the (20 min.) *Bergli* (just short of the house, on the left, is a direct path back to Engelberg in ½ hr., see p. 153). Keeping to the right (W.) we pass through a gate after 120 paces; after another 60 paces the path divides: to the left through the *Vorhag Wood* down to *Unter-Schwand*, just short of which another path to the left (sign-post) descends through the 'Züge' (p. 153); to the right down to (20 min.) *Ober-Schwand* and return thence to (1 hr.) Engelberg.

The ***Bord** or *Port* (4525′; Alpenrose, open in summer, 6 beds), ¾-1 hr., reached by a path to the right from the Flühmatt route (see above), commands a view of the Engelberg valley and the mountain range from the Spannörter to the Hutstock. — From the Bord we may proceed viâ the (½ hr.) *Obhag Alp* to the (1½ hr.) *Planggen Alp* (6529′; rich flora); thence to the (30 min.) Ruckhubel Hut, see p. 155. — **Horbistal,** ¾ hr.: diverging to the right from the Flühmatt path (see above) above the school, we skirt the slope of the Obhag Alp (views) and ascend the *Horbistal*, finally crossing the *Bärenbach* and keeping to the left, to *Hinter-Horbis*, where the path ends at the foot of perpendicular cliffs (*Ende der Welt;* restaurant in summer). We may return by the valley-path viâ *Vorder-Horbis* (close by, the 'Seven Springs') to the (25 min.) Neue Heimat Inn (see below).

To the Tätschbach Fall and Herrenrüti, 1 and 1½ hr., a favourite excursion (omnibus, see p. 152). We either follow the road past the Eienwäldli (p. 153), or we take the 'Klosterweg', to the left of the church, which passes (12 min.) the *Neue Heimat Inn*, at the mouth of the Horbistal (see above), and the (5 min.) *Schweizerhaus Inn*. In 40 min. more the road reaches the ***Tätschbach Fall** (3575′; inn), which descends from the Hahnen, on the left. It then goes on through woods and across the *Fürrenbach* to the (½ hr.) Alp of **Herrenrüti** (3864′), which belongs to the abbey. We may walk hence by the Surenen Pass route (p. 156) to the (½ hr.) **Nieder-Surenen Alp** (4133′; Alpenrösli Inn), which affords a fine view of the Schlossberg, the serrated Spannörter, the Grassen and Firnalpeli glaciers, and the huge precipices of the Titlis. The Stierenbach Fall (p. 156) is 1½ hr. farther on.

To the ***Fürren Alp,** 3 hrs. We diverge to the left from the Herrenrüti road just before a (40 min.) gate and ascend the left bank of the *Kühlauibach* through woods (steep) to the (1 hr.) *Tugenstal Alp* (4710′), cross the Tätschbach, and reach (1¼ hr.) the chalets on the *Fürren Alp* (4710′; plain rfmts.). From the *Hundsschüpfi*, 5 min. S., a grand view is obtained of the amphitheatre of mountains from the Schlossberg to the Titlis and of the Engelberg valley. A pleasant return-route descends E. past the *Ebnet Alp* (5557′; a little to the right) to the (1 hr.) Surenen route (p. 156). We descend this, turning to the right (back) 50 paces short of the bridge, to the Stierenbach Fall (p. 156), whence we return viâ (½ hr.) the *Staffeli Alp* and (20 min.) the *Nieder-Surenen Alp* to (1½ hr.) Herrenrüti (see above).

***Arnitobel** and **Arni Alp,** 1½ hr. We follow the valley-road W., viâ *Espen* and past the great reservoir supplying the electricity works (p. 151), to (20 min. the bridge over the Aa at *Oertigen*, beyond which we ascend to the right. After 5 min. we turn to the left (to

the right to the Schwendli Alp, see below), cross the *Eggli-Tobel* and the *Trübsee-Bach*, and enter the *Arnitobel*, a wooded ravine with waterfalls. Thence a good path ascends to the left to (1 hr.) the *Arni Alp* (4210′; inn, 14 beds, plain). The view is better from a point a few min. N. of the inn, and from the *Stalden* (4355′), a farm 20 min. N., seen beyond the Arnibach (bad path thither in wet weather).

From the Aa bridge at Oertigen (see p. 154) an interesting path descends through the *Aa Gorge* past cascades, crossing to the right bank after ¾ hr. and ascending through the wood to (20 min.) Grünenwald (p. 151).

A view of the Titlis and Aa valley is enjoyed from the ***Schwendli Alp** (3365′; plain rfmts.), reached in 1 hr. by the path diverging to the right from the Arnitobel route (see above), crossing the lowest bridge over the Arnibach.

Ascents. The ***Titlis** (10,627′) is the favourite ascent; it is fatiguing but not difficult and is highly remunerative (4½ hrs. from the Trübsee Hotel, p. 153; guide from Engelberg 25, with descent to the Joch Pass 35, to Engstlen Alp 40 fr.; 5 fr. extra for the guide's board and lodging at the hotel). From the hotel the path ascends over the *Laubersgrat* to the (2 hrs.) *Stand* (8033′); it then mounts a steep incline in zigzags, over rock and detritus, to the (¾ hr.) *Rotegg* (9030′), where the glacier is reached by steps in the rock. We ascend the glacier to the S., at first gradually, then more rapidly (step-cutting sometimes necessary), and, if the snow is in good condition, reach the W. arête and the (1½-2 hrs.) summit (trigonometrical signal) without difficulty. The view, highly imposing, embraces the entire Alpine chain from Savoy to Tyrol, N. Switzerland, and S. Germany; to the S.W. are the giants of the Bernese Oberland. Descent to the Joch Pass (Engstlen Alp), see p. 162; after 50 min. we may diverge N. and reach the (1¼ hr.) Trübsee Hotel again viâ the Sulzli gorge.

Rigidalstock (8518′; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), the last part not easy; extensive panorama. — **Hahnen** or **Engelberg** (8565′; 4-4½ hrs., guide 25 fr.), a fatiguing scramble for fairly experienced climbers. The route leads from the Schweizerhaus (p. 154) viâ the *Zieblen Alp* (5370′) and up the S. and S.E. sides of the summit. — ***Salistock** (6224′; marked path; fine survey of the whole of the Engelberg district). We follow the Arni Alp route to the Eggli-Tobel (see above), cross the Arnibach, and ascend to (2 hrs.) the *Zingel Alp* (5118′); then a steep climb to (1 hr.) the *Upper Lutersee Alp* and the small *Lutersee* (5610′), whence we cross grassy slopes to the summit. — **Widderfeld** (7727′; guide 20 fr.), viâ the Arni Alp (see above) and *Ober-Arni* (5302′) in 5 hrs.; preferable viâ the Zingel Alp and Lutersee (Salistock route), and then viâ the *Bockli Alp* (6720′) in 6 hrs. — ***Hutstock** or *Wildgeiss* (8793′; guide, 25 fr., unnecessary for experts): from the (1½ hr.) Arni Alp (see above) red way-marks lead W. to the (3 hrs.) *Juchli* (7120′; p. 156), where we turn S.W.; bending sharply to the N.E. after ½ hr., we reach the (1½ hr.) summit over débris and easy rock-steps. Splendid view of the Alps and the lakes. — The **Hanghorn** (8793′), equally attractive, is reached from the Arni Alp in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 30 fr.) by traversing the *Schafband*, a rocky ledge on the face of the Hutstock. — ***Rotsandnollen** (8905′), viâ the Schafband in 6-7 hrs. (guide 35 fr.), laborious but repaying (see p. 162). — ***Engelberger Rotstock** (9250′; guide 25 fr., unnecessary for experts; comp. p. 124), not difficult. We ascend to the (4 hrs.) *Ruckhubel Hut* of the S.A.C. (7520′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 35; no spring, snow water ¼ hr. N.E.), and thence viâ the (1½ hr.) *Engelberger Joch* (9065′) to the left to the (1 hr.) summit. — ***Uri-Rotstock** (9620′; p. 124; guide 40, with descent to Isental 55 fr.), very interesting though laborious. From the (4 hrs.) Ruckhubel Hut (see above) to the (1½ hr.) *Engelberger Joch;* thence S.E. across the *Schloss Glacier* to the (½ hr.) *Schlosstor*, to the

S. of the *Schloss-Stock* (9055′); then a rather steep descent to the *Blümlisalpfirn*; again an ascent to the arête (8957′) separating it from the Kleintal, and to the left (N.W.) to the (2½ hrs.) top. The return-route viâ the snow-fields is very tiring; descent to Isental, see p. 124.

***Great Spannort** (10,505′), highly interesting but toilsome (guide 35, including the Little Spannort, see below, 60 fr.). Near the Staffeli Alp (2¼ hrs.; see below) we cross the Stierenbach, then E. over steep grassy slopes and the (¾ hr.) *Spitzgrasse* to the (1½ hr.) *Spannort Hut* of the S.A.C. (6427′; accommodation for 21), on the Geissrücken, below the steep S.W. slope of the Schlossberg (see below). Thence to the (2 hrs.) Schlossberg-Lücke (see below) and round the Great Spannort on the E. to the (1 hr.) Spannort-Joch (see below); then over snow and the easy rocks of the S.W. arête to the (1 hr.) top. The descent may be made viâ the *Glattenfirn* to the Krönte Hut (p. 138; guide to Erstfeld 60 fr.). — The **Little Spannort** (10,330′) is climbed from the Spannort-Joch viâ the N. face in 1-1½ hr. (guide 15 fr.; not too difficult for climbers with steady heads. On the S.E. arête, at a height of 3030 metres, a ring is fastened in the rock to enable the rope to be doubled. **Wichelplankstock** (9765′), 7-8 hrs. (55 fr.), from Herrenrüti (p. 151) over the *Firnalpeli Glacier* and *Stössenfirn*, difficult but repaying. — **Schlossberg** (10,286′), in 10 hrs. (50 fr.) viâ the Blacken Alp (see below, and the S. face, a difficult rock-climb. Admirable view.

Reissend Nollen (9880′), from the Trübsee Hotel over the Joch Pass (p. 163) in 4½-5 hrs., toilsome but interesting (guide 35 fr.; comp. p. 162). — **Wendenstock** (9987′), difficult, from the Trübsee Hotel viâ the Joch Pass and *Joch Glacier* in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 50 fr.).

Passes from Engelberg. To Altdorf or Erstfeld (9 hrs.), bridle-path, rather fatiguing (guide, 40 fr., unnecessary in clear weather). To the (1¾ hr.) *Nieder-Surenen Alp* (4133′), see p. 154. Farther on we ascend viâ the (½ hr.) *Stäffeli Alp* (4652′), with a view of the Titlis and the Spannörter, to the (50 min.) *Stierenbach Fall* (5425′). We then cross and recross the brook, pass the (¼ hr.) *Blacken Alp* (5833′), with its chapel, and reach the (1½ hr.) **Surenen Pass** (7560′), S.E. of the *Blackenstock* (9587′). View of the Schächen Tal mountains, to the E., with the Windgälle in the foreground and the Glärnisch behind. We then descend over snow to the (1½ hr.) *Waldnacht Alp* (4754′); ¼ hr. farther on, at a bridge 4570′), we either descend a steep path straight on to *Attinghausen* and (1¾ hr.) *Altdorf* (p. 137), or cross the bridge to the right and traverse the *Bockitobel*, with the picturesque falls of the *Waldnachtbach*, to (2 hrs.) Erstfeld (p. 138).

To Erstfeld over the **Schlossberg-Lücke** (8632′; comp. p. 138) and the *Glattenfirn*, 12 hrs. (guide 50 fr.), a fine route, but laborious. To Wassen (p. 140) over the **Spannort-Joch** (9610′), between the Great and the Little Spannort (comp. above), 15 hrs. (guide 50 fr.), toilsome. To Gadmen (p. 161) over the **Wenden-Joch** or **Grassen-Joch** (8540′ and 8917′), on either side of the *Turberg* (8696′), between the Titlis and Grassen, 9-10 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (guide 45 fr.).

To Melchtal (p. 158 over the *Juchli* (p. 155′, 5-6 hrs., guide 25 fr.; or over the *Storegg* (5708′), 4½-5 hrs., 25 fr. — To the Melchtal viâ the Sustli Hut, see p. 165. Over the Joch Pass to Meiringen, see R. 36.

35. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Meiringen and Interlaken.

Swiss Federal Railway (narrow-gauge, with rack-and-pinion sections) from Lucerne viâ Alpnachstad (comp. R. 29, to (28 M.) *Meiringen* in 2¼-2¾ hrs. (9 fr. 30, 6 fr. 55, 4 fr. 5 c.); to (46 M.) *Interlaken* in 3¼-4 hrs. (13 fr. 65, 9 fr. 55, 6 fr. 15 c.).

Brunig Road, 43½ M. (maximum speed for motors between Giswil and the Brünig Pass 10 km. or 6¼ M., between the pass and Brienz 18 km. or 11¼ M.). — 2¾ M. *Horw* (1470′; see below). Then along the lake to *Alpnachstad* (10 M.; 1440′; see below). — 14½ M. *Sarnen* (1562′; see below). — Beyond *Giswil* station (20½ M.; 1601′) we ascend in a great bend to the Lake of Lungern. — 25½ M. *Lungern* (2477′; p. 159). — 29 M. *Brünig Pass* (3317′; p. 160). About ½ M. farther on a road diverges to the left for *Brünigen* and *Meiringen* (34¼ M.; 1952′; p. 224), while the main road goes straight on in windings, viâ *Brienzwiler* (29¾ M.; 2326′) and its railway station, down to the Lake of Brienz. — 33 M. *Brienz* (1873′; p. 226). Thence along the N. bank of the lake to (43½ M.) *Interlaken* (1867′; p. 195).

Lucerne, see p. 108. — The Brünig railway (view to the right) runs in a curve into the broad valley of the *Allmend*, and, leaving Kriens (p. 114) on the right, passes (2½ M.) *Horw* (1460′; Hotels Pilatus, Rössli, in the village, to the left; Waldhaus Oberrüti, ½ hr. higher up, see p. 110), beyond which it approaches the S.W. arm of the Lake of Lucerne. — 5½ M. *Hergiswil*, at the foot of Pilatus (p. 131). The railway pierces the *Lopperberg* (tunnel, ¾ M.) and skirts the *Lake of Alpnach*.

8 M. **Alpnachstad** (p. 131) is served by the lake-steamers also (comp. R. 29). Pilatus railway, see p. 131.

Thence through the swampy valley of the *Sarner Aa* and across the *Kleine Schlieren* to (9½ M.) **Alpnach-Dorf** (1530′; Krone; Sonne, 15 beds from 2, B. 1½, L. or D. 2¾ fr.; Pension Küchler, 22 beds, P. 7½-10 fr.), with its slender church-tower. The train crosses the broad stony bed of the *Grosse Schlieren* and the canalized Aa, and passes *Kägiswil* (r.), with its large parquetry-factory, to (11½ M.) *Kerns-Kägiswil* (1620′).

12¾ M. **Sarnen.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Seiler*, 35 beds at 3-4, B. 1¾, L. 4-4½, S. 3½, P. 8-9 fr., good; *Obwaldnerhof*, 20 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8 fr., well spoken of; *Sarnerhof*, 22 beds; *Metzgern*, 35 beds at 2½, B. 1½, L. or D. 3-4, P. 7-8 fr.; *Kurhaus Friedenfels*, a vegetarian sanatorium, below the Schwendi-Kaltbad (p. 158), ¾ hr. from Sarnen station, above the W. bank of the lake, 50 beds, P. 7½-8 fr., closed in winter; *Pension Waldheim*, at *Wilen*, on the W. bank of the lake, 25 min. from Sarnen.

Sarnen (1562′), a village of 4940 inhab., with thriving home industries (straw hats, silk-weaving) and handsome public buildings, is the capital of *Obwalden*, the W. part of Canton Unterwalden. The *Rathaus* (1729-32) contains portraits of all the magistrates ('Landammänner') of Obwalden from 1381, one of Nikolaus von der Flüe (p. 159), a relief-model of Central Switzerland, and the 'Weisses Buch' of 1470, with the oldest preserved copy of the history of the Forest Cantons' bid for liberty. In the buildings of the *Cantonal Bank* are the cantonal library and a museum. The large *Church*, with two towers, on a hill, dates from 1739-42. To the W., on the *Landenberg* (1650′; fine view), is the arsenal, built on the ruins of Burg Sarnen, which was burned down when Obwalden was struggling for liberty.

From Sarnen a road leads S.W. viâ *Stalden* (2615′; Kaplanei, 20 beds) and across the pastures of the Schwendiberg, to (3½ hrs.) the *Schwendi-Kaltbad* (4740′; 57 beds, P. 8-9 fr., good), with a chalybeate spring. — From Sarnen viâ Stalden and the Seewenegg to *Flühli*, see pp. 167, 166.

From Sarnen to Melchtal, 7½ M., motor post twice or thrice daily in summer in 1 hr. (4 fr. 25 c.; in winter, diligence in 2¼ hrs., 2 fr. 45 c.). — We follow the road (motor post to Stans, see p. 134) E. to —

1½ M. **Kerns** (1867′; Sonne, 35 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 2½, P. from 7 fr.; Rössli, 20 beds at 2-3, B. 1½, L. 3-4, S. 2½-3, P. 7-8 fr.), a village of 2640 inhab. with a handsome church, frequented as a health resort. To the E. is (¼ hr.) the **Kurhaus Burgfluh* (2231′; 120 beds, P. 10-12 fr.), a sanatorium ('nature treatment') with a large wooded park. — The Melchtal road turns S. and ascends the hillside. Below, to the right, is the deep gorge of the *Melch-Aa*. In 40 min. a new road diverges to the right, crossing the gorge by a bold bridge, 318′ above the stream, and leading to Flühli-Ranft (p. 159; recommended to walkers; thence along the W. slope through woods to Melchtal, 1½ hr.).

3¾ M. *St. Niklausen* (2752′), with a 12-13th cent. chapel and the 'Heidenturm', at the entrance of the Melchtal.

7½ M. **Melchtal** (2933′; *Alpenhof-Bellevue, 70 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 8 fr.; Kurhaus Melchtal, 90 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 7½ fr.; Edelweiss, 20 beds at 2-3, P. 6½-7½ fr., plain; guide, Otto Durrer), a pleasantly situated summer resort with a Benedictine nunnery and a fine church. Excursions may be made hence up the *Widderfeld* (7727′), 4½ hrs., with guide (10, with descent to Engelberg 16 fr., comp. p. 155); up the **Hutstock* (8793′), viâ the *Ober-Wend Alp* (6365′; night-quarters), 5 hrs., with guide (comp. p. 155), more attractive and equally free from difficulty; over the *Storegg Pass* (5708′) to *Grafenort* (p. 151), 4½-5 hrs. (guide 18 fr.); and over the *Juchli Pass* (7120′) to Engelberg 6 hrs. (guide 21 fr.), more laborious. The *Nünalphorn* (7831′) may be climbed in ¾ hr. from the Juchli Pass (a steep ascent over grass and rocky slopes; guide 10 fr.).

From Melchtal a steep and stony cart-road leads viâ the *Balmmatt*, at the foot of the precipitous *Ramisfluh* (6122′), past (1 hr.) the *Waldhaus Inn* on the *Stöckalp*, and then ascends in windings along the Keselnbach (to the right, the precipices of the *Brünigshaupt*, 7595′) to (2¼ hrs.) —

Melchsee-Frutt (6295′; *Kurhaus Reinhard, 100 beds, *Kurhaus Frutt, 100 beds, at both R. from 4, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 9 fr., closed in winter), a health resort on the *Melchsee* (6175′), in a verdant Alpine valley, with an unimpeded view of the whole of the Titlis range. Alpine life may be studied here to advantage, and rich flora and interesting 'Karrenfelder' (p. xxxiv) are found in the district. Excursions: to the *Blausee*, ½ hr. W.; *Tannen Alp* (see below), 1 hr. E.; *Boni* (7125′; past two cairns, partly by a red-marked path), 1 hr. N.E.; *Hohmatt* (8185′), 2-2½ hrs. N.E.; **Erzegg* (p. 162), 1¼ hr. S.E.; *Balmeregghorn* (7414′), 1½ hr. S.E.; *Glockhaus* (8325′), 2½ hrs. S., toilsome; *Rothorn* (8267′), 2½ hrs. S., an interesting scramble; *Abgschütz* (6890′), 1½-2 hrs. W.; **Hohenstollen* (8119′), either viâ the Weit-Ries (see below), in 2 hrs., or more easily viâ Abgschütz, in 2-2½ hrs. (comp. pp. 160, 162; guide 8 fr.); *Rotsandnollen* (8905′), 2½-3 hrs. N.E., viâ the Tannen Alp (comp. pp. 155, 162). — To the E. of Frutt an easy path crosses the *Tannen Alp* (6500′) in 2 hrs. to the *Engstlen Alp* (p. 161); to the W. a pass leads viâ the *Weit-Ries* (7700′), to the S. of the Hohenstollen, in 5 hrs. (guide, advisable for those subject to giddiness, 18 fr.) to *Meiringen* (p. 224).

The train crosses the *Melch-Aa*, which has been conducted into the *Sarner See* (1552′), a lake 3¾ M. long, well stocked with fish.

14½ M. **Sachseln.** Hotels. *Kreuz*, 75 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Rössli*, 25 beds at 2½-3, B. 1½, L. 3½-4, S. 3, P. 7½-8 fr., well spoken of; *Engel*, 35 beds at 2-3 fr., B. 1 fr. 40 c., L. or D. 2½-4, P. 6½-7½ fr.; *Pension Felsenheim*, 30 beds, on the road to Flühli.

Sachseln (1558′; 1890 inhab.), prettily situated 5 min. from the lake, is frequented as a summer resort. Under the high altar of the church (rebuilt 1672-84) rest the bones of Nikolaus von der Flüe (see below), and his portrait hangs in the sacristy.

From Sachseln a road (2½ M.; motor post twice or thrice daily in summer in 20 min., 1 fr. 45 c.; (short-cut halfway, to the right) leads to (2½ M.) **Flühli-Ranft** or *Flüeli-Ranft* (2450′; *Kurhaus Nünalphorn, 165 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. 10-13 fr., Kurhaus Stolzenfels, 60 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. 7½-8 fr., both closed in winter; Flühli, 25 beds), finely situated on a spur of the Sachseler Grat, with three picturesque chapels (15-16th cent.). It was the birthplace of *Blessed Nikolaus von der Flüe* (1417-87), through whose conciliatory influence the 'Stanser Verkommnis' (agreement) was brought about in 1481, and Freiburg and Soleure thereby joined the Confederates. The house where he is said to have been born, near the Flühli Inn, and his hermitage, 8 min. lower down, on the slopes of the Ranft, are preserved. — From Flühli-Ranft to *Melchtal* and *Kerns*, see p. 158.

The ascent of the **Wandelen** (6910′), from Sachseln in 3½-4 hrs., viâ the *Maus Alp* and *Mettental Alp*, is made by marked path. Superb view.

The train continues to skirt the lake as far as its S. end, then ascends gradually, passing (on the left) the entrance of the *Kleines Melchtal*, which is watered by the Kleine Melch-Aa and offers pretty wood and rock landscapes.

18 M. **Giswil** (1601′; Krone, 30 beds at 3-4, B. 1½, L. 4½, S. 4, P. 8½-10 fr.; Bahnhof, 20 beds at 2½-3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½, P. 7½-8½ fr.), a village of 1950 inhab., has a conspicuous church. A pretty walk leads S.W. past the Pfedli and up a path with Stations of the Cross to the (1½ hr.) *Sakraments-Kapelle* (3336′), in the middle of a wood, with its wonder-working spring. — The interesting *Giswiler Stock* (6605′), to the W., is ascended in 4 hrs. (guide advisable, 15 fr.), viâ *Kleinteil* (1801′) and *Alpboglen* (5184′). The descent may be made W. to Sörenberg (p. 166).

At Giswil the rack-and-pinion system begins. The line ascends rapidly (10:100), skirting the valley basin of Giswil, with the Brünig road below on the right, and, passing through woods, reaches the station of (20 M.) *Kaiserstuhl* (2305′; inn). The Schwarzhorn chain, and to the left, the three peaks of the Wetterhorn are visible to the S. The train runs high above the picturesque *Lake of Lungern* (2205′). The lake, which was lowered 115′ by means of a drainage-tunnel in 1836, for agricultural purposes, was raised again in 1921-1926, when a reservoir was constructed for the electricity works S.W. of Giswil (average output 20,000 h.p.).

22½ M. **Lungern.** — Hotels. **Kurhaus & Park Hotel*, at the station, 120 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 10 fr. In the village: *Löwen*, 100 beds, P. from 7 fr.; *Alpenhof*, 40 beds from 3, L. 3½-4, S. 3-3½, P. from 6½ fr.; *Pension Schynberg*, 25 beds, P. from 7 fr.; *Rössli*, 20 beds. — Guides. Melchior Burch and Sebastian Gasser.

Lungern (2477′), a favourite summer resort with 1720 inhab. and a handsome new church, lies at the S. end of the lake. Fine pine-woods in the immediate vicinity.

The second steep gradient begins beyond Lungern, skirting the wooded hillside. The train passes through the Käppeli Tunnel (2970′) and ascends the *Brünigmatt-Tal* (above, on the right, the Brünig road), which soon becomes steeper.

25 M. **Brünig**-*Hasleberg*. — *Railway Restaurant* (L. 4, D. 5 fr.). — Hotels (closed in winter). **Grand-Hôtel & Kurhaus Brünig*, close to the station, in the midst of woods, 140 beds from 6, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 13 fr.; *Alpina*, next to the station, with restaurant, 20 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr., good; *Brünigkulm*, 4 min. from the station, on the Meiringen road, 14 beds.

English Church Services in July & Aug. at the Grand-Hôtel.

The wooded *Brünig Pass* (3317′, station 3297′), between the Wilerhorn (see below) on the W. and the Giebel (see below) on the E., is the ancient traffic route between the Forest Cantons and the Bernese Oberland. The view embraces the Engelhörner and the Faulhorn chain; below to the left, the Aare valley from Meiringen to the Lake of Brienz; to the right of the Kirchet, the lowest Reichenbach Fall; and straight ahead, the fall of the Oltschibach.

The ***Wilerhorn** (6581′; guide desirable), 3-3½ hrs. N.W., viâ the *Wiler Alp* (4856′; 1½ hr.), commands a wonderful view of the Lakes of Brienz and Thun, the Wetterhorner, and the Hasle-Tal. Still more extensive is the view from the **Arni First** or *Hohe Gumm* (7217′), ascended from the Wilerhorn in 1 hr., viâ the arête to the N.W. (guide 18, with descent to Brienz 23 fr.).

From Brünig to Reuti, 9¼ M. by a road commanding fine views (motor post 4 times daily in summer in 40 min.; 3 fr. 40 c.), leading along the upper slope of the **Hasleberg** (comp. p. 225).

2½ M. **Hohfluh** (3412′; Wetterhorn, 5 min. short of the village, 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 11 fr.; Alpenruhe, 70 beds at 4½-5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. 11-13 fr., Kurhaus Hohfluh, 60 beds at 4-4½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, S. 3, P. 9-10 fr., both under the same management; Bellevue, 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 10½ fr.; Bären, 35 beds, P. 9-10 fr.; all these are good, and, with the exception of the Kurhaus, closed in winter), a health resort with fine views. To the *Schoren Alp* (4114′), 1 hr. N.W.; up the *Giebel* (6690′), 3 hrs. N.; up the **Hohenstollen* (8149′), viâ the Balis Alp, 4½ hrs. N.E. (guide 10 fr.; comp. pp. 158, 162). — Farther on the road passes the *Hotel Schweizerhof* (3546′; 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 11 fr., good) and the (4 M.) *Kurhaus Wasserwendi* (4006′; 70 beds), and reaches (4½ M.) **Goldern** (3455′; Pension Gletscherblick, 20 beds), on the Dorfbach. Across pastures and then in a great curve above the rocky valley of the Alpbach.

5½ M. **Reuti** or *Rüti* (3428′; *Kurhaus Viktoria, 80 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 11 fr.; des Alpes, 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 9 fr.; Kurhaus Reuti-Hasliberg and Pension Kohler, 45 beds at 3½-4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 3½, P. 8½-9½ fr.), a beautifully situated health resort, with views of the Rosenlaui Glacier, Wetterhorner, etc. To the N.E. up the *Planplatte* (7339′) viâ the Mägis Alp 3½ hrs., back viâ the Gummen Alp 2 hrs.; to the N. viâ Mägis Alp and Weit-Ries to the top of the *Hohenstollen* (see above), 4½ hrs. (guide 12 fr.); past the Alpbach Gorge down to *Meiringen*, see p. 225. From Reuti to the *Engstlen Alp* (p. 161), 4½-5 hrs.; the good footpath diverges to the left from the road beyond the Hôtel des Alpes, crosses the Mühlebach, and soon enters the woods; beyond (1¼ hr.) *Arni Alp* (4747′ a stony path ascends the steep pastures of the *Unter-Balm*, high above the Gental; at the *Baumgarten Alp* (5590′) we descend to the right across the Gentalbach to the Schützboden.

The Brünig railway is carried down the steep rocks (maximum gradient 13 : 100) by means of retaining-walls and cuttings, and across the ravines of the *Grossbach*, *Kehlbach*, and *Hausenbach* (charming view at the *Brunnenfluh*) into the Aare-Tal.

28 M. *Meiringen* (1952′) and thence to *Interlaken*, see R. 48.

36. From Meiringen to Engelberg. Engstlen Alp. Joch Pass.

10 hrs.' Walk (bridle-path): to Innertkirchen 1¼, Engstlen Alp 5, Joch Pass 1½, Trübsee Hotel ¾, Engelberg 1½ hr. In the reverse direction: Trübsee Hotel 2¼, Joch Pass 1¼, Engstlen Alp 1, Innertkirchen 4, Meiringen 1¼ hr. — Porter from Innertkirchen to Engstlen Alp 15, mule from Meiringen to Engstlen Alp 42 fr.; carriage from Meiringen to Mühletal 17 fr., mule from Mühletal to Engstlen Alp 25 fr.; mule from Engstlen Alp to Engelberg 26 fr. — To the Engstlen Alp viâ the Hasleberg (Reuti), 6-6½ hrs., see p. 160.

The ***Kurhaus Engstlen Alp** is open from June till the end of Sept. and is often crowded at midsummer (three houses with 70 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.). *Luggage* may be left at the Bären Hotel at Meiringen, whence it is fetched daily at 8 a.m. and delivered the same evening (1 fr. per 5 kg.). *Guides* at the Kurhaus.

From Meiringen to *Innertkirchen* (2054′), see p. 230. — We follow the Susten road either as far as (25 min.) *Wiler* (p. 163), then a footpath direct to the Leimboden viâ *Alp Lauenen*, or as far as the (50 min.) saw-mill at *Mühletal* (2735′), and, beyond the bridge over the *Gental-Wasser* (sign-post), ascend to the left through woods by a good path to the (1¼ hr.) *Wagenkehr Inn* (rfmts. only), and descend to the (5 min.) *Leimboden* (3910′), where we recross to the right bank.

We now gradually ascend the Gental, between the *Planplatte* and *Achtelsassgrätli*. Retrospective view of the Wetterhörner and the Hangend-Gletscherhorn at the head of the Urbach-Tal (p. 231). We pass (10 min.) the chalets *Bei den Spichern* and (10 min.) the *Gental Chalets* (3993′; left bank). Ascending more steeply, we reach (1 hr.) the *Schwarzental Chalets* (4596′; plain inn, bed 3, hay-bed 1 fr.). The scenery becomes more interesting. From the precipices of the *Gadmer Flühe* on the right, which increase in grandeur as we proceed, falls a series of cascades, eight of which are seen close together *(Achtelsassbäche)*. The *Engstlenbach*, as the brook is named above this point, likewise forms several falls. The path crosses the stream and ascends, often steeply, past the chalets of *Schützisboden* (5120′) and through fine woods, to the (1½ hr.) *Kurhaus* (see above).

The ***Engstlen Alp** (6033′), among the most beautiful of Alpine pastures, with old cembra pines and a rich flora, enjoys a sheltered situation and a mild climate. Superb view, to the S.W., of the majestic Wetterhorn; to its left, the Berglistock, Schreck-

hörner, Lauteraarhörner, and Finsteraarhorn; lying back to the right, the Gspaltenhorn, Tschingelhorn, and Blümlisalp; to the E., the Wendenstöcke and Titlis; to the N., the Gwärtler. To the E. of the hotel is (3 min.) the *Engstlen Lake* (6076′; 59° Fahr. in summer), amid magnificent mountain scenery, rich in trout, with baths and rowing-boat. Close to the hotel is an intermittent spring.

Excursions from the Engstlen Alp. ***Schafberg** (7850′), 2½ hrs., rather tiring (no marked path). Starting to the E., we ascend the meadows of the *Schaftal*, at the foot of the Graustock; then over grassy slopes and, farther up, to the right, over débris to the summit, which falls away steeply to the E. and affords a surprise view of the Engelberg valley and the Bernese Alps.

***Sätteli** (6890′), 2½-3 hrs., marked path (guide, unnecessary, 10 fr., with descent to Gadmen 15 fr.). At the W. end of the lake we cross the Engstlenbach to the (½ hr.) *Scharmadlâger* (6390′), then ascend S.W. on the slope of the Gadmer Flühe, keeping to the left beyond the (40 min.) chalets of *Bäregg* (path marked S; straight on to the Achtelsassgrätli, see below), to the (1¼ hr.) *Sätteli*, which lies between the Tellistock and the Sättelistöckli and commands a view of the Gadmen-Tal, Trift Glacier, and Bernese Alps (descent to Gadmen, 1½-2 hrs., see p. 164). — A still finer view is obtained from the ***Achtelsassgrätli** (6540′), farther W., reached by keeping straight on (path marked B) beyond the (1¼ hr.) Bäregg (see above) to the (20 min.) *Achtelsass Chalets* (2615′) and ascending thence sharp to the left, farther on to the right (path indistinct) below the Sätteli and Sattelistockli, then to the left past a cairn to the (1 hr.) summit.

From Engstlen Alp to Melchsee-Frutt (2 hrs.; guide unnecessary). From the hotel we go N.W. to the (10 min.) *Jenti Waterfall* and ascend in zigzags on the right side, soon obtaining a view of the Alps. At the top we round the grassy *Spicherfluh* (6690′), pass a small lake, and reach the (1 hr.) *Tannen Alp* (6500′), with its numerous huts. We finally follow a good level path for 1 hr. past three small lakes and a shelter-hut (6415′). — Or, from the last house of the Tannen Alp, the grassy ridges to the left may be followed to the (¾ hr.) **Erzegg* (7140′), affording a grand view of the Bernese Alps. From the Erzegg we descend to the right to (¾ hr.) Melchsee-Frutt (p. 158).

Ascents from the Engstlen Alp. **Gwärtler** (7950′; 2 hrs. N.E.; guide 20 fr.), not difficult; good view to the W. and S. — **Graustock** (8743′; 3½ hrs. N.E.; guide 20 fr.), fatiguing; but the lower ridge to the E. is easy and repaying. — **Hohmatt** (8185′; 2½ hrs.; guide 20 fr., desirable), the central peak of the *Tannenband*, a very attractive and not difficult climb made viâ the *Tannen Alp* (see above) and the *Kringen-Lücke*. — ***Rotsandnollen** (8906′; 3 hrs. N., with guide, 20 fr.), the highest of the Melchtal chain (pp. 155, 158), not difficult; roomy plateau at the top. — ***Hohenstollen** (8149′; 4 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), rather fatiguing; magnificent view (comp. pp. 158, 160). — ***Tellistock** (8467′; 3-3½ hrs., with guide 20 fr.), not difficult for steady heads. Footpath to the (½ hr.) *Scharmadlâger* (see above); then across a combe and over broad terraces of grass and rock to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit. Fine and very picturesque view. — **Wendenstock** (9987′; 6 hrs.; 45 fr.), viâ the *Pfaffen Glacier*, difficult. — **Reissend Nollen** (9880′; 4½-5 hrs.; 30 fr.), not difficult for experts: to the Joch Pass 1½ hr., thence to the right to the *Jochstock* (8420′) and by the W. flank to (3 hrs.) the summit (see p. 156).

The ascent of the ***Titlis** (10,627′; 6 hrs.; 35 fr.) from the Engstlen Alp is steep and fatiguing at places. From the (1½ hr.) Joch Pass (p. 163) we ascend to the right over turf, rocks, débris, and snow to the (3½ hrs.) top. On the N. flank the route unites with that from Engelberg (p. 155).

The bridle-path (to Engelberg 3½-4 hrs.) leads E. over pastures, above the Engstlen Lake, and mounts 'hinter der Engi' (to the right,

the Wendenstöcke, with the Pfaffen and Joch Glaciers) to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) **Joch Pass** (7265′; view limited), between the Reissend Nollen (r.) and the Schafberg (p. 162; l.). It descends in numerous windings (to the left, the turbid *Trübsee*) and leads through the flat and marshy valley, and across the brook which descends from the Titlis glaciers, to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Trübsee Hotel* (5870′). Thence to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Engelberg*, see p. 153.

37. From Meiringen to Wassen. Susten Pass.

Road (motor-traffic prohibited) and Bridle Path in 12 hrs.: to Innertkirchen $1^1/_4$, Gadmen 3, Stein Alp $2^1/_4$, Susten Pass $1^1/_4$, Meien $2^3/_4$, Wassen 1 hr. Carriage to Mühletal 17, with two horses 34, to Gadmen 32 and 55, to the Hotel Steingletscher 50 and 80 fr. Horse to Wassen 90 fr.

Guides for the Trift and Susten districts: Johann and Melchior Kehrli, Simon Moor, Christian Rubi, Andreas and H. A. von Weissenfluh, all at Gadmen; guides at Innertkirchen, see p. 230.

From Meiringen to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Innertkirchen* (2106′), see p. 230. — The old Susten road (new road projected) ascends over meadows to (25 min.) *Wiler* (2430′; Tännler, 15 beds at 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. or D. 2-4, P. 7-9 fr.), crosses (10 min.) the *Gadmenbach* (good spring on the left bank), and, at the ($^1/_4$ hr.) saw-mill of *Mühletal* (2735′), the *Gental-Wasser* (to the left to the Engstlen Alp, see p. 161). We then follow the right bank of the Gadmenbach through the wooded Nessental to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Nessental-Mühlestalden* (3117′; inn, 10 beds).

The Trifttal opens to the right, with the *Trift Glacier* in the background. The *Windegg* and *Trift Huts* of the S.A.C., on the edge of the glacier, afford good headquarters for mountaineering expeditions.

From the **Windegg Hut** (6237′; accommodation for 10), on the left side of the lower Trift Glacier, $3^1/_2$ hrs. from Nessental (guide 20 fr.) we may ascend the *Mährenhorn* (9592′; 4 hrs.; with guide, 30 fr.), *Steinhaushorn* (10,279′; 4 hrs.; 35 fr.), *Kilchlistock* (10,213′; $4^1/_2$ hrs.; 35 fr.), and *Giglistock* (9515′; 4 hrs.; 30 fr.). — Passes. To the *Stein Alp* (p. 164), $4^1/_2$-5 hrs. (25 fr.), over the Trift Glacier and up the *Drosital*, then over the **Stein-Limmi** (8960′; $2^1/_2$ hrs.), between the Giglistock and Vorder-Thierberg, down the Steinlimmi Glacier, and round the *Thaleggli* to the (2 hrs.) Hotel Steingletscher. To *Guttannen* (p. 231), $4^1/_2$ hrs. (30 fr.): steep ascent through the *Schattig-Trifttäli* to the (2 hrs.) **Furtwang-Sattel** (8392′), S.E. of the *Weiss-Schien* (9265′), and down viâ the *Rindertal* and the *Steinhaus Alp* (6397′).

High up on the edge of the Triftfirn, at the foot of the *Thältistock*, and reached from the Windegg Hut in $2^1/_2$ hrs., with guide (35 fr.), is the **Trift Hut** (8251′; accommodation for 27), with an excellent view of the upper Trift basin. Ascents: the **Dammastock** (11,920′; 4 hrs.), without difficulty for experts (guide 35 fr.), may be combined with the *Eggstock* (11,667′) and *Schneestock* (11,837′; guide 40, with descent viâ the Rhone Glacier to the Furka, p. 150, 4 hrs., 50 fr.), *Maasplankstock* (11,165′; 3 hrs.; 35 fr.)., *Rhonestock* (11,821′; 4 hrs.; 35 fr.), *Diechterhorn* (11,120′; 4 hrs.; 35 fr.), *Guttaner Gwächtenhorn* (10,560′; 4-5 hrs.; 30 fr.), and *Kilchlistock* (10,213′; 4 hrs.; 35 fr.).

Passes from the Trift Hut. Over the (2¾-3 hrs.) **Trift-Limmi** (10,270′) and the *Rhone Glacier* to the (6½-7 hrs.) *Furka* (p. 150) or to the (7½-8 hrs.) *Grimsel* (p. 234), an easy glacier-expedition (guide 40 fr.); from the Trift-Limmi the *Tieralplistock* (11,155′), an excellent point of view, is easily ascended in 1 hr. (comp. p. 232). Over the **Damma Pass** (11,526′) to the *Göschener Alp* (p. 141), 8-9 hrs., difficult (especially the descent across the steep Damma-Firn to the *Damma Hut*, guide 70 fr.). Viâ the Trift-Limmi, the **Tiefen-Sattel** (10,820′), and the *Tiefen Glacier* to the *Albert Heim Hut* (p. 149), 8 hrs., interesting and not difficult if the snow is in good condition (guide 60 fr.). Viâ the **Diechter-Limmi** (10,640′), between the Diechterhörner and Tieralplistock, to the *Handeck* (p. 232), 8 hrs., viâ the new *Gelmer Hütte* (8005′; p. 232), through the *Diechter-Tal*, and past the *Gelmer See* (6001′; guide 40 fr.).

Beyond Nessental the road crosses the *Gadmenbach* and ascends in windings viâ *Schaftelen* (3281′; Käppeli, 10 beds), recrossing to the right bank this side of (1 hr.) *Unterfuren* (3720′).

20 min. **Gadmen** (3960′; Bär, 18 beds at 3-3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½-4, S. 2½-3, P. 8-10 fr., tolerable), a village consisting of the hamlets of *Bühl*, *Mühleschlucht*, and *Obermatt*, lies in a picturesque valley. (Over the Sätteli to the Engstlen Alp, 4½-5 hrs., see p. 162; guide advisable for novices.) On the N. are the precipices of the *Gadmer Flühe* (p. 162). To the E., on the slope of the *Uralstöcke* (9545′), lies the *Wenden Glacier*. — After a level stretch the road ascends through woods in windings to the chalets of *Feldmoos* (4935′) and then traverses a wild rocky region ('Hölle').

2¼ hrs. **Stein Alp** (6122′; Steingletscher, 50 beds at 4½-6, B. 2½, L. 5, D. 5½, P. 12-14 fr.), near the huge *Steinen Glacier*, which is reached by a footpath in 25 min. (by crossing the moraine we may regain the Susten path).

Ascent of the ***Sustenhorn** (11,523′), 7 hrs., not difficult for adepts (guide 45 fr.). The descent may be made to the Göschener Alp (see below). — The **Gwächtenhorn** (*Steinberg*; 11,245′), by the Steinen Glacier in 5 hrs. (guide 45 fr.), is likewise interesting and not difficult. — To the Göschener Alp, 8-9 hrs., laborious, usually combined with the ascent of the Sustenhorn (guide 60 fr.). We skirt the moraine on the left side of the Steinen Glacier, ascend the *Stein-Limmi Glacier*, to the W. of the *Tierbergli*, and traverse the névé of the Steinen Glacier to the left to the (5 hrs.) **Susten-Limmi** (10,180′). We here obtain the first view of the peaks of the St. Gotthard. Descent over the *Susten-Limmi Firn* to the *Kehlen Alp Hut* (7710′) and the (3 hrs.) Göschener Alp (p. 141).

The road ends here. The bridle-path describes a wide curve to the right above the moraine (short-cut) and ascends in windings, with grand views of the glacier. A bronze tablet commemorates two mountaineers killed in 1899. The (1¼ hr.) **Susten Pass** (7420′) lies between the *Heuberg* (8510′) on the left (ascent in 1 hr., interesting) and the *Sustenspitz* (9615′) on the right. View of the imposing mountains between the Meien-Tal and the Engelberg valley and culminating in the Great and Little Spannort (p. 156).

The path winds down into the wild Meien-Tal and approaches the *Meien-Reuss*, a brook issuing from the *Kalchtal*, a precipitous gorge on the right, into which avalanches often fall from the

Stücklistock (10,855′) and the *Hinteres Sustenhorn* (10,890′). Over the Susten-Joch to the Voralp Hut, see p. 142, 141. Below us lie the *Susten Alp* (5767′), on the right, and the (1 hr.) *Guferplatten Alp* (5725′), on the left. The path gradually descends the stony valley of the *Hinterfeld Alp*, and crosses the Meien-Reuss twice.

Beyond the second, lower bridge (5315′) a red-marked path on the left ascends viâ the *Oberplatti* (6742′) to the (2 hrs.) **Sustli Hut** of the S.A.C. (7428′; accommodation for 24), on the S.W. arête of the *Murmelplankstock* (9390′). This is a good headquarters for ascents in the Fünffingerstock and Grassen regions. It is reached from Engelberg viâ the Wenden-Joch (p. 156) and the *Stössen-Sattel* (9121′) in 6-7 hrs., with guide (40 fr.).

We now cross the (¾ hr.) deep ravine of the *Gorezmettlenbach* (5134′). — 20 min. *Färnigen* (4786′; Edelweiss, 25 beds at 3-4½, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½ fr.). — 40 min. **Meien-*Dörfli*** (4330′; Sustenpass, 15 beds at 2-3, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3 fr.; Sternen, 6 beds; Alpenrösli, 8 beds). Beyond (20 min.) the chalets of *Hüsen* (3868′) we descend rapidly and pass beneath the St. Gotthard Railway to reach (40 min.) *Wassen* (p. 140).

38. From Lucerne to Berne. Entlebuch. Emmen-Tal.

Federal Railway, 59 M. in 2¼-3 hrs. (10 fr. 10, 7 fr. 20 c.).

Road, 56½ M. — We leave *Lucerne* by the Basel-Strasse (Pl. A 3), leading to (2 M.) *Emmenbrücke* (1147′; p. 17), then follow the course of the Emme, crossing it several times. — 8 M. *Malters* (1670′). — 13¾ M. *Wolhusen* (1877′; see below). — 19¼ M. *Entlebuch* (2378′; p. 166). — 28 M. *Escholzmatt* (2802′; p. 167). — 38 M. *Langnau* (2231′; p. 167). — 56½ M. *Berne* (1778′; p. 172).

Lucerne, see p. 108. — The train diverges to the left from the Bâle line (p. 17) short of the Reuss bridge and passes through a tunnel (1248 yds. long) under the *Zimmeregg* into the green valley of the *Kleine Emme*. — 3½ M. *Littau* (1506′), at the base of the wooded Sonnenberg (p. 114). — 7½ M. *Malters* (1637′; Zum Kloster Inn). The summer resort of *Schwarzenberg* (2772′; Matt, 70 beds, Weisses Kreuz, 65 beds, Rössli, 65 beds, at all three R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 7½ fr.) lies 2¾ M. to the S. (motor post twice or thrice daily in 20 min.; 1 fr. 80 c.).

Above *Schachen* the valley contracts. The train approaches the Kleine Emme, and crosses it near *Wertenstein* (l.), with a Franciscan monastery suppressed in 1838. Short tunnel.

13 M. **Wolhusen** (1864′; Rössli, 18 beds from 3, L. 3¾ fr.; Bahnhof), a village with 2450 inhab., divided by the Emme into *Wolhusen-Wiggern*, on the left bank, and *Wolhusen-Markt* opposite.

From Wolhusen to Langenthal, 24¼ M., railway in 2 hrs. From (3 M.) *Menznau* (1965′) a road (motor post in 40 min.) leads S.W. to the (5½ M.) health resort of *Menzberg* (3363′; Kurhaus, 100 beds, P. 6½-7½ fr.). — 7 M. *Willisau* (1827′; Mohren, 15 beds at 2½-3, B. 1½, L. 2¾ fr.), a pleasant

little town at the confluence of the *Enzi-Wiggern* and *Buch-Wiggern*, with 1700 inhab., a fine church, and an old castle. Motor post to Sursee, see p. 17. — 15½ M. *Huttwil* (2103′; Krone, 10 beds at 2½-3, B. 1½, L. 2¼-5 fr.; Mohren) is a thriving town of 4140 inhabitants. Branch-line to Ramsei, see below. — 21½ M. *Gutenburg* (1686′; Kurhaus Bad Gutenburg, 70 beds, P. 10-12 fr.) has a chalybeate spring. — 24¼ M. *Langenthal*, see p. 14.

From Huttwil to Ramsei (p. 15), 12 M., railway in 1 hr. — 6¼ M. *Affoltern-Weier* (2421′), station for *Affoltern im Emmental* (2641′; Bären; Pension Flühli; motor post to Burgdorf, p. 15, 8 M.), ½ M. to the W. — 9¼ M. *Sumiswald-Grünen* (2185′; Bären; Kreuz), a village of 5680 inhab., has a clock factory and a late-Gothic church of 1510. Hence a branch-line runs N.E. to (3¼ M.) *Wasen im Emmental* (2451′; Löwen; Rössli), 4 M. by road to the N.W. of the Lüderen Alp (p. 167).

We here enter the Entlebuch, a valley 12½ M. long, with wooded slopes and luxuriant meadows. The train recrosses the Emme and ascends the E. side of the valley (five tunnels).

18 M. **Entlebuch** (2255′; Port, 30 beds), a village of 2700 inhab., at the junction of the *Entlen* torrent with the Emme, is the station for the *Kurhaus Lindenhof-Ebnet* (2375′; 30 beds, P. 7-8 fr.), **2 M. to the N.**

From Entlebuch a road (8¾ M.; hotel-omnibus, then carriage, in c. 1 hr., 6 fr.) leads S.E. through the *Entlen-Tal* to **Schimberg-Bad** (1680′; Kurhaus, 110 beds, P. 8½-10½ fr.), with an alkaline sulphur spring. A path ascends E. in 1¼ hr. to the *Schimberg* (5975′), which affords an admirable view (more extensive from the *Feuerstein*, p. 167, 2½ hrs. S.W.).

The *Napf* (p. 167) is ascended from Entlebuch in 4¼ hrs. From the station our road leads W., crossing the Entlen and the Emme, then N. to (1 hr.) *Doppleschwand* (2477′; Linde, well spoken of), and W. again, viâ the *Grosse Fontannen*, to (¾ hr.) *Romoos* (2598′; Kurhaus Kreuz, 70 beds, P. 7-7½ fr.), reached also by diligence from Wolhusen (5¼ M.; p. 165). Beyond Romoos a footpath leads to the right viâ *Holzwegen* (3550′) and *Romooser Enzi* (4100′) to the summit (2½ hrs.).

The train crosses the Entlen. — 19¼ M. *Hasle* (2290′; Hirsch; Engel). The *Kurhaus Heiligkreuz* (3697′; 35 beds, P. 7-7½ fr., plain) **is 3 M. to the S.**

22½ M. **Schüpfheim** (2388′; Adler, 25 beds at 2-3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3¾, P. 6-7 fr.; Kreuz, 20 beds), the capital of the valley, with 3300 inhab. and a Capuchin monastery, founded in 1655 (to the N., above the village). About 10 min. from the station is the *Kurhaus Schüpfheim* (chalybeate spring, with iodine).

A road (motor post twice or thrice daily to Flühli in ¾ hr., 2½ fr., to Sorenberg in 1½ hr., 5 fr. 20 c.) ascends S. from Schüpfheim through the valley of the Wald Emme to (5 M.) **Flühli** (2930′; Kurhaus, 74 beds from 3, P. from 7½ fr.), a health resort with a sulphur spring. The *Schratten-fluh* (6864′), 4 hrs. S.W., with 'Karrenfelder' (p. xxxiv), commands a good view, particularly from the *Schybegutsch* (6690′), the S.W. point of the long ridge (descent S. to the Kemmeriboden-Bad, p. 167, 1½ hr.). About 5 M. farther on is the health resort of *Sörenberg* (3822′; Kurhaus Sörenberg, 80 beds; Kurhaus Mariental), in the upper Emmen-Tal or *Marien-Tal*, at the N. base of the *Brienzer Rothorn* (p. 226; 4½ 5 hrs.). From Sorenberg a route leads E., past the W. flank of the Giswiler **Stock, to *Giswil* (p. 159; 4 hrs.).**

From Flühli viâ the Seewenegg to Sarnen, 6½ hrs., repaying. About ¼ hr. S. of Flühli a red-marked path leads to the left, viâ the hamlet of *Kragen* (close by, to the E., the *Kessiloch*, a rocky gorge with

a waterfall, 1 hr. from Flühli) and the *Stäldeli Alp* (4455′), to the (3 hrs.) **Seewen Alp** (5643′; Kurhaus, 45 beds at 3-4, B. 2, L. 4, S. 3, P. 7-8 fr., plain but good), by the *Seewen-Seeli* (5515′), with a beautiful view of the Bernese Alps. A still more extensive view is commanded by the **Feuerstein* (6703′), 1 hr. N.W. (descent to the Schimberg-Bad, see p. 166). From the Seewen Alp we go on to the S. to the (20 min.) *Seewenegg* (5768′), then descend E. to the valley (to the left, the Schwendi-Bad, p. 158), and, beyond Stalden, reach *Sarnen* (p. 157; 3 hrs.).

We now cross the Kleine Emme and ascend the valley of the *Weiss-Emme* to the S.W.

26½ M. **Escholzmatt** (2805′; Kurhaus Löwen, 50 beds at 2½-3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½-5, P. 7½-9 fr.; Krone), a summer resort of 3250 inhab. on the watershed between the Entlebuch and Emmen-Tal. — We next descend the valley of the upper *Ilfis*, the part of the Emmen-Tal belonging to Canton Lucerne. Short tunnel.

29¼ M. *Wiggen* (2574′; Rössli, 35 beds at 2½-3, B. 1¼, L. 2¾, P. 7 fr.). A road (motor post twice or thrice daily to Kemmeriboden in 1 hr. 20 min.; 5 fr. 80 c.) leads viâ *Schangnau* (3058′; Löwe Inn), in the Schangnau-Tal, to (10½ M.) the rustic *Kemmeriboden-Bad* (3213′), with a sulphur spring, situated in the upper Emmen-Tal. Hence the ascents of the *Schybegütsch* (p. 166; 3 hrs.), the *Hohgant* (7221′; p. 200; 3½ hrs.), and the *Tannhorn* (7297′; 4 hrs.) are all repaid by extensive views, especially of the Lake of Brienz and the Bernese Alps.

We descend the right bank of the Ilfis and reach (32½ M.) *Trubschachen* (2396′; Bären Inn), at the confluence of the Trubbach, the first village in Canton Berne.

The ***Napf** (4620′; 3½ hrs.) is the highest mountain between the Entlebuch (p. 166) and the Emmen-Tal. A road leads viâ (¾ hr.) *Trub* (2675′; Löwen; Sternen) and (4¾ M.) *Fankhaus* (2887′; motor post from Trubschachen, twice daily in ½ hr.; 1 fr. 65 c.) to the (7¼ M.) *Mettlen Alp* (3461′), and a good footpath thence to the (1-1¼ hr.) grassy plateau on the summit (hotel, 40 beds at 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 2, P. 7 fr., a favourite resort, crowded on Sat. and Sun.). Extensive view from the Sentis to the Jura. From the Napf a ridge-walk (red way-marks; views) may be taken viâ the *Niederenzi Alp* (4036′; inn) and the *Luss Hut* (4360′; inn) to the *Lüderen Alp* (see below; 3½ hrs.).

35½ M. **Langnau** (2244′; railway restaurant; Hirschen, 45 beds, Löwen, 30 beds at 3½-4, B. 1½, L. 4, P. 8-10 fr., both well spoken of; Bären, an old-established inn, R. 3, B. 1½ fr.; Emmental; Bahnhof), on the Ilfis, which joins the *Grosse Emme* 2 M. farther on, is the capital of the Emmen-Tal (8600 inhab.) and the junction for the Emmen-Tal Railway to Burgdorf (p. 15).

Comprehensive view of the Alps from the *Rafrüti* (3953′), 2½ hrs. N.: we follow a blue-marked path ascending to the right at the Bären Inn, partly through woods, viâ *Hochgrat* (3100′). The *Kurhaus Lüderen Alp* (3773′; 40 beds, P. 7½-8 fr.; fine views), 10-12 min. N.E. of the Rafrüti, is reached also from Langnau by a road (3½ hrs.) leading viâ *Bärau* (2297′; Adler Inn) and the *Gohl-Graben*. From the Lüderen Alp to *Wasen*, see p. 166, to the *Napf* (4½ hrs.), see above.

The pleasant Emmen-Tal is noted for its agriculture and cattle-breeding, and its cheese is the finest produced in Switzerland. The

neat wooden farm-houses with projecting eaves have retained the mediæval pattern.

The train crosses the Grosse Emme. — 38 M. *Emmenmatt* (2132′), station for the health resorts of (1½ M.) *Moosbad* (2730′; chalybeate spring), (2 M.) *Moosegg* (3137′; 50 beds, P. from 8 fr.), and (2½ M.) *Waldhäusern* (3188′), all on the hill to the W. — 40½ M. *Signau* (2090′; Bär; Turm). Hence a motor post runs S.E., twice daily, through the upper Emmen-Tal to (9¼ M. in 1 hr.) *Röthenbach* (2713′; Bären Inn). — 44 M. *Züziwil* (2241′; Krone Inn) is 1½ M. to the E. of Gross-Höchstetten (p. 15).

46½ M. *Konolfingen-Stalden* (2180′; Hotel Bahnhof, with restaurant) is the junction for the railway from Burgdorf to Thun (p. 15). The *Schwendlen-Bad* (2743′; 35 beds, P. 7-9 fr.), 1¾ M. to the S.E., lies amid fir-woods. — 48½ M. *Tägertschi* (2123′). View of the Alps.

51½ M. **Worb** (2001′; Löwe; Sternen), a village of 4270 inhab., 20 min. N. of the station, is commanded by a castle dating originally from the early-mediæval period. The church contains stained glass of the early 16th century. Electric railway to Berne, see p. 183. Fine view of the Bernese Alps and the Stockhorn chain to the left.

A road runs E. viâ (1¾ M.) *Enggistein* (2306′; inn) to (3¾ M.) *Biglen* (p. 15; motor post 4 or 5 times daily in 22 min.). About ½ M. to the N. of Enggistein is the **Rüttihubel-Bad** (2438′; 120 beds, P. 7-9 fr.), with a saline chalybeate spring, wooded environs, and a fine view of the Alps, especially from the *Knörihubel* (3027′; 35 min. N.). — Another road connects Worb with (5½ M.) *Gross-Höchstetten* (p. 15; motor post 4 times daily in ½ hr.).

54½ M. *Gümligen*, and thence to (59 M.) *Berne*, see p. 184.

39. From Lucerne to Wildegg *(Aarau)*. Seetal.

Federal Railway (electric), 32 M. in 2-2½ hrs. (6 fr. 30, 4 fr. 50 c.). Road, 31½ M. generally skirting the railway). — 2 M. *Emmenbrücke* (1440′). — 12 M. *Hochdorf* (1572′). — 20 M. *Beinwil* (1719′). — 29 M. *Lenzburg* (1325′). — 31½ M. *Wildegg* (1171′; p. 25).

From Lucerne to (3 M.) *Emmenbrücke*, see p. 17. — 4½ M. *Emmen* (1410′); 10 min. E. is the old nunnery of *Rathausen*, now an orphanage.

8 M. *Eschenbach* (1545′), with a Cistercian monastery dating from the 12th century. View of the Alps.

At (10 M.) *Ballwil* (1693′) we cross the watershed between the Reuss and the *Aa*, and descend into the attractive Seetal. This 'lake-valley', belonging partly to Canton Lucerne and partly to Aargau, is bounded on the E. by the *Lindenberg* (2890′) and on the W. by the *Erlosen* (2670′) and the Homberg (p. 169).

12 M. **Hochdorf** (1590′; Hirsch, 10 beds from 3, P. from 7 fr.; Kreuz), with 3200 inhab., is picturesquely situated.

On a hill to the E. (1/2 hr.) is the cantonal deaf-and-dumb asylum of *Hohenrain* (2014′), formerly a lodge of the Knights of St. John. To the N. of this is (1 1/4 hr.) *Schloss Horben* (2625′), with a view of the Alps. Thence to *Muri*, see p. 24. — A road leads S.W. from Hochdorf to (3 3/4 M.) *Hildisrieden* (p. 17).

13 M. *Hochdorf-Baldegg* (1549′), station for the hamlet of *Baldegg* (Löwe Inn), with a normal school and a girls' school, lies at the S.E. end of the lovely little *Baldegger See* (1530′). Skirting the E. bank of the lake, we next reach (15 M.) *Gelfingen* (1549′). On the right is the old castle of *Heidegg* (1844′). — 16 1/2 M. **Hitzkirch** (1550′), 1/2 M. to the E. of the station, has an old lodge, of the Teutonic order, now a seminary for teachers. To the left, at the N. end of the Baldegg Lake, is *Richensee*, with the ruined castles of Grünenburg and Richensee. Close by are remains of lake-dwellings of the neolithic period. — 16 3/4 M. *Ermensee* (1542′).

At (18 M.) *Mosen* (1512′) we reach the *Hallwiler See* (1483′), a lake 5 1/2 M. long and 1 M. broad, the W. bank of which we ascend.

20 M. **Beinwil** (1720′; railway restaurant; Löwen, 15 beds at 2-3 1/2, L. 3 1/2-4 fr.), a thriving village (2000 inhab.) with cigar factories, commands a charming view of the lake. A road leads N.W. to (1 hr.) the top of the *Homberg* (2597′; good inn), the 'Rigi of the Aargau'. A motor boat plies on the Hallwiler See to Meisterschwanden (p. 22) and Birrwil (see below; 1/2 hr.; 1 fr.).

From Beinwil to Münster, 5 M., branch-railway viâ (1 3/4 M.) **Reinach** (1755′; Bär Inn), an industrial village (4100 inhab.) in the upper *Wynen-Tal*, at the foot of the *Sterenberg* (2865′). Thence viâ (2 1/2 M.) *Menziken* (1807′) to (5 M.) **Münster** (2140′; Hirschen; Ochsen), a market-town of 1120 inhab., famous for the old abbey of *Beromünster*, mentioned as early as 1036. The handsome early-mediæval church, rebuilt in 1601-6, was redecorated in the rococo style in 1774-75. The fine choir-stalls date from 1601. The treasury contains Romanesque ivories and Gothic enamels. *Wynental Tramway* from Reinach and Menziken to *Aarau*, see p. 24.

We continue high above the lake to (21 M.) *Birrwil* (1715′) and descend to (23 1/2 M.) *Boniswil* (1570′), station for *Seengen* (Bär Inn), 1 1/2 M. to the E. Between the two villages is the moated castle of *Hallwil* (1470′; visitors admitted), the ancestral seat of a well-known family (comp. p. 51), founded in the 9th cent. and restored in 1909-16.

About 10 min. S. of Seengen is *Schloss Brestenberg* (1516′; 70 beds, P. 11-16 fr.), a sanatorium at the N. end of Lake Hallwil, and 1 M. to the N. the *Pension Eichberg* (1978′; 35 beds), with fine views. — A motor post runs S.E. from Boniswil viâ *Seengen* (1 1/2 M.), *Brestenberg* (2 M.; see above), and *Meisterschwanden* (4 M.) to *Fahrwangen* (4 3/4 M.; p. 22; twice daily in 1/2 hr., 1 fr. 55 c.).

25 M. *Niederhallwil-Dürrenäsch.* — 26 M. *Seon* (Stern Inn), a manufacturing village prettily situated. — 29 M. *Lenzburg-Bahnhof* (1342′), junction for Aarau (p. 23) and Baden (p. 20).

30 M. **Lenzburg**-*Stadt* (1312′; Krone, 20 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3, P. from 7 fr., good), a town of 3520 inhab. on the *Aa*, with the cantonal reformatory and busy factories. Lenzburg is noted for its jam and candied fruits. On a hill above it, to the E., stands the picturesque *Schloss Lenzburg* (1680′), restored in 1896 and now the property of Mr. James W. Ellsworth (visitors admitted to the gardens on Wed. and Sun. afternoons). Opposite, to the W., rises the *Staufberg* (1706′), with a Gothic church (stained glass of the 14th cent.) and a fine view.

31 M. *Nieder-Lenz.* — 32 M. *Wildegg* (1171′), a station on the railway from Aarau viâ Brugg to Zürich (p. 25).

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40. Berne and its Environs.

Railway Station (Pl. C 3), with a good *Restaurant* (B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5 fr.) and a money-changer's office (inquiry office, see p. 174). Travellers should note that hotel-servants are not allowed on the platform or on the flight of steps leading to it from the entrance-hall.

Air Services, see p. xx; information from the inquiry office (p. 174).

Hotels. **Bellevue Palace & Bernerhof* (Pl. b; E 4), Theodor-Kocher-Gasse 3, 230 beds from 11, B. 2½, L. 7½, D. 8½, P. from 25 fr.; **Schweizerhof* (Pl. c; C 3), Bahnhofs-Platz 11, 200 beds from 7, B. 2, L. 5½, D. 6½, P. from 17 fr.; **Bristol* (Pl. h; D 3, 4), Schauplatzgasse 10 and Spitalgasse 21, 130 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 4-5, D. 5-6, P. from 14 fr.; **Beau-Site* (Pl. w; E 2), Schanzenberg-Str. 11, with view, 40 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 13 fr. – **Bären* (Pl. r; D 4), Schauplatzgasse 4-6, 100 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4 (in the Restaurant Bärenstube 3 and 3¾), D. 4, P. from 12½ fr.; *Métropole-Monopole* (Pl. me; D 3), Zeughausgasse 28, 60 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 12 fr.; *Wilden Mann* (Pl. p; D 3), Aarbergergasse 41, 50 beds from 5½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 14 fr.; *National* (Pl. k; B 4), Hirschen-Graben 24, 30 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 12 fr.; *Bubenberg* (Pl. x; C 4), Bubenberg Platz 12, 40 beds from 5½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 14 fr.; *Jura* (Pl. d; C 4), Bubenberg-Platz 5, 70 beds, well spoken of, *Post* (Pl. s; D 3), Neuengasse 43, 50 beds, at both bed from 4½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 12 fr.; *Simplon* (Pl. si; D 3), Aarbergergasse 60, 40 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Bahnhof* de la Gare; Pl. t, D 3), Neuengasse 25, 45 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 11 fr.; *Ruof* (Pl. l; D 3), Aarbergergasse 1, 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3, P. from 9½ fr.;

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

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Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

DIE BERNER ALPEN

om Kasino bei der Kirchenfeldbrücke in Bern

Waadtländerhof (Pl. c; D 4), Schauplatzgasse 18, 14 beds from 4, B. 1³/₄, L. 3¹/₂, S. 3, P. from 10 fr.; *Eidgenössisches Kreuz* (Christliches Hospiz; Pl. q, D 3), Zeughausgasse 39, 75 beds at 3¹/₂-6 fr., B. 1 fr. 70 c., L. 3, D. 3¹/₂, P. 9-12 fr., good; *Hirschen* (Pl. o; D 3), Neuengasse 40, 30 beds from 3¹/₂, B. 1³/₄, L. 3, P. from 9 fr.; *Brünig* (Pl. br; C 3), Neuengasse 42, opposite the station, 22 beds at 3¹/₂-4¹/₂, B. 1¹/₂ fr; *Emmenthalerhof* (Pl. v; D 3), Neuengasse 19, 20 beds from 3¹/₂, B. 1³/₄, L. or D. 3, P. from 9 fr. — Outside the town: **Gurtenkulm* (p. 182), 60 beds at 4-5, B. 1³/₄, L. or D. 4¹/₂, P. from 11 fr.

Hôtels Garnis (p. xxi). *St. Gotthard* (Pl. n; C 4), Bubenberg-Platz, 80 beds from 5¹/₂, B. 1³/₄ fr., good; *Savoy*, Neuengasse 26 (Pl. C D 3), 70 beds from 5¹/₂, B. 1³/₄ fr., new; *Ratskeller* (Pl. ra; F 4), Gerechtigkeitsgasse 81, 25 beds from 4, B. 1³/₄ fr., with restaurant. — **Pensions.** *Villa Frey* (Pl. fr; A 4), Schwarztor-Str. 71, 50 beds, *Elite*, Ziegler-Str. 12 (Pl. A 4), 15 beds, *Regina* (formerly Quisisana), Oberweg 6, near the Schänzli (Pl. E 2), 24 beds, at these three P. from 10 fr.; *Herter* (Pl. he; F 4), Kramgasse 5, 25 beds, *Stamm*, Berna-Str. 2 (Pl. E 5), 15 beds, *Bois Fleury*, Riedweg 17 (beyond Pl. C 1), 30 beds, *Eden*, Choisy-Str. 1 (beyond Pl. A 4), 15 beds, *Villa Luisa*, Luisen-Str. 43 (Pl. F 5), 15 beds, P. from 9 fr. at all five; *Berna*, Schanzeneck-Str. 17-19 (Pl. B 3), P. 6¹/₂-8 fr.; *Gaudard*, Schanzeneck-Str. 7 (Pl. B 3), 25 beds.

Café-Restaurants. **Café du Théâtre*, Theater-Platz 7 (Pl. E 4), L. 3¹/₂-5, D. 4-5 fr.; **Casino* (p. 177; Pl. E 4), L. 4-5, D. 4¹/₂ fr.; **Schweizerhof*, in the hotel of that name (p. 172), L. 3¹/₂-4¹/₂, D. 4-5 fr.; **Daetwyler-Spoerry*, Kramgasse 74 (Pl. E F 3), L. 3¹/₂-4¹/₂, D. 5¹/₂ fr. — *Schmiedstube*, Marktgasse 12 (Pl. D E 3, 4); *Zytglogge*, corner of Theater-Platz and Amthausgasse (Pl. E 4), L. 3¹/₂-4, D. 4 fr.; *Bürgerhaus-Restaurant*, Neuengasse 20 (Pl. C D 3); *Kornhauskeller* (p. 177; Pl. E 3), L. 3 and 4, S. 3 fr. (beer); *Ratskeller*, in the hotel of that name (see above); *Schwellenmätteli* (Pl. E 4), on the Aare, below the Kirchenfeld Bridge (fish). — *Daheim*, Zeughausgasse 31 (Pl. D E 3), temperance. — *Kursaal Schänzli*, see p. 182.

Cafés. *Café du Théâtre*, *Casino*, see above; *Wiener Café*, Schanzplatzgasse 33 (Pl. C D 4). — **Confectioners.** *Weber-Abplanalp*, Spitalgasse 36 (Pl. D 3); *Meyer-Ryser*, Marktgasse 31 (Pl. D E 3); *Brühlmann*, Bubenberg-Platz 13 (Pl. C 4); *Wenger-Liechti*, Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. C 3).

Motor Cabs (with taximeter). An additional tax of 1 fr. is made on the following tariff: for each km. (¹/₂ M.) 1-2 pers. 60 c., 3-4 pers. and (at night, 10-6) 1-4 pers. 80 c., more than 4 pers. 1 fr. — **Horse Cabs:** for ¹/₄ hr. 1-2 pers. 1 fr. 50 c. (at night, 10-6, 2 fr. 90 c.), for ¹/₂ hr. 2 fr. 20 c. (4 fr. 40 c.), for ³/₄ hr. 2 fr. 90 c. (5 fr.), for 1 hr. 3 fr. 60 c. (5 fr. 70 c.), every ¹/₄ hr. more 90 c. (1 fr. 40 c.).

Tramways (20-40 c.). The chief point of intersection is the Bubenberg-Platz (Pl. C 4). — Blue board. From the *Friedhof* (cemetery; beyond Pl. A 3, 4) viâ the station, Spitalgasse (Pl. D 3), and Kramgasse (Pl. E F 3) to the *Bears' Dens* (Pl. H 3). — White board. From *Weissenbühl* (beyond Pl. A 5), viâ the station and Moser-Str. (Pl. F 1) to *Papiermühle-Strasse*. — Red board. From the *Burgernziel* (beyond Pl. G 5) viâ the Thun-Str. (Pl. FG 5), Zeitglockenturm (Pl. E 3, 4), and the station to *Länggasse* (Pl. A 1, 2). — Yellow board. From the *Station* viâ Friedheim to *Wabern* (beyond Pl. B C 5). — Green board. From *Brückfeld* (beyond Pl. B 1) viâ the station to *Fischermätteli* (beyond Pl. A 4).

Motorbuses (40 c.). From the Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. C 3) to the S.W. to (2¹/₂ M.) *Bümpliz* (p. 262; every ¹/₂ hr. in 18 min., and to the E. through the old town, past the *Bears' Dens* (Pl. H 3), to (3¹/₄ M.) *Ostermundigen* (every ¹/₂ hr. in 22 min.; to the Bears' Dens 20 c.); from the Christoffelgasse (Pl. C 4) to the S. to (2¹/₄ M.) *Gurten-Gartenstadt*, at the foot of the Gurten (p. 182; about every hour in ¹/₄ hr.), and to the S.W. to (2¹/₂ M.) *Köniz* (p. 183; every 40 min. in 18 min.).

Circular Drives through the town, starting on week-days at 10.15 a.m. from the Hotel Schweizerhof (Pl. c; C 3) and at 3 p.m. from the

Inquriy Office (see below); duration of drive 2 hrs.; morning (with guide) 5 fr., afternoon 3 fr.

General Post Office (Pl. C D 3), near the station, open week-days 7.30-12.30 & 1.30-6.45 (Sat. 7.30-5), Sun. 9.45-11.15. Entrance to the telegraph office in the Genfer Gasse.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. E 3; p. 177), open from Sept. to May; *Alhambra-Theater*, Maulbeer-Str. 3 (Pl. B 4), variety shows and revues. — Music. *Kursaal Schänzli* (Pl. E 2; p. 182), afternoons 60 c., evenings and Sun. afternoon 1 fr. 10 c., Sun. evening 1½ fr.; *Casino* (Pl. E 4; p. 177).

Travel Bureaux. *Ritz Tours*, at the station; *Berner Handels-Bank*, Bundesgasse 14; *Kehrli & Oeler*, agents for the *International Sleeping Car Co.*, Bubenberg-Platz 2; *Asco* (A. Schulthess & Co.), Bollwerk 15. — Inquiry Office, Bundesgasse 18 (Pl. C D 4); open on week-days 8-12 & 2-6, closed on Sundays.

Shops. Bookseller (art-objects, ordnance maps): *A. Francke*, Bubenberg-Platz 6. — Travellers' and tourists' requisites: *Thomas Björnstad & Co.*, Schauplatzgasse 11. — Photographic materials: *Photohaus*, Christoffelgasse 3.

Baths. *Municipal River Baths* in the Aare, at Marzili (Pl. D 5; cable tramway, see p. 176), for men and women (June-Sept.; 58-68° Fahr.). Warm baths in the *Sommerleistbad*, Maulbeer-Str. 14 (Pl. B 4); *Zentralbad*, Neuengasse 9 (Pl. C D 3).

British Legation, Thun-Str. 48 (Pl. F 5); consulate, Bundes-Platz 2 (Pl. D 4; 10-12 & 3-5). — **American Legation,** Berna-Str. 4, near the Helvetia-Platz (Pl. E 5); consulate, Marktgasse 37 (Pl. D E 3; 9-12 & 2-4).

British and American Church (*St. Ursula;* 1906), Jubiläums-Platz (Kirchenfeld; beyond Pl. F 5); service every Sun. at 10. 30 a. m. First Church of Christ Scientist, Helvetia-Platz (Pl. E 5; 1927).

Times of Admission (the chief museums are closed on Mondays).

Alpine Museum (p. 180): week-days 9 (10 in winter)-12 & 2-5 (4 in winter), 50 c.; Sun. 10.30-12, free.

Art Museum (p. 180): week-days, except Mon., 9-12 & 2-5, in winter and on Sun. 10-12 & 2-4; Sun. and Tues. free, on other days 1 fr.

Bernese Historical Museum (p. 179): week-days, except Mon. morning, 8-12 & 2-6 (5 on Sat.), in winter 9-12 & 2-4; Sun. 10.30-12 & 2-4; free on Tues. and Sat. afternoon and on Sun., at other times 1 fr. — *Silver Chamber:* daily, except Mon., 11-12 & 2-3.

Bundes-Palast (p. 176): week-days 9-12 & 2-5, Sun. 9-12 & 2-4, free.

Gutenberg Museum, in the Historical Museum.

Industrial Museum (p. 177): week-days, except Mon., 9-12 & 2-5 (4 on Sat.), Sun. 10-12, free. Library: Tues., Wed., & Thurs. 9-12 & 2-8, other days the same as for the museum.

Kunsthalle (p. 178): daily, except Mon. morning, 10-12 & 2-5, also 8-10 p.m. on Thurs.; Sun. afternoon and Thurs. evening 50 c., at other times 1 fr. 10 c.

Minster (p. 177): week-days 8-12 & 2-6, 20 c., Sun. 10.15-12, free; tower 70 c.

Municipal and University Library (p. 177): reading-room open on week-days, 9-12 & 2-7 (5 on Sat.).

Natural History Museum (p. 181): week-days, except Mon., 8 (9 in winter) -12 & 2-6 (4 in winter), 1 fr., free on Tues. and Sat. 2-4; Sun. 10.30-12 (11-12 & 2-4 in winter), free.

Postal Museum (p. 181): week-days 2-5, free.

School Museum (p. 181): week-days 9-12 & 2-5 (4 on Sat.), free.

Swiss National Library (p. 180): reading-room open on week-days, 9-12 & 2-7 (5 on Sat.); closed on Sat. afternoon from April 1st to Sept. 30th.

Chief Sights. Visitors pressed for time should visit the 'Kleine Schanze' and Bundes-Palast; cross the Kirchenfeld Bridge to the Historical Museum; then to the Minster and Rathaus; cross the Nydeck Bridge to the Bears' Dens; return past the Zeitglockenturm to the Kornhaus-Platz and cross the Kornhaus Bridge to the Schänzli; then cross the railway-bridge to the Art Gallery and Natural History Museum.

Berne (1778′), Ger. *Bern*, with 108,900 inhab., is the capital of Switzerland and the seat of a university. Its canton is the second largest in area and contains the largest population in the Confederation. The older part of the town, dominated by the minster and its tower, is built on a ridge of sandstone enclosed on three sides by the *Aare*, which flows 130′ below. Lofty bridges connect it with the more modern quarters, on the hills of the right bank, which came into being after the mid-19th century. The streets in the old town, flanked with arcades ('Lauben'), which form a covered way for foot-passengers, and the houses with their projecting roofs give a good idea of a prosperous 18th cent. town. Among the chief charms of Berne are its numerous fountains, mostly dating from the 16th cent. (by Hans Gieng). In other respects also it retains more mediæval features than any other large town in Switzerland. — The chief industries are weaving, spinning, and the manufacture of machinery and chocolate, and Berne also trades in cheese, wine, coal, and cattle.

Berne was founded by Duke Berthold V. of Zähringen in 1191, when the W. wall stood on the present Kornhaus-Platz. After the Zähringen family became extinct the town was granted self-government by Emperor Frederick II. About the middle of the 13th cent. the town boundaries were extended as far as the present Waisenhaus-Platz, and a hundred years later as far as the Heiliggeist Kirche. The jealous noblesse were repulsed by the Bernese under Rudolf von Erlach at the battle of Laupen (1339; p. 277), and in 1353 Berne joined the Confederation, in which the valour of its citizens played an important part. The Reformed faith was introduced by Haller and Manuel in 1528. Since 1848 Berne has been the seat of the Swiss government and of the federal assembly. In 1869 it was made the headquarters of the International Telegraphic Union, founded in Vienna in 1868, and in 1874 of the International Postal Union (pp. 179, 176). The Berne Convention of International Copyright, for the protection of literary and artistic property, was signed in 1886.

Berne is celebrated for its splendid *Views of the Alps (from the Bundes-Terrasse, the Kleine Schanze, Schänzli, the Casino Terrace, etc.), and the phenomenon of the 'Alpine glow' (p. xxxii) is seen here to great advantage. The most important mountains are marked on the panorama, p. 173. From other points the following mountains also are visible: to the right of the Doldenhorn, the *Balmhorn* (12,175′) with the *Altels* (11,930′; 31 M. distant), and, over the Gurten, the bell-shaped summit of the *Stockhorn* (7195′); to the left of the Schrattenfluh, the peaks of the *Spannörter* (10,505′; 55 M.) and the *Schlossberg* (10,285′; both in Canton Uri), the crest of the *Beichlen* (5817′) near Escholzmatt (5810′), and the *Feuerstein* (6703′) above the Entlebuch.

To the S. of the railway station is the Bubenberg-Platz (Pl. C 4; tramways, see p. 173). On the left, at the beginning of the Spitalgasse (see below), is the *Heiliggeist-Kirche*, built by Abeille in the French baroque style (1722-29). In front of the handsome *Burger-Spital* (1734-42), to the right, is a bronze statue of *Adrian von Bubenberg*, the defender of Morat against Charles the Bold (comp. p. 276), erected in 1897 from a design by Max Leu.

The chief centre of traffic is in the W. part of the old town, where a series of streets, the Spitalgasse, Marktgasse, Kramgasse, and Gerechtigkeitsgasse, which extend from the Bubenberg-Platz to the Nydeck Bridge, a distance of nearly a mile, is crossed by

the thoroughfare connecting the two great bridges. In the Spitalgasse is the *Bagpiper Fountain*, dating from the early 16th century. The Bären-Platz (Pl. D 3, 4) contains the *Bear Fountain*, by R. Münger (1905; Berne's cognizance, the bear, is to be seen all over the city). At the N. end of the Waisenhaus-Platz is the handsome *Orphanage* (Waisenhaus, Pl. D 3; 1782).

The Bären-Platz is adjoined on the S. by the Bundes-Platz, in which, supported by huge walls on the edge of the cliff, rises the **Bundes-Palast**, or *Federal Palace* (Pl. D 4; adm., see p. 174), consisting of three palaces in the Florentine Renaissance style.

The *Central Block* or *Parliament House*, a fine domed structure by H. Auer (1894-1901), contains the chambers of the two legislative assemblies (the 'Nationalrat' and the 'Standerat', comp. p. xliii). Flanking the entrance are two seated bronze figures of Ancient and Modern Historians by Reymond; above the tympanum rises the statue of Swiss Independence, with allegorical figures of the Legislative and Executive Powers, by Niederhäusern. On the S. front are the arms of the twenty-two cantons, in mosaic, and statues of a Ploughman, a Merchant, a Scholar, a Soldier, an Artisan, and an Artist. The chamber of the Standerat is adorned with a fresco representing an open-air assembly in Unterwalden, by Albert Welti (d. 1912) and Wilhelm Balmer (d. 1922), while the corresponding fresco in the chamber of the Nationalrat, 'The Cradle of the Confederation' (bird's-eye view of the Lake of Lucerne), is by Charles Giron (1901). — The *Eastern Block*, erected from Auer's designs in 1888-92, accommodates the military department and the department of industry and agriculture. — The *Western Block*, built by Friedrich Studer in 1851-55, contains the foreign affairs department, the departments of the interior and of justice and police, and the federal library. In front of it, in the Bundesgasse, is a fountain-figure of Berna by R. Christen (1858).

The *Bundes-Terasse*, which skirts the S. side of the Bundeshaus, is 130′ above the Aare. A cable railway descends from it to Marzili (1667′; Pl. D 5; 15 c.).

A little to the S.W. of the Bundeshaus is the ***Kleine Schanze** (Pl. C 4), gardens laid out on the site of a redoubt (comp. p. 181), with a view of the Alps (mountain-indicator). The N. part contains a monument commemorating the foundation of the *International Postal Union* (comp. p. 175), by René de Saint-Marceaux (1909), representing the five continents floating round the earth. The monument in the S. part to *Oskar Bider* (d. 1919), who in 1913 flew from Berne across the Alps to Milan and back, is by Haller (1924).

At the beginning of the Marktgasse stands the *Käfigturm* (Pl. D 3), restored in the 17th century. The Marktgasse contains the *Seiler-Brunnen* and the *Schützen-Brunnen* (Archer Fountain; 1527), the former with a statue of the foundress of the Insel Hospital (p. 182). Farther on, beyond some interesting old guild-houses (Smiths, Carpenters) and the Kornhaus-Platz, is the **Zeitglockenturm** (Pl. E 3, 4), the ancient landmark of Berne, till the middle of the 13th cent. the W. gate of the old town; it was rebuilt in the 15th and 18th cent., and is decorated with modern frescoes. On the E. side is a curious clock ('Zytglogge'), which proclaims each hour

by the crowing of a cock, while just before the hour a procession of bears and knights winds in and out.

The Kornhaus-Platz (Pl. E 3) is embellished with the grotesque *Kindlifresser-Brunnen* (Ogre Fountain), with a procession of armed bears on the shaft of the column. The **Kornhaus** (Pl. E 3), a handsome building erected as a granary in 1711-16, contains an *Industrial School*, an *Industrial Museum* (adm., see p. 174), and, in the basement, the lofty vaulted Kornhaus-Keller (p. 173; formerly the municipal wine-cellar). In the N.W. corner of the square, at the beginning of the Kornhaus Bridge (p. 182), is the *Stadt-Theater* (see p. 174), built by Wurstemberger (1903).

The Theater-Platz (Pl. E 4), S. of the Kornhaus-Platz, contains the charming old *Police Station*, now occupied by shops, by Sprüngli (1768). Close by, to the S.E., is the **Casino** (Pl. E 4), built in 1906-9 from plans by Lindt and Hofmann, with a large terrace (band), a restaurant, and banqueting and concert halls. The *View hence is one of the finest in Berne (comp. the panorama, p. 173). The *Municipal and University Library* (Bibliothek, Pl. E 4; 250,000 vols.; adm., see p. 174), behind the Casino (Kesslergasse 41), was erected in 1787-92.

The so-called Lower Town, E. of the Zeitglockenturm, has many a picturesque corner to show. The bear appears in armour on the *Zähringer Brunnen* in the Kramgasse (Pl. E F 3, 4), and in the Gerechtigkeitsgasse (Pl. F G 3) are the *Samson* and the *Justice Fountains*, the latter dating from 1543.

The minster church is conspicuous on the S. edge of the lower town. In the Münster-Platz (Pl. F 4) are the *Moses Fountain* and an equestrian statue (by Volmar, 1848) of *Rudolf von Erlach*, victor at Laupen in 1339 (p. 277).

The Gothic ***Minster** (Pl. F 4), a pillared basilica without transepts, dedicated to St. Vincent, was begun in 1421 by Matthäus von Ensingen of Ulm and completed in 1596. The tower was finished only in 1891-3, when August Beyer of Ulm added the upper octagon and the openwork spire (328′ high). The painted sculptures on the W. portal (late 15th cent.) represent, below, the Wise (l.) and the Foolish (r.) Virgins, by Erhard Küng, with Justice (c. 1575) and two angels by the central column; on the tympanum, the Last Judgment; in the upper arch are Christ, above, with the Virgin and John the Baptist on the left and right, and the Apostles. On the side-walls are two faded frescoes of the Fall and the Annunciation, by the Bernese Master of the Carnation (1501). Round the roof runs an elaborate openwork balustrade, the design of which is different between each pair of buttresses.

Interior (adm., see p. 174). The *Nave* has rich groined vaulting and armorial bearings (16th cent.) in the windows. — The escutcheon of Berthold V. von Zähringen (p. 175), at the E. end of the *Right Aisle*, dates

from 1601. — At the E. end of the *Left Aisle* is a Pietà by K. E. von Tscharner (1870), behind which is the marble monument of the last burgomaster of old Berne, Niklaus von Steiger (d. 1799), with the names of the 702 Bernese who fell in 1798, at the Grauholz (p. 16) and at Neuenegg, in an engagement with the French. — The groined vaulting in the *Choir* is by Peter Pfister (1514-17). To the left is a charming winding staircase, a relic of the old rood-screen. The stalls, with the first Renaissance detail in Berne, date from 1523-25; the reliefs above represent Christ and the Apostles (l.) and St. John the Baptist and fifteen Prophets (r.). — The Gothic font in the centre of the *Apse* is by Albrecht of Nuremberg (1524). To the right is a Gothic sedilia (first half of 15th cent.). The first stained glass window to the left represents the dogma of Transubstantiation (c. 1160), and the third to the left the Life of Christ (c. 1450). The glass in the windows to the right dates from 1868. — The gallery of the *Tower* (250 steps) commands a magnificent view.

The *Minster Terrace, shaded by chestnuts and famous for its view, has a statue of *Berthold V. von Zähringen*, the founder of Berne, by Tscharner (1847). — The **Erlacher Hof** (Junkerngasse 47; Pl. F G 3, 4), built in 1744-52, is now occupied by the municipal offices, with the *Municipal Archives*.

In the N. part of the Lower Town is the **Rathaus** (Pl. F 3), erected in 1406-16 in the Burgundian late-Gothic style and altered in 1866, with a covered exterior staircase and a frieze of the arms of the Bernese districts. Here the Great Council of Canton Berne assembles. In the square in front is the *Standard Bearer Fountain*.

At the E. end of the old town (Pl. G 3), where, on the site of the *Nydeck-Kirche*, stood Burg Nydeck, ancient narrow streets descend to the Aare. In the Läufer-Platz are (l.) the *Läufer-Brunnen* and (r.) the original *Rathaus* ('Der Burger Hus'). The adjoining *Untertor-Brücke* replaced the old wooden bridge in 1460.

The continuation of the Gerechtigkeitsgasse leads on to the **Nydeck Bridge** (Pl. H 3), built in 1840-44 and crossing the valley by a single stone span of 180′, 85′ above the Aare. On the right beyond the bridge are the **Bears' Dens** (Bärengraben), a highly popular attraction since the time of René II., Duke of Lorraine, who first presented them to the city in 1480. — Hence we may walk upstream (r.) to the Kirchenfeld Bridge (see below; ¼ hr.), or downstream (l.) to the Kornhaus Bridge (p. 182).

Two shady roads, commanding fine views of the city, mount from the Bears' Dens: to the N. the Aargauerstalden (Pl. H 2, 3), leading to the *Rosengarten*, formerly a cemetery, and to the S. the Muristalden (Pl. H 4), ascending to the *Egelmösli*.

The **Kirchenfeld Bridge** (Pl. E 4), built in 1882-83, crosses the Aare valley, 115′ below, in two iron spans of 285′ each and connects the old town with the Kirchenfeld, a villa quarter. On the N. side of the Helvetia-Platz (Pl. E 5) is the *Kunsthalle*, built by Joss and Klauser in 1918, with varying exhibitions (adm., see p. 174). A group of centaurs, by E. Perincioli, and a female statue, by Paul Kunz, both in artificial stone (1918), stand in front of the Kunsthalle. The bronze monument commemorating the foundation

of the *International Telegraphic Union* (p. 175), in the square itself, is by A. Romagnoli (1922).

The ***Bernese Historical Museum** (Pl. E 5) was built by H. Lambert and E. von Rodt in 1890-94 in the style of a 16th cent. castle, with an allegorical mosaic over the entrance. Of the various collections the most important are the arms and armour from the Berne arsenal and the ecclesiastical and civic antiquities presented by the municipality. Adm., see p. 174.

Middle Floor (first entered). The vestibule contains a Roman mosaic pavement from Toffen and a Swiss mercenary's costume (comp. p. xl) of the early 16th century. To the right is the *Archæological Collection.* Room I. Finds from lake-dwellings; objects of the stone, bronze, and iron periods (mostly from the Jura lakes); canoe; bronze vase from Grächwyl; mosaic pavement from Herzogenbuchsee (p. 14). Room II. Roman and Germanic antiquities. Room III. Greece and Italy. Foreign palæolithic objects. — To the left is the *Ethnographical Collection* (p. 180). Room I. Japan, China, India. Room II. Objects from Indonesia, the South Sea Islands (collected by Johann Wäber, a Bernese engraver and the companion of Capt. Cook on his third voyage, 1778).

Ground Floor. *Early Swiss Rooms* and *Peasant Antiquities.*

Upper Floor (mediæval and modern times). In the Armoury is *Armour* of the 15-16th cent., including a suit by Missaglia of Milan (1440-50) and a Maximilian suit for horse and rider by Colman of Augsburg (c. 1510). Also *Weapons* and *Banners* from the Berne Arsenal. — To the right (E.): Room I A (Burgundian Room). *Weapons*, *Tapestry*, and *Embroidery* with the ducal arms of Burgundy, captured at Grandson (1476; p. 273). — Room I B (Ecclesiastical Room). Stained glass. To the right, tapestry with scenes from the lives of Trajan and Herkinbald, after R. van der Weyden's lost frescoes in the Hôtel de Ville of Brussels (15th cent.); embroidered antependia from Lausanne and the Abbey of Königsfelden (p. 20), of the 13-15th cent.; ecclesiastical vestments of the 14-16th cent.; sculptures. — Room II. *Musical Instruments; Ecclesiastical Art.* — Room III (Silver Chamber; adm., see p. 174). About 100 silver *Guild*, *Family*, and *Church Cups;* badges of the Bernese guilds; domestic altar in two pieces, made in Venice in the late 13th cent. and once the property of King Andrew of Hungary. — To the left of the staircase: Room IV. Four tapestries with the history of Cæsar (c. 1450); mediæval cannon and portable fire-arms; excavated swords; stained glass. — Room V. Pewter; peasant pottery made in the canton of Berne; porcelain. — Room VI. Room from the château of Landshut, in Canton Berne, with panelling (17th cent.).

The top landing has Swiss weapons and uniforms of the 18-19th cent.; to the right, a collection relating to the Great War; to the left, an apothecary's shop, weights and measures, instruments, views and plans of Berne, and the *Gutenberg Museum*, with old specimens of printing and printing presses (varying exhibitions illustrating the history of printing).

The **Annexe**, to the S., contains on the First Floor the **Henri Moser-Charlottenfels Collection*, founded in 1914, with weapons and objects of industrial art from the Islamic Orient. Catalogue, with description of the ethnographical collection (1923), 1½ fr. The first room has objects of *Industrial Art:* Persian tapestries and lacquer-work, jewellery, silver vessels, smoking apparatus, a Persian reception-room. — A side-room contains *Costumes* and *Ceramics.* — In the large skylight-room are over 2000 *Weapons* and also *Bronzes.*

Entresol. Room I. Peasants' costumes; textiles; Reinhard collection of pictures of 18th cent. Swiss costumes. — Room II. Burghers' costumes; Pourtalès room (1765). — Room III. Bernese cantonal antiquities.

The Basement contains the rest of the *Peasant Antiquities* and the *Ethnographical Collection*. Room I. Carriages and sledges; specimens of saddler's, lock-smith's, and joiner's work. — Room II. Africa. — Room III. America; good collection of Red Indian objects.

The *Swiss National Library* (Landesbibliothek; comp. Pl. D E 5), Archiv-Str. 24, comprises 400,000 vols. (adm., see p. 174) and also accommodates the federal archives. Adjacent is the *Topographical Institute*, and, opposite, the *Mint*.

The Zeughausgasse runs W. from the Kornhaus-Platz. The *French Church* (Französische Kirche, Pl. E 3; r.), an early-Gothic structure, frequently restored, contains wall-paintings by the Bernese Master of the Carnation (verger, Zeughausgasse 8; adm. 50 c.). Opposite is the *Volkshaus* (Pl. E 3), an imposing building of reinforced concrete by Ingold (1914), with sculptures by Hoetger.

The **Swiss Alpine Museum** (Pl. D E 3; No. 17), next to the Volkshaus, was founded in 1905. Adm., see p. 174.

Staircase and Anteroom. Equipment; development of the ice-axe. The next room contains objects connected with geology, physical geography, and glaciers. Great Hall (where the International Postal Union, p. 175, was founded in 1874). Near the entrance: Alpine fauna, first-aid methods, models of club-huts. The following are the most interesting of the mountain-reliefs: *S. Simon*, Bernese Oberland (1:10,000); *X. Imfeld*, Matterhorn (1:10,000); *Heim*, Sentis group (1:5000). By the left wall: Alpine flora, landscape paintings. Right wall: Alpine cartography, including a map of Switzerland (1:375,000) by *J. J. Scheuchzer* (1712), the *Dufour Map*, the *Siegfried Atlas* (see p. liii), and relief-maps.

The ***Art Museum** (*Kunst-Museum;* Pl. D 2), farther N.W., in the Waisenhaus-Strasse, was built in 1879, and consists mainly of about 500 modern Swiss paintings, including excellent examples of Karl Stauffer-Bern (1857-91) and Ferdinand Hodler (1853-1918). There are also a few sculptures and older paintings. Adm., see p. 174; catalogue (1922) 60 c.

Ground Floor. Anteroom. Eve, in marble, by *H. M. Imhof* (1795-1869). — Rooms I and II. Bernese masters of the 18-19th centuries. — Room III. Portraits, including one of the British ambassador Burnaby, by *E. Handmann* (1718-81); miniatures by *Joseph Werner* (1637-1710); terracotta statues by *V. Sonnenschein* (1749-1828). — Room IV. *Joseph Werner*, Justice; *Anton Graff*, Portrait of Georg Sulzer; *B. van Bassen*, Church-interior. — Room V. *F. Diday*, Lauterbrunnen Valley; *A. Calame*, Waterfall near Meiringen; *K. Spitzweg*, Fragrant roses. — Room VI. *E. Burnand*, Descent from the Alp (1886); *J. F. Dietler*, Portrait of R. von Effinger, Genre scenes; *Albert Anker*, Soup kitchen, Grandfather's prayer. — Room VII. *Edmond de Pury*, Venetian fishermen; *Adolf von Stürler*, Portrait of the artist's mother, Self-portrait. — Room VIII. *Hans Sandreuter*, At the gate of Paradise; *Otto Frölicher*, The Handeck; *J. G. Steffan*, Meiringen landscape; *R. Koller*, Lost in the mountains; *Adolf Stäbli*, Landscape; *Paul Robert*, Echo.

Upper Floor. Vestibule. *C. Giron*, Alpine wrestling match (1905); *F. Hodler*, Procession of wrestlers (second version, 1881); *R. de Saint-Marceaux*, Bronze head. — Room IX (r.). On the long wall: Older paintings and miniatures; *E. Kreidolf* (b. 1863), Oil paintings and water-colours (Alpine flower fairy-tales); *Louise Breslau*, The friends, Afternoon tea; *F. Buchser*, The antiquarian. — Room X. Old Masters. On the long wall: *Bernese Master of the Carnation* (probably Paul Lowen-

sprung of Strasbourg, killed at the battle of Dornach in 1499), Zacharias writes the name of John the Baptist, The angel Gabriel announces the birth of John the Baptist, Annunciation (two wings of an altar-piece); SS. Peter and Christopher, by another master, is probably an early work by *Hans Fries* of Fribourg (c. 1465-1518). Right end-wall: *Niklaus Manuel* (1484-1530; an important representative of the Bernese school), Self-portrait; *Hans Funk*, A knight (1523). Entrance-wall: *German* or *Swiss Master* (16th cent.), Jesus bids farewell to Mary; *Master of the Carnation*, Baptism of Christ, John the Baptist preaching before Herod. Left end-wall: *Botticelli*, Fragments of a repetition of the 'Madonna of the Magnificat' at Florence; above, *Boltraffio*, Portrait; after *H. Bosch van Aeken*, Scourging of Christ (old copy). In the centre: *Niklaus Manuel*, St. Luke painting the Madonna, Nativity of the Virgin, Beheading of John the Baptist, Samson smiting the Philistines. — Room XI contains works by **Karl Stauffer-Bern:* The victim, A fair-haired man, Portrait of the sculptor Max Klein, Portrait, A crucified man, Sophie Stauffer, mother of the artist, Adrian von Bubenberg (bronze); also *Millet*, Portrait. — Room XII. *F. Hodler*, The elect (1893), The prayer, The angry man (self-portrait, 1881); *F. Buchser*, The American generals Lee and Sherman. — Room XIII has works by **F. Hodler:* Woodcutter (1910), Day (1900), Portraits, Eurythmia (1895), Night (1890), Dead youth ('Abel', 1885), The disillusioned souls (1892), Joiner (1884); also *Rodo de Niederhäusern*, Bronze bust of Hodler. — Room XIV. Works by *C. Amiet:* Breton woman, Pont-Aven in Brittany, Boy ill, Mother and child, Child asleep, Still-life, The conductor, Early sunshine; *G. Giacometti*, The awaking; *H. Hubacher*, Bust of a woman (terracotta). — Room XV. *Hans Berger*, Three peasants; *E. Morgenthaler*, Bridge in Zürich; *E. Boss*, Ploughman, In the garden; *L. Steck*, Grief; *A. Cart*, Ferryman; *C. L. Crespin*, Interior of the church of Ste-Gudule in Brussels.

Opposite is the municipal **Natural History Museum** (Pl. D 3), notable as affording admirable illustrations of the geology and mineralogy of the Alps. Adm., see p. 174.

Ground Floor. The room to the right contains the *Collection of Minerals*, which includes magnificent crystals from the Grimsel and from the Tiefen Glacier (p. 149), whence come the numerous black rock-crystals. To the left is the *Palæontological Collection*, rich in fossils. Perfect skeletons of the Irish elk and the cave-bear. Relief of the Jungfrau group (1:10,000) by S. Simon and of the Bernese Oberland (1:40,000) by Eduard Beck. — On the staircase are collections of antlers. — On the First Floor is the *Zoological Collection*. In the central saloon (1st floor), the large ruminants. In the room on the left, birds. In the room on the right, mammalia. Adjacent, a room devoted to Swiss fauna. — Second Floor (*Zoology* continued). On the staircase, fauna of the lake-dwelling period; to the left, reptiles, amphibia, and fishes; to the right, molluscs, crustacea, insects, etc.

The *General Post Office* (Pl. C D 3), S.W. of the Natural History Museum, contains the *Postal Museum*, with a complete collection of Swiss postage stamps (adm., see p. 174); opposite is the *School Museum* (Pl. C 3; adm., see p. 174).

The grounds on the **Grosse Schanze** (Pl. B C 3), above the station, occupy the site of the chief bastion of the town walls (built in 1623 and pulled down in 1840) and afford an extensive panorama (view-indicator on the *Martinshubel*). At the top are the *Observatory*, the *University* (founded in 1834), the offices of the *Swiss Federal Railways*, the *Women's Hospital*, and the *Courts of Appeal* (1909). In front of the University is a statue of Albrecht von Haller

(1708-77), physician, scholar, and poet, by H. Siegwart (1908). About 5 min. N.W. are the *Physiological Institute*, the *Chemical Laboratory*, the *Anatomical Institute* (Pl. A 2), the *Paulus-Kirche*, by Moser (1903-5), and the cantonal *Higher Seminary*.

To the W. of the town, in the continuation of the Laupen-Strasse (Pl. A 3, 4), are the large *Insel-Spital*, a hospital originally founded by Anna Seiler in 1354, the *University Clinical Institutes*, the *Children's Hospital*, and the *Friedens-Kirche*, built by Indermühle in 1920. To the N.W. is the *Bremgarten Cemetery*, with a crematorium.

Running N. from the Kornhaus-Platz (p. 177) and connecting the old town with the new quarter on the *Spitalacker* is the ***Kornhaus Bridge** (Pl. E 3, 2), built in 1895-98, an iron structure of six arches (the widest 377′ in span) crossing the deep valley 157′ above the Aare.

The **Schänzli** (Pl. E 2; Kursaal, with café-restaurant, terrace, and shady grounds; music, see p. 174), just beyond the bridge (l.), on the site of an outwork of the fortifications, is perhaps the finest view-point in Berne. In the foreground lies the city, dominated by the Gurten; on the left are the Bernese Alps, with the Niesen range as far as the Stockhorn in front; on the right are the Fribourg mountains, with the Moléson in the extreme distance. — Between the Schänzli and the railway bridge is the *Botanical Garden*, with hothouses and collection of Alpine plants (adm. free).

The **Bremgarten-Wald**, to the N.W. of the city, affords pretty walks. About $^3/_4$ hr. from the tram-terminus 'Friedhof' (see p. 173), or 35 min. from 'Länggasse', is the *Glasbrunnen* (to the Wohlen-See, see below), whence $^1/_2$ hr.'s walk E. brings us to the *Enge*, a favourite café-restaurant, high above the Aare, with a view of the city and the Alps. We return viâ the (10 min.) Hirschenpark (Pl. C 1), joining the tramway in the Neubrück-Strasse.

A charming walk may be taken N. from the Enge, past the former Pension Jolimont and through splendid beech-woods, to (40 min.) the Aare, which we cross by ferry to *Schloss Reichenbach*. Thence we may walk to (1-1$^1/_4$ hr.) *Worblaufen*, returning to Berne by electric railway (p. 183).

The **Wohlen-See**, a lake 9$^1/_4$ M. long, to the N.W. of Berne, formed in 1920 by damming the Aare, is surrounded by hills. From the tram-terminus 'Friedhof' (p. 173) we walk N.W. through the Bremgarten-Wald (see above), viâ the Glasbrunnen, to (1 hr.) *Hinter-Kappelen* (1693′; reached also by motor post from the Bahnhofs-Platz in 20 min.). Hence motor boats ply on the Wohlen-See in summer (Sat. and Sun. afternoon) to *Mühleberg*, with the dam across the Aare and electricity works (maximum capacity 48,000 h.p.).

For the excursion up the ***Gurten** (2825′), a long green hill to the S. of Berne, we take one of the tramcars with yellow boards (p. 173) to the terminus at *Gross-Wabern* (1824′; p. 184), which is 5 min.'s walk from the lower station (1896′) of the Gurten cable railway (ascent every $^1/_2$ hr., in the afternoon every 20 min.: return-fare 1 fr.). Near the (10 min.) upper station, called *Gurten-Kulm* (2766′), are a hotel (p. 173) and a large garden-restaurant. The

Biel
Burgdorf
Grauholz
Heimhusen
Graben
Waldegg
Bülikofen
Ob.
Zollikofen
Allmendwald
Forsths
Niederlindach
Reichenbach
Schiess
Unt.
Herrenvogel
Riederen-
wald
Rüti
Burrishaus
Eschenbrunnmatt
Hubelgut
Mosacker
Lör-
wald
Birchi
Zehendermättli
Worblaufen
Herrenschwanden
Stuckishaus
Brengarten
Ittigen
Thalmatt
Im Thal
Badhaus
Schlirloch
Eschiggi
Krenanst
Waldau
Forsths
Ausser-
krankenhaus
Wankdorf
Brengarten-
587
Enge
Ballonschuppen
Manoverier
feld
Glasbrunnen
Inn.
Wiler
Beundenfeld
Pulver-Mag.
wald
Länggasse
Ostermundigen
551
Baumg
Forsthaus
Schosshalde
BERN
Hotligen
Wyssloch
Egelmösli
Wittigkofen
Mattenhof
Jolimont
Kirchenfeld
Dahlholzli
Weissenbühl
Elfenau
Reutige
Liebefeld
Muri
Staingartibli
Weiher
Grünau
Mettlen
Gr. Wabern
Köniz
Buchsee
Bachtelen
Viktoriaanst.
Bodmacker
Gurbekanal
Grünenboden
Kl. Wabern
Seelhofen
Gurten
801
Jennershaus
Gurtendorf
Bleikematt
Bachtelen
Gasslematt
Schwanden
Schliern
Schliernberg
Belpmoos
Kehrsatz
Worb
Thun
Gurmgelbad
Tramway
Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

view from the platform to the right of the station (behind the hotel; 3 min.'s walk) embraces the Bernese Alps, the Stockhorn chain, the Fribourg Alps, the Jura with parts of the Lake of Neuchâtel, and, to the E., the Unterwald Mts. as far as Pilatus. On the way to the second view-point, 5 min. E. of the station, we obtain the best survey of Berne. — Pedestrians may ascend from Gross-Wabern through the forest viâ Gurtendorf to the top in just under the hour.

A motorbus (18¾ M. in 1¼ hr.; 10 fr.) runs twice daily from Berne station viâ *Kehrsatz* (p. 184), *Belp* (p. 184), and *Riggisberg* to the ***Gurnigel-Bad** (3783′; 400 beds from 7, B. 2½, L. 7, S. 6, P. from 15 fr.; Rom. Cath. and Prot. church), situated on a wide terrace on the N.W. slope of the Gurnigelberg. Its cold spring, impregnated with lime and sulphur, has been known since the late 16th century. Gurnigel-Bad is visited from June till mid-Sept. for the cure and from mid-Dec. till the end of Feb. for winter sports (ski-ing). Long walks may be taken in the surrounding woods: to (40 min.) *Seftigschwand* (3515′; yellow way-marks); to the (40 min.) *Bellevue* pavilion (3620′; restaurant; blue or green marks), with a view of the Alps from the Titlis to the Stockhorn; to the (¾ hr.) *Längenei-Bad* (2900′; green marks); to the (1 hr.) *Stafelalp* (p. 185); to the (1 hr.) *Gurnigelhubel* (5060′; superb view); and to the (1½ hr.) *Selibühl* (5750′). To the *Schwefelberg-Bad* (p. 282) we may either follow a narrow road (6¼ M.) viâ the (4¼ M.) watershed (1936′), or walk over the *Gurnigelberg* past the Selibühl to the (2½ hrs.) *Wahlenhütte* (4632′; inn), in a beautiful spot, and to the (½ hr.) Schwefelberg-Bad (from the Gurnigelberg to Weissenburg, see p. 244). Another narrow road is being constructed from the watershed mentioned above viâ the Grönegg to *Ottenleue-Bad* (4 M.; see below).

From Berne to Schwarzenburg, 13 M., electric railway in ¾ hr. — At (2¼ M.) *Berne-Fischermätteli* (p. 184) the line diverges to the right viâ (3 M.) *Liebefeld* and (3½ M.) *Köniz* (1886′), with an old château of the Teutonic Order, to (5½ M.) *Gasel* (2140′). Beyond (6¾ M.) *Nieder-Scherli* (2010′) it crosses the deep valley of the *Scherlibach*. — 8 M. *Mittelhäusern* (2204′). Farther on we cross the *Schwarzwasser* near its junction with the Sarine by a bridge 210′ high, parallel with the road-bridge (l.). — 9¼ M. *Schwarzwasserbrücke* (2126′). — From (11¼ M.) *Lanzenhäusern* (2460′) a visit may be paid to the (20 min. S.W.) ruin of *Grasburg*, overlooking the right bank of the Sarine. — 13 M. **Schwarzenburg** (2608′; Bären Inn) is an attractive village with a château, a chapel of 1463 and a finely situated church at *Wahlern*, ¼ hr. N.E. Schwarzenburg is the starting-point of several motor post services: W. to Fribourg (p. 278; 15 M.), thrice daily in 1¼ hr.; E. to *Thurnen* (p. 184; 11 M.), twice daily in 1¼ hr.; S. to (4¾ M.) *Riffenmatt* and thence either to (5 M. in ¾ hr., 3-4 times daily) *Guggisberg* (3668′; Sternen Inn), at the N. base of the *Pfeife* (5476′), or to (10½ M. in 1¼ hr., once daily) *Ottenleue-Bad* (4682′), at the S. base of the Pfeife.

From Berne to Soleure, 21¾ M., electric railway in 1¼ hr., starting from the Bahnhofs-Platz (Pl. C 3). The line runs N., viâ the *Äussere Enge*, to (2½ M.) *Felsenau*, then crosses the Aare. — 3¾ M. *Worblaufen* (p. 182); 5 M. *Zollikofen* (p. 16); 7½ M. *Schönbühl* (p. 16); 13¾ M. *Grafenried*; 18 M. *Bütterkinden*. From (20 M.) *Lohn-Lüterkofen* (1522′) a motor post plies S.W. to the (6 M.) chalybeate baths of *Lüterswil* (1913′). — 21¾ M. *Soleure* (Haupt-Bahnhof), see p. 258.

Two electric railways connect Berne with *Worb* (p. 168), to the E. One starting from the Helvetia-Platz (Pl. E 5; 6 M. in ½ hr., 1 fr.) runs viâ (2 M.) *Muri* and *Gümligen* (3 M.; p. 184). The other (Worble-Tal Railway), starting from the Kornhaus-Platz (Pl. E 3; 8½ M. in ¾ hr., 1 fr. 40 c.), passes through (3½ M.) *Bolligen* and (6½ M.) *Boll-Utzigen*.

From Berne to *Bâle*, see R. 2; to *Lucerne*, see R. 38; to *Thun*, see R. 41; to *Neuchâtel*, see R. 57; to *Lausanne*, see R. 63; to *Bienne*, see p. 256.

41. From Berne to Thun.

A. Viâ Münsingen.

Federal Railway (electric), 19½ M. in 25-50 min. (4 fr. 80, 3 fr. 40, 2 fr. 40 c.). Views to the right as far as Münsingen; thence to Uttigen on the left.

Road, 17½ M. We leave Berne by the Thun-Strasse (Pl. F G 5), to the S.E. — 2½ M. *Muri* (1834′). — 8 M. *Münsingen* (1782′; see below). — 10 M. *Ober-Wichtrach* (1778′). — 14¼ M. *Heimberg* (1906′). — 17½ M. *Thun* (1844′; p. 185).

Berne (1782′), see p. 172. — On the Wiler-Feld the train turns to the right. To the S. is a view of the Alps; on the left is the lunatic asylum of *Waldau*. — 3 M. *Ostermundigen*. — 5 M. *Gümligen* (1854′; Hotel Mattenhof), junction for Langnau and Lucerne (p. 168-165). — 8½ M. *Rubigen*. — 10 M. *Münsingen* (1752′; Löwen Inn), a village with 3390 inhab., the cantonal lunatic asylum, and the cantonal agricultural school of *Schwand*. — 12½ M. *Wichtrach* (1749′). Motor post hence viâ *Thalgut* (mineral spring) to (1¾ M. to the W.; 10 min.) *Gerzensee* (2123′; Hotel-Pension Bären), at the S. foot of the Belpberg (see below). — From (14 M.) *Kiesen* (1775′) a road ascends by Ober-Diessbach in 2½ hrs., and a footpath viâ Brenzikofen in 2 hrs., to the *Falkenfluh* (3540′; inn; p. 15), a health resort with a charming view. — Near (16 M.) *Uttigen* we cross the *Aare*. — 19½ M. *Thun* (p. 185).

B. Viâ Belp.

Gürbe-Tal Electric Railway, 21½ M. in 1-1¼ hr. (same fares as for the Federal Railway, comp. above).

Road, 18 M. We leave Berne by the Monbijou-Strasse (Pl. B 6), to the S. — 1¾ M. *Gross-Wabern* (1814′; p. 182). — Beyond (3¾ M.) *Kehrsatz* (1877′) we leave *Belp* on the left. — 11¼ M. *Mühle-Thurnen* (1887′). — 13¾ M. *Seftigen* (1939′). — 18 M. *Thun* (1844′; p. 185).

The Gürbe-Tal railway diverges to the left from the Fribourg line (R. 63) and describes a curve towards the S.E., in the direction of the Aare valley. — 2¼ M. *Berne-Fischermätteli* (p. 183); 3¼ M. *Berne-Weissenbühl*; 4 M. *Gross-Wabern* (p. 182). — 6 M. *Kehrsatz* (1880′), station for the health resort (motor post twice or thrice daily in 20 min.) of *Zimmerwald* (2766′; Beau-Séjour, 50 beds), 3½ M. to the S., where two notable conferences of Socialists from the belligerent nations met in 1915 and in 1916. — The railway enters the Gürbe-Tal. On the right is the château of Oberried, now a boys' school.

Beyond (7¾ M.) *Belp* (1726′; Kreuz Inn), a village with 3210 inhab. and a picturesque château (16-17th cent.), at the foot of the *Belpberg* (2935′; 1¼ hr.), the line skirts the left bank of the Gürbe. — 11½ M. *Kaufdorf*. 13¼ M. *Thurnen* (1814′; motor post to Schwarzenburg, see p. 183). — 15 M. *Burgistein* (1870′).

Conspicuous on a steep wooded hill (r.) is the castle of *Burgistein* (2667′), built in 1535, with two lofty towers.

A motor post runs from Burgistein station to (1¾ M.) *Wattenwil* (1982′; Bären Inn), in the upper Gürbe-Tal, and (4 M.) *Bad Blumenstein* (p. 187). About 1 hr. above Wattenwil, 1½ hr. from Burgistein station, is the **Kurhaus Stafelalp** (3225′; 46 beds from 3½, P. from 9 fr.), with a charming view (winter sports). Hence to the *Gurnigel-Bad* (p. 183), 1 hr.

The railway now leaves the Gürbe-Tal and runs to the E. — Beyond (16 M.) *Seftigen* (1906′) it traverses a cutting and skirts the slope (view of the mountains) to (18¼ M.) *Uetendorf*. — 20 M. *Thun-Lerchenfeld;* 21½ M. *Thun*.

Thun.

Arrival. The Railway Station (Pl. B 3; restaurant) lies on the left bank of the Aare. There is a pier for *Steamers* (see p. 191) close by, and another near the Kursaal (Pl. D 3). Tramway, see below.

Hotels. The larger hotels are closed in winter. **Palace Hotel Thuner Hof* (Pl. a; C 3), with garden on the Aare, 200 R. from 7, B. 2¼, L. 5½, D. 6½, P. from 15 fr., **Bellevue & du Parc* (Pl. b; D 3), 125 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr., **Victoria-Baumgarten* (Pl. c; C 2), with grounds, 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr., **Beau-Rivage* (Pl. d; C 2), 50 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., open all the year round, these four on the right bank of the Aare. — *Schloss-Hotel Freienhof* (Pl. e; B 2), with garden on the Aare, 50 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 11 fr., good; *Falken* (Pl. f; A 2), Bälliz-Strasse, with terrace on the Aare, 60 beds from 4 fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. or D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Bären* (Pl. h; A 1), Gerberngasse, with café-restaurant, 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 10 fr.; *Krone* (Pl. g; B 2), Obere Haupt-Str. 2, with the Café Ratskeller, 25 beds from 3 fr., B. 1 fr. 70 c., L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 8 fr.; *Metzgern* (Pl. i; B 1), near the Rathaus-Platz, 20 beds from 3 fr., B. 1 fr. 70, L. or D. 3 fr. 20 c., P. from 9 fr.; *Blaukreuzhof* (Pl. k, A 2; temperance), 24 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Emmenthal* (Pl. l; B 1), corner of Bern-Strasse and Steffisburg-Strasse, 10 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 2½, P. from 8 fr.

Pensions. *Sonnenhof* (temperance), S. of the Kursaal, 30 beds, P. from 9 fr., *Rosenhalde*, at Hünibach, 15 beds, P. 8-10 fr., two convalescent homes; *Hünibach*, 20 beds, P. 7-10 fr.; *Bächimatt*, 15 beds, P. 7 fr.; *Frieden*, 10 beds, *Sommerheim*, 20 beds, *Bären*, 10 beds, all three at Dürrenast, 20 min. S. of the station, P. from 7 fr.; *Lang-Dünz*, at Glockenthal (p. 187), P. from 6 fr.

Confectioners. *Beau-Rivage*, Hofstetten-Str. 6 (Pl. C D 2, 3); *Splendid*, Lauitor 76 (Pl. C 2); *Gartenmann*, Obere Hauptgasse 29 (Pl. B 2). — Kursaal (Pl. D 3), with garden, concerts daily 4-6 p.m. (55 c.) and 8.15-10.30 p.m. (1 fr. 10 c.).

Baths in the Aare, at the lower end of the town (Pl. A 1), 20-40 c. — Lake baths (20 c.) in the Lachen, 8 min. S.W. of Schloss Schadau (p. 186). — Warm baths at the *Alpenblick Baths*, Frutigen-Str. (Pl. A B 3), and at the *Victoria Baths* (massage), Lauitor (Pl. C 2).

Post Office (Pl. B 2), Bälliz-Strasse.

Tramway from the station in one direction viâ Glockenthal to *Steffisburg* (p. 187), 1¾ M. in ¼ hr. (45 c., return-ticket 60 c.); in the other to *Interlaken*, comp. p. 190. — **Motor Posts** from the station to *Goldiwil* (p. 187; 3¾ M. in ½ hr.; 1 fr. 70 c.) and *Heiligenschwendi* (p. 187; 6¼ M. in 50 min.; 3 fr.); and to (8¼ M.) *Blumenstein* in 50 min. (2 fr. 40 c.).

Inquiry Office (Verkehrs-Bureau, Pl. B 3), near the station. — The Art Pottery of Thun has some reputation (depot at M. Leopold's, Lauitor, Pl. C 2). — Silver Filigree work at F. Engel's, Freienhofgasse 1 (Pl. B 2).

English Church (Pl. D 3); services in June-September. — Roman Catholic Church (Pl. D 2).

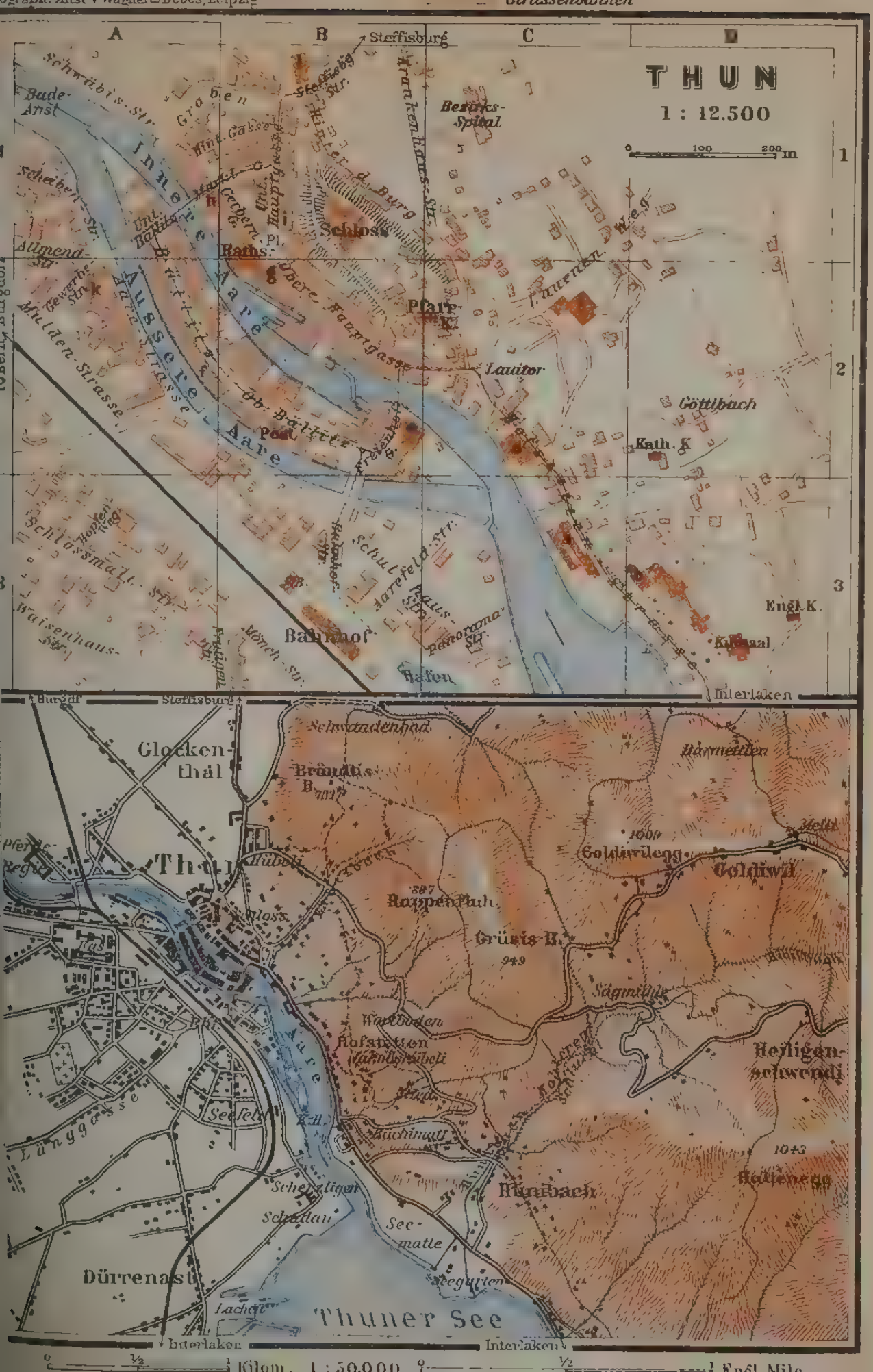
Golf Course (9 holes) at Einigen (p. 190), at the mouth of the Kander.

Thun (1837′), a quaint old town of 17,800 inhab., dominated by its castle (98′), is charmingly situated on both banks and an island (1/2 M. long) of the rapid green *Aare*, 1 M. below its efflux from the lake, and forms a fitting portal to the beautiful Oberland. It has belonged to Canton Berne since 1384. Thun commands a splendid view, to the S.E., of the snowy peaks of the Blümlisalp and the Doldenhorn (see the Niesen Panorama, opposite p. 187), with the Niesen in the foreground and the Stockhorn chain to the right of it. It is a garrison-town for artillery and infantry. Below the town, on the right bank of the Aare, near the barracks, is the Federal station for cavalry remounts (about 1200 horses).

From the station (Pl. B 3), on the left bank of the Aare, we descend the Bahnhof-Str., then follow the Freienhofgasse (Pl. B 2) across the island to the right bank. Here the Obere Hauptgasse (Pl. B 2), the houses of which have projecting lower stories, leads to the left to the Rathaus-Platz, with the *Rathaus* (Pl. B 1), rebuilt in the 17th century. Near the Metzgern Inn (Pl. i) a covered flight of steps ascends to the (5 min.) bold square tower of the castle of *Zähringen-Kyburg* (Pl. B 1), with its corner-turrets, erected in 1182 and adjoined by a castle built in 1429 by the magistrates of Berne. The castle contains an Historical Museum (9 or 10-12 & 2-5 or 4; 60 c.), with weapons of the 15-18th cent., uniforms, antependia of the 14-15th cent., household utensils, and art pottery. A walk round the castle reveals pretty views. Still finer is the view from the pavilions in the corners of the terrace of the *Parish Church* (Pl. B C 2; rebuilt in 1738), to the S.E. of the castle, with 15th cent. wall-paintings in the porch. - About 10 min. S.E. of the station, on a little island in the Aare, is the *Kleisthaus* (K.-H. on the map; no visitors), in which Heinrich von Kleist wrote 'Robert Guiscard' in the spring of 1802.

Walks. The shady *Schwäbis Promenade* along the foaming Aare lies N.W. from the town. — The little church of *Scherzligen*, 1/4 hr. S.E. of the station, dates from the 12th century. Close by is *Schloss Schadau*, with three towers and an old park (visitors admitted), situated at the efflux of the Aare from the Lake of Thun (lake baths, see p. 185). Near the Thuner Hof (p. 185) an avenue ascends along the Göttibach, whence we diverge to the right to the *English Church* and above it follow a well shaded path to (25 min.) the pavilion on the ***Jakobshügel** or *Jakobshäbeli* (2100′), which may be reached also in 1/4 hr. by leaving the Hofstetten-Quai 130 paces beyond the steamer landing-place and ascending the paved path (steps) on the left. The pavilion commands the lake, the Alps (from the Finsteraarhorn, Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau to the Blumlisalp and the Doldenhorn), the Niesen, the Stockhorn, Thun, and the valley of the Aare.

Another walk is by the promenade on the right bank of the Aare, across


THUN
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A
B
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D
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Steffisburg
Bade-Anst.
Schwäbis-Str.
Graben
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Pfarr K.
Lauitor
Göttibach
Kath. K
Bezirks-Spital
Lauenen Weg
Ob. Bällitz
Post
Aare
Schlossmatt-Str.
Waisenhaus-Str.
Bahnhof
Hafen
Engl. K.
Kilosaal
Interlaken
Burgdf.
Glockenthal
Thun
Schwandenbad
Bärmettlen
Goldiwilegg
Goldiwil
Rappenfluh
Grüsis-H.
Sägmühle
Heiligenschwendi
Hünibach
Hattenegg
Seefeld
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Seematte
Dürrenast
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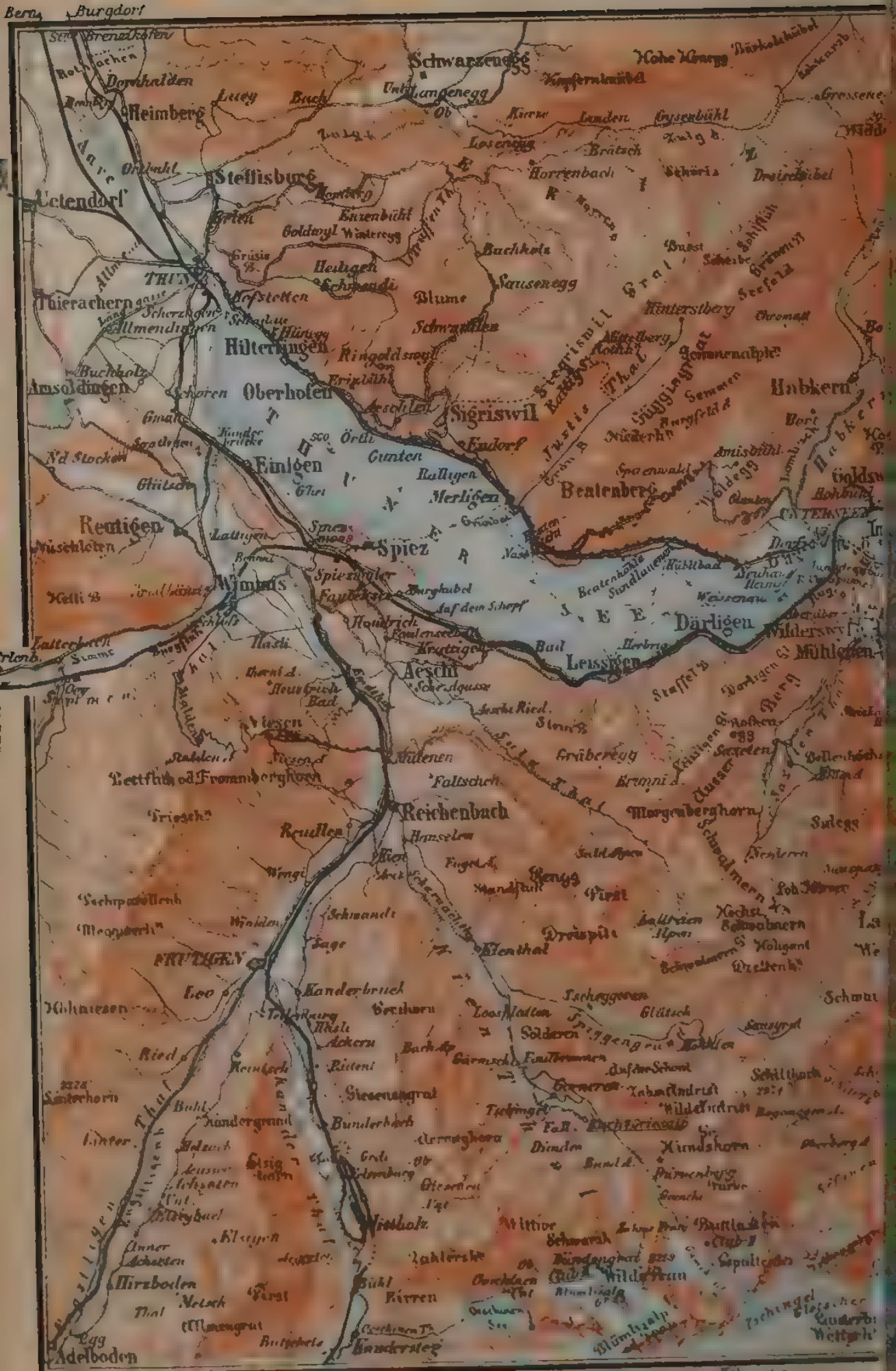
Bern
Burgdorf
Schwarzenegg
Heimberg
Stefflisburg
Uetendorf
THUN
Thierachern
Hilterfingen
Oberhofen
Amsoldingen
Sigriswil
Habkern
Einigen
Beatenberg
Reutigen
Spiez
Wimmis
Aeschi
Leissigen
Därligen
Mühlenen
Reichenbach
FRUTIGEN
Kandersteg
Adelboden
Hirzboden
Kandergrund
Blumenstein
Frutigen
Kander
Lauterbrunnen
Wilderswyl
Unterseen
Interlaken
Niesen
Gemmi
Doldenhorn
Wildstrubel
Blüemlisalp
Tschingel
Gletscher
Wetterh
Sigriswil
Justis Thal
Siegriswil
Gratt
Hinterstberg
Sausenegg
Blume
Buchholz
Ringgenberg
Merligen
Gunten
Endorf
Habkern
Goldswil
Beatenberg
Spiez
Wimmis
Aeschi
Leissigen
Därligen
Mühlenen
Reichenbach
Frutigen
Kandersteg
Adelboden
Hirzboden
Kandergrund
Blumenstein
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Wildstrubel
Blüemlisalp
Tschingel
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Justis Thal
Siegriswil
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Sausenegg
Blume
Buchholz
Ringgenberg
Merligen
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Lauterbrunnen
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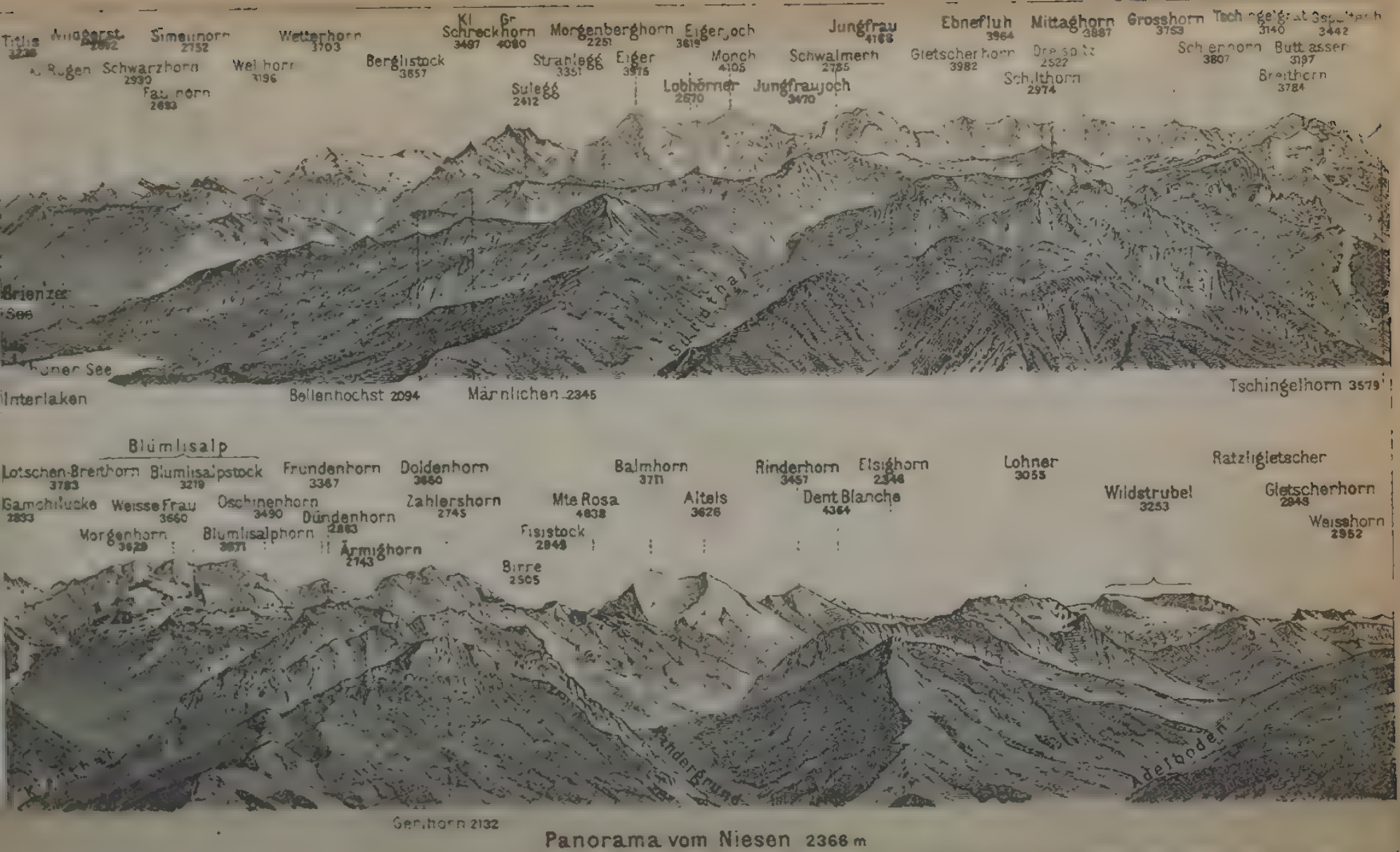
Niesen
Gemmi
Doldenhorn
Wildstrubel
Blüemlisalp
Tschingel
Gletscher
Wetterh

Brienz
Brienzwyler
Schwanden
Hofstetten
Oberried
Niederried
Iseltwald
Meiringen
Kienholz
Giessbach
Bottenbach
Birchenthal
Unterbach
Aare
Schwarzh.
Mittagh.
Grosse Scheidegg
Wetterh.
Wetterhörner
Rosenegg
Berglis
Grindelwald
Grindelwald Gl.
Unt. Grindelwald Gl.
Ob. Grindelwald Gl.
Lauterbrunner Gl.
Kleine Lauterbrunner Gl.
Schreckhörner
Finsteraar Gl.
Finsteraarhorn
Fiescherhorn
Fiescherhörner
Fiescher Gl.
Eigerjoch
Eiger
Mönch
Jungfrau
Silberhorn
Grünhorn
Grünegg
Wallis
Wallisser Fiescherfirn
Aletsch Gl.
Grosshorn
Faulberg
Ebneflush
Rothhorn
Rothstock
Hohgant
Brienzer Grat
Augstmorn
Oberseewies
Sattel
Hohflue
Engelhorn
Rosenlaui
Engelhörner
Gletscherhorn
Kranzberg
Mittaghorn
Wildgerst
Schwarzwald
Ob. Aarhorn
Studerhorn
Rothhorn
Gemslimmi
Gemsligrat
Gemsligrat Hütte
Gemsligrat Rücke
Tschingelh.
Ottenschwand
Ottenalp
Ottenschwand A.
Ottenschwand Gl.
Ottenschwand Firn
Ottenschwand Pass
Ottenschwand Joch
Ottenschwand Hütte
Ottenschwand Rücke
Ottenschwand Gletscher
Ottenschwand Firnfeld
Ottenschwand Pass Hütte
Ottenschwand Joch Hütte
Ottenschwand Rücke Hütte
Ottenschwand Gletscher Hütte
Ottenschwand Firnfeld Hütte
Ottenschwand Pass Rücke
Ottenschwand Joch Rücke
Ottenschwand Gletscher Rücke
Ottenschwand Firnfeld Rücke
Ottenschwand Pass Gletscher
Ottenschwand Joch Gletscher
Ottenschwand Gletscher Gletscher
Ottenschwand Firnfeld Gletscher
Ottenschwand Pass Firnfeld
Ottenschwand Joch Firnfeld
Ottenschwand Gletscher Firnfeld
Ottenschwand Firnfeld Firnfeld
Ottenschwand Pass Pass
Ottenschwand Joch Pass
Ottenschwand Gletscher Pass
Ottenschwand Firnfeld Pass
Ottenschwand Pass Joch
Ottenschwand Joch Joch
Ottenschwand Gletscher Joch
Ottenschwand Firnfeld Joch



Panorama vom Niesen 2366 m

the *Bächimatt*, with its fine old trees, and the *Seematte*, to the (20 min.) *Seegarten*, at the mouth of the Hünibach. From the Bächimatt we may cross the Aare by boat to Scherzligen (p. 186), and return by the left bank. — At the beginning of the Bächimatt a road (l.) ascends to (¼ hr.) *Im Ried*, where it bifurcates: l. through the woods in windings to the *Wartboden* (½ hr.; see below); r. to (10 min.) the hamlet of *Hünibach* (1912′; pensions, see p. 185), where a sign-post points the way to the picturesque **Kohleren-Schlucht**, by which we may make the steep ascent (brown way-marks), passing the falls of the Hünibach, to the (1 hr.) Goldiwil road.

The Goldiwil road, which diverges to the right from the Steffisburg road at the '*Hübeli*', about 5 min. N. of Thun (shorter path to the right at the Hotel Baumgarten), leads along the slope of the **Grüsisberg** (3110′), the woods of which are intersected by numerous walks. Fine view of the town, the valley of the Aare, and the Stockhorn chain as far as the Jura Mts. (N.) from the *Rappenfluh* (2890′; 1 hr.). Hence we may return to (½ hr.) the town, in a curve towards the N., viâ the *Bründlisberg* (2397′; 20 min.; view) and the Hübeli.

The Goldiwil road (motor post, see p. 185) joins the road from the Bächimatt (see above) on the *Wartboden* and goes on to (1¼-1½ hr.) **Goldiwil** (3314′; *Jungfrau, 60 beds, Waldpark, 40 beds, both finely situated by the forest, R. from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 9 fr.; Blümlisalp, 36 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.), a health resort frequented both in summer and winter. — To the S., on a branch-road, 6 M. from Thun, lies *Heiligenschwendi* (3740′), with a cantonal sanatorium for consumptives, ¼ hr. S.W. of which is the *Haltenegg* (3421′; Pension Waldheim, P. from 7½ fr.), affording a view of the lake and the Alps.

Longer Excursions. By tramway (see p. 185) viâ *Glockenthal* (pension, see p. 185) to the (1¾ M.) village of **Steffisburg** (1930′; Landhaus Inn), with 6650 inhab., on the *Zulg* (railway station, 1¼ M. to the W., see p. 15). Hence we may ascend N. in ½ hr. to the *Schnittweyer-Bad* (2247′; 70 beds) and cross the *Hartlisberg* (2395′; views) to (¾ hr.) **Heimberg** (2005′; Pension Alpenblick, 30 beds, P. 7 fr.), a village of 1450 inhab., with important potteries (station, see p. 15), 3 M. from Thun by the high-road. — A road (motor post to Schwarzenegg in 35 min., to Heimenschwand in 1 hr.) leads from Steffisburg to (2¾ M.) *Kreuzweg (Unterlangenegg)*, where it forks: to the right to (4¾ M.) *Schwarzenegg* (3005′; Bären, 40 beds, P. 8 fr.), a summer resort; to the left to (5¼ M.) *Heimenschwand* (3301′), 20 min. by road from Schlegweg-Bad (p. 15), to the N.

Road from Thun (motor post, see p. 185) viâ (3¾ M.) *Amsoldingen* (2113′; Steghalten Inn), on a little lake, with a fine church (a flat-roofed pillared basilica of the 10th or 11th cent., with three apses and a crypt beneath the choir) and a little castle, to (8½ M.) *Bad Blumenstein* (2169′; Bad & Kurhaus, 40 beds, P. 7 fr.). Motor post hence to *Burgistein*, see p. 185.

From Thun to *Interlaken*, see R. 43; to *Burgdorf*, see p. 15.

42. Spiez and the Lower Kander-Tal. The Niesen.

From Thun and Interlaken to *Spiez* by railway, see R. 43a; by steamer, see R. 43c; Lötschberg Railway, see R. 51; Simmen-Tal Railway, see R. 53. The station and steamer-quay at Spiez are connected by tramway (¾ M. in 8 min.; 30 c.).

Railway Station, above the town to the S. (tramway, see above), with restaurant (L. 3½ and 4½ fr.).

Hotels (the larger hotels are closed in winter; visitors' tax 20 c. daily). **Strand Hotel Belvedere*, in a lofty situation, reached in ¼ hr. by turning to the left at the steamer-pier and skirting the lake, 80 beds

from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12½ fr.; **Grand-Hôtel & Spiezerhof*, on the lake, near the steamer-pier, 110 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 13 fr.; **Schloss-Hotel Schonegg*, below the station, with garden and view, 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 13 fr.; **Park Hotel*, 8 min. above the station, in an open situation, with extensive grounds and a fine view, 100 beds from 8, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 15 fr.; **Eden-Hotel-Kurhaus*, halfway between lake and station, with view, 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 13 fr.; *Bahnhof-Terminus*, near the station, with restaurant and view, 60 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. or D 4½, P. from 12 fr., well spoken of; *Hôtel des Alpes*, 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 11 fr.; *Bellevue*, 25 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 10 fr.; *Krone*, a little below the station, with garden-restaurant, 15 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr., *Niesen*, above the station, 30 beds from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, S. 3, P. from 9 fr., both well spoken of; *Lötschberg*, 24 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 8 fr. — *Pension Erika*, 36 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 10 fr.

At Hondrich (see below). *Hirschen*, 20 beds from 2½, P. from 8 fr.; *Altels*, 25 beds from 2½, P. from 7½ fr. — At Faulensee (see below). *Strandweg*, 20 beds from 4 fr., B. 1 fr. 70 c., L. 4, S. 3, P. from 8½ fr.; *Seeblick*, 28 beds from 4 fr., B. 1 fr. 70 c., L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8½ fr., with restaurant; *Windsor*, 26 beds, P. 7½-8½ fr.; *Adler*, plain, with garden-restaurant, 10 beds, P. 8 fr.

Restaurants. *Seegarten*, near the steamer-pier, with garden, plain; *Gemeindestube*, main street, temperance.

Cafés and **Confectioners.** *Frey-Megert*, in the main street; *Stauffer*, opposite the Hotel Krone (see above); *Wiesendanger*, near the station.

Post Office, at the station. — **Motor Post** from the station to Krattigen (p. 190; 3 M.) and *Aeschi* (p. 189; 4½ M. in ½ hr.; 2 fr. 20 c.).

Inquiry Office at the station (8-12 & 2-6). — Lake Baths near the steamer-pier (50 c.). — Rowing Boats 1 fr., Sailing Boats 3 fr. per hour.

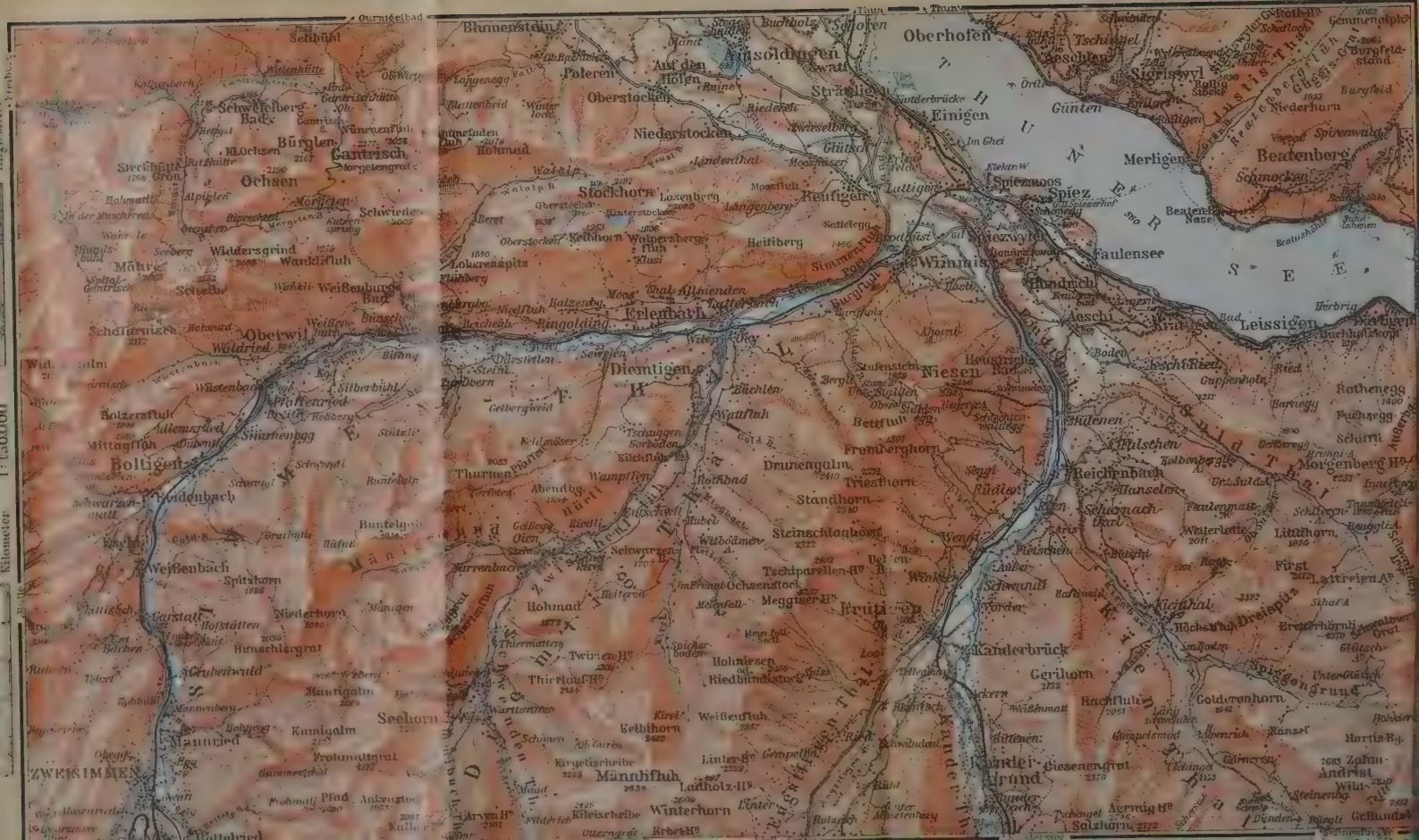
English Church Services at the castle church (see below) from June to September. — Roman Catholic Chapel.

Golf Course at Einigen, see p. 190.

Spiez (1935′-2070′), a village of 4530 inhab., situated on the S.W. bank of the Lake of Thun, on a spur of the Spiezberg, and surrounded by orchards, presents a delightful appearance from both the railway and the steamer. The mediæval *Castle*, with its massive tower, was a seat of the Erlach family from 1516 to 1875, but has since been modernized; its church, a pillared basilica with a crypt, dating from the 11th cent., is a smaller copy of the church at Amsoldingen (visitors admitted on Sun. & Thurs. 2-5). The street, ascending to the upper village and the new parish church, forks at the top of the hill: straight on for the station, l. for Faulensee, r. for Wimmis (p. 190) and the Kander-Tal. From the castle a promenade skirts the lake to (½ hr.) *Faulensee* (1926′; hotels, see above). — About 1¼ M. to the N.W. of Spiez is a large *Electric Power Station*, with turbines driven by a pipe-line from the Kander.

Hondrich (2493′; hotels, see above) is ½ hr. S. of Spiez; the *Hondrichhügel* (2789′) commands a view.

From Spiez to Aeschi. The road (motor post, see above) runs viâ Krattigen (p 190). — Pedestrians (1 hr.) follow the road leading from Spiez station to Faulensee, ascending to the right at the



Gurnigelbad
Selibühl
Walenhütte
Schwefelberg Bad
Bürglen
Gantrisch
Ochsen
Morgetengrat
Schwieden
Widdersgrind
Wanklifluh
Weißenburg Bad
Oberwil
Waldried
Wüstenbach
Pfaffenried
Simmenegg
Boltigen
Reidenbach
Weißenbach
Spitzhorn
Niederhorn
Bunschlergrat
Grubenwald
Seehorn
Kumigalm
Mannried
ZWEISIMMEN
Bluemenstein
Poleren
Oberstocken
Niederstocken
Stockhorn
Lasenberg
Reufigen
Heitiberg
Erlenbach
Diemtigen
Thurnen
Hohmad
Twirien-Hn
Thierlauf-Hn
Kelbihorn
Männlifluh
Winterhorn
Ladholz-Hn
Kilcischeibe
Oberhofen
Einigen
Spiez
Spiezmoos
Spiezwyler
Faulensee
Hondrich
Aeschi
Leissigen
Niesen
Frombergthorn
Drunengalm
Triesthorn
Standhorn
Steinschlaghorn
Tschiparellen-Hn
Ochsenstock
Meggiser-Hn
Frutigen
Kanderbrück
Gerihorn
Kandergrund
Giesenengrat
Salzhorn
Aermig Hn
Reichenbach
Kienthal
Goldrenhorn
Spiggengrund
Morgenberg Hn
Rothenegg
Fuchsegg
Littlihorn
First
Lattreien Ap
Dreispitz
Bretterhörnli
Andrist
Hartis-Bg
Zahn
Wild
Steinenbg
Gr. Hundsb
Thun
Thunersee
Sigriswyl
Merligen
Beatenberg
Schmocken
Niederhorn
Burgfeld
Gemmenalpl
Justis Thal
Kilometer

(20 min.) Roman Catholic chapel, then bearing to the left at the sign-post.

Aeschi. — Hotels (all good; visitors' tax 1 fr. per week). *Bären*, 65 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Blümlisalp*, 80 beds at 3-4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. 8-9 fr.; *Pension Friedegg*, ¼ hr. from the village, 60 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 8 fr.; *Niesen*, 60 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 7½ fr.; *Baumgarten*, 40 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 7½ fr.; *Pension Alpenblick*, 54 beds at 3-4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, S. 3, P. 7½-8 fr.; *Pension Schönbühl* (a Protestant sanatorium), 40 beds; *Seeblick*, 20 beds. — Lodgings.

Aeschi (2821′), on the ridge between the Lake of Thun and the Kander-Tal (fine views), 2 M. from Mülenen station (see below), is another frequented summer resort. Pretty walks and excursions. Charming view from the *Aeschi-Allmend* (3976′; 1¼ hr. E., viâ Aeschi-Ried, see below).

From Aeschi to Saxeten, 6½ hrs., recommended. Road viâ *Aeschi-Ried* (3280′; Kurhaus, 45 beds) to the (2 hrs.) *Untere Suld Alp* (3415′) in the Suldtal, then bridle-path past the *Pochten Fall* to the (1¼ hr.) *Schlieren Alp* (4675′). We then ascend to the left viâ the *Renggli Alp* to the (1½ hr.) **Renggli** or **Tanzbödeli Pass** (6168′), between the Morgenberghorn and the Schwalmern. The descent viâ the Hinterberg Alp to (1½ hr.) *Saxeten* (p. 201) is laborious. — The **Morgenberghorn* (7385′) is climbed from Aeschi in 5 hrs. viâ Aeschi-Allmend and *Brunnialp* (5401′; toilsome; guide necessary, 30 fr.; see p. 201). The *Schwalmern* (9137′) takes 3 hrs. from the Renggli Pass (toilsome; guide necessary; see p. 201). The *Dreispitz* (8277′), from Aeschi through the Suldtal viâ the *Lattreien Alp* (5563′) and *Schaf Alp* (6545′) in 6 hrs., with guide, is not difficult for experts and is highly recommended; the descent may be made to the Kiental (p. 235).

From Spiez to the Niesen. The Lötschberg Railway (p. 234) passes beneath the Hondrich-Hügel by a tunnel, 1 M. long, and then ascends the *Emdtal*, as the valley of the *Kander* is here called, on the right bank of the stream.

3¼ M. *Emdtal-Heustrich* (2234′) is the station for (10 min.) **Bad Heustrich** (2303′; Bad-Hotel, 120 beds from 5, P. from 12 fr.), on the left bank, at the E. foot of the Niesen, ascended hence by a footpath (4½-5 hrs.). The spring contains alkali, salt, and sulphur. — Farther on we obtain a view of the Blümlisalp, with its three peaks.

4¼ M. *Mülenen* (2280′; Sonne, 14 beds at 2½-4, B. 1½, L. 3-4, S. 2½-3, P. 6-7½ fr.; Pension Mülenen, 35 beds, P. 7-8 fr.) is the station for *Aeschi* (see above) and for the mountain-railway up the **Niesen** (7762′), the outlier of a mountain chain extending to the Wildstrubel. The cable railway (50 min.; fare 6, down 4, there and back 7 fr.; 17½ fr. including supper, bed, and breakfast at the top) is 3853 yds. long and has a maximum gradient of 66 : 100. Carriages are changed halfway, at *Schwandegg* (5476′; restaurant; uninterrupted view). At the top is the *Hotel Niesenkulm* (7664′; 27 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. or D. 5 fr., good), a few minutes walk from the summit. The view may be compared with that from the Faul-

horn (comp. the panorama, p. 187), the great snow-fields of the Blümlisalp being seen to perfection. Best light just before sunset and in the morning before ten o'clock.

At the N.W. foot of the Niesen, reached from Spiez by the Simmen-Tal Railway (p. 243) in 10 min. or on foot viâ *Spiezwiler* in 1¼ hr., lies **Wimmis** (2070′; Löwen, 25 beds), a village of 1450 inhab., with picturesque wooden houses and an old church. Above, near the falls of the *Burgfluh*, is the imposing castle, originally a seat of the Weissenburg family, occupied after 1449 by Bernese bailiffs, and now used for government purposes.

The footpath from Wimmis up the Niesen (5-5½ hrs.; shady in the forenoon; guide unnecessary) skirts the foot of the Burgfluh, diverges to the left from the road beyond the (25 min.) Staldenbach, and ascends in zigzags through pastures and woods. Beyond (2 hrs.) the *Bergli Restaurant* (4330′; beds) we cross the Staldenbach to the *Untere Stalden Alp* (4941′). In 1¼ hr. more we pass the chalets of *Oberstalden* (5833′). The view first reveals itself over the (1½ hr.) *Staldenegg* (6345′), an arête between the Fromberghorn and the Niesen. Hence to the top 1¼ hr.

43. From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun.

A. Thunersee Railway on the South Bank of the Lake.

Bernese Alpine Railway (electric), 17 M. in ¾-1 hr. (6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 30, 3 fr. 10 c.); from Berne to Interlaken in 1¼-2 hrs. (10 fr. 80, 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 40 c.). The tickets are available for the steamers also. — Travellers bound for Brienz, Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen, etc., change at Interlaken-Ost, if they do not intend to visit Interlaken itself (comp. p. 195).

Road, 16¾ M. We pass under the railway bridge near the new station (Pl. B 3). — 2¾ M. *Gwatt* (1854′). — 6½ M. *Spiez* (2005′; p. 187). — 13¾ M. *Därligen* (1847′). — 16¾ M. *Interlaken* (1880′; p. 195).

Thun, see p. 185. — 1¼ M. *Dürrenast*, at the N.W. end of the Lake of Thun. To the right, the Stockhorn chain (p. 244); to the left, the Sigriswiler Grat and the Alps from the Wetterhorn to the Blümlisalp. — 2½ M. *Gwatt* (1850′; Lamm; Rössli). Beyond *Strättligen*, with its old tower, we cross the gorge of the *Kander*, 98′ deep. — 3¾ M. *Einigen* (1946′; Golf Hotel Einigen, with garden-restaurant, 20 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. or D. 3, P. from 8 fr.). Close by are the Thun golf-links (p. 186).

6½ M. **Spiez** (2070′), junction for the Simmen-Tal Railway to Zweisimmen and Montreux (R. 53) and for the Lötschberg Railway to Kandersteg and Brigue (R. 51). The station is high above the village (tramway, see p. 187) and affords a splendid *View of the Lake of Thun and the mountains on its N. bank (the Ralligstöcke and the Sigriswil Rothorn); in the foreground, Spiez with its castle, and to the S.E. the Bernese Alps.

The line descends past (7¾ M.) *Faulensee* (1987′; p. 188) and skirts the bank, passing through three tunnels near *Krattigen* (Kur-

haus Oertlimatt, 60 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3, P. 7½-8 fr.).—11¾ M. **Leissigen** (1879′; Weisses Kreuz, with garden, 30 beds from 3½, L. 4½, S. 3½, P. from 8 fr., good; Hirsch), pleasantly situated amid orchards. Beatenberg (p. 194) is visible high above the N. bank.

14½ M. **Därligen** (1850′; Strandbad-Hotel du Lac, 8 min. from the station, on the lake, 50 beds from 4, P. from 10 fr.; Pension Schärz, 25 beds, P. from 7 fr.) has a lake-bathing establishment. Another tunnel. To the left, near the influx of the Aare, is the ruin of *Weissenau*. The train skirts the Aare canal and reaches the main station of (17 M.) *Interlaken* (p. 195).

B. Tramway on the North Bank of the Lake.

14½ M. Tramway in 1½ hr. (3 fr. 40 c.). The Road (fine views) traversed by the tramway is rather narrow and is full of unexpected curves.

Starting at the railway station the tramway runs N. across the island to *Thun-Hofstetten*, with the (½ M.) stopping-place of *Thun-Lauitor* (1844′), then crosses the Bächimatt (p. 187) to (1¾ M.) *Hünibach* (1877′), 10 min. below the hamlet (p. 187). Beyond (2½ M.) *Hilterfingen* (1844′; p. 192) we skirt the N. bank of the Lake of Thun (view of the lake and the Bernese Alps) viâ (3½ M.) *Oberhofen-Dorf* (1887′; p. 192), (3¾ M.) *Oberhofen-Rieder*, (5½ M.) *Gunten-Sigriswil* (1860′; p. 192), the château of *Ralligen* (p. 193), and (7½ M.) *Merligen* (1864′; p. 193), at the mouth of the Justis-Tal. At (8½ M.) *Beatenbucht* (1860′; p. 193) the cable tramway ascends to Beatenberg. — The line then follows the fine road high above the lake (three tunnels) to (10½ M.) *Beatushöhlen* (2041′; p. 193) and beyond (11 M.) *Sundlauenen* (2008′; Beatushöhle, 35 beds) it crosses the *Sundgraben*. The tramway quits the lake at *Beatusbad* and beyond (13½ M.) *Neuhaus* (Strandbad & Pension Neuhaus, 15 beds, P. from 7-8 fr.) runs to the left across the Bödeli to (13½ M.) *Unterseen-Widimatt* (p. 198) and (14½ M.) *Interlaken* (main station; p. 195).

C. Steamer Journey.

18½ M. Steamer 8-10 times daily in 1¾-2 hrs. (4 fr. 30, 3 fr. 10 c.). Railway and steamer tickets are interchangeable. — Restaurant on board (L. 3 fr. 80 c. and 5 fr.).

The steamer (comp. p. 185) starts near *Thun* railway station. To the right is the castle of Schadau (p. 186).

The ***Lake of Thun** (1840′), which the steamer now enters, is 18 sq. M. in area (11½ M. long and nearly 2 M. wide); its greatest depth is 702′. Its great attraction is the magnificent view it commands of the great peaks of the Bernese Alps. The Stockhorn with its conical summit, and the pyramidal Niesen rise on the right and left of the entrance to the valleys of the Kander and Simme. To the left of the Niesen are the three peaks of the Blümlisalp; on the

right, the Fründenhorn, Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, Altels, and Rinderhorn gradually become visible (from left to right). In the direction of Interlaken appear successively (from right to left) the Ebnefluh, Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger, in the foreground, and farther off the Schreckhorn and Wetterhorn.

The N. bank of the lake, between Hilterfingen and Merligen, which the steamer skirts, enjoys an unusually mild climate, being sheltered from the N. and E. winds. Country-houses and orchards, interspersed with bay and fig trees, fringe the lake, while farther up the slopes are covered with woods.

2 M. **Hilterfingen** has an ancient little church and the modern *Schloss Hünegg*.

Hotels. **Bellevue au Lac*, on the lake, 60 beds from 7, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 14 fr.; **Wildbolz*, 50 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 11 fr.; **Marbach*, 55 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Eden*, 35 beds from 4, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8½ fr., good; *Schönbühl*, higher up, 25 beds from 4, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 8 fr. — Pensions. *Villa Magda*, 25 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Schönau*, 25 beds, P. from 8½ fr.; *Waldheim*, 25 beds, P. from 7½ fr.

2½ M. **Oberhofen.** The picturesque old castle now belongs to Count Harrach.

Hotels. **Victoria*, 90 beds at 1½-5½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. 11-13 fr.; **Moy*, 100 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; **Montana*, 60 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; **Kreuz*, 50 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9½ fr.; *Park Hotel*, 40 beds; *Schönau*, 26 beds; *Bären*, 12 beds from 3, B. 1½ fr., L. 2 fr. 80 c.-4 fr., D. 3, P. 8-9 fr. — Pensions. *Speranza*, 15 beds, P. from 9½ fr.; *Zangg*, 25 beds at 3-4, L. 4-4½, S. 3, P. 8½-9½ fr.; *Elisabeth*, 45 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Ländte*, 11 beds, P. from 8 fr. — English Church Services (Easter-Sept.) at the Hotel Moy.

Between Oberhofen and Gunten, and reached from either in ¾ hr., is the *Erizbühl* (2625′), with two view-points, the 'Nussbaum' and 'Schönörtli'.

4¼ M. **Gunten,** with a new lake-bathing establishment, lies at the mouth of the Guntenbach, which flows through a ravine 20 min. higher up.

Hotels. **Park Hotel*, 100 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; **Hôtel du Lac*, 100 beds from 6, B. 2, L. or D. 5½, P. from 11 fr.; **Hirschen*, 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5½, S. 4½, P. from 12 fr.; *Bellevue*, 45 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Eden & Elisabeth*, 45 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Pension Guntenmatt*, 20 beds, P. from 8½ fr.

A road (motor post in 20 min.; 1 fr. 40 c., back 1 fr.) winds up from Gunten to (2¼ M.) **Sigriswil** (2621′; Baren, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 8 fr.; Pension Alpenruhe, 30 beds at 3½-4, L. 4, S. 3, P. 7½-9 fr.; Adler, 10 beds; Daheim, 10 beds, P. from 7 fr.; Erika, 16 beds, P. 7-7½ fr.), a summer resort commanding fine views. The *Blume* (4580′) is ascended hence in 2 hrs., viâ Schwanden. A path leads viâ Zelg and Wiler-Allmend to the (2½ hrs.) *Unter-Bergli Alp* (5510′; fine views) on the *Sigriswil-Grat*, and thence viâ *Ober-Bergli* (5975′) to the (1½ hr., with guide) top of the *Sigriswiler Rothorn* (6739′; final ascent steep, for steady heads only). On the abrupt S. slope of the Rothorn is the *Schafloch* (6840′), an ice-cavern, 225 yds. long, reached from Ober-Bergli in ¾ hr. (guide, **ice-axe, and torches necessary**).

The steamer now crosses the lake (on the left appear the Mönch, Eiger, and Schreckhorn) to (6¼ M.) **Spiez** (p. 187). The two black peaks seen to the E. over the S. bank of the lake are the Faulhorn (r.) and the Schwarzhorn (l.; the broader of the two). Farther on, on the S. bank, is the village of *Faulensee* (p. 188).

On the N. bank we observe the abrupt *Sigriswil-Grat*, with the bold *Ralligstöcke* (5545′), the Sigriswiler Rothorn (p. 192), and the Niederhorn (p. 194). On the lake is *Schloss Ralligen*, now a school of domestic science.

8¾ M. **Merligen** (*Beatus, with garden, 70 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 11 fr.; *Hôtel des Alpes, 45 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; Pension du Lac, 15 beds, P. from 7½ fr.) lies at the mouth of the *Justis-Tal*, up which a pretty footpath ascends to Beatenberg (2½ hrs.).

9⅓ M. **Beatenbucht** (restaurant), the landing-place for Beatenberg (p. 194). The *Nase*, a craggy headland, here juts into the lake. High up on the rocky bank runs the road (p. 191), passing through three tunnels. On the lake is the château of *Lerau*.

14¼ M. **Beatushöhlen**-*Sundlauenen* is the landing-place for the caves of the *Balmfluh*, inhabited in the 7th cent. by St. Beatus and frequented as a pilgrim resort until the Reformation (adm. 1½ fr.; length of visit 1-1¼ hr.). They lie 20 min. walk from the quay and 10 min. above the road, whence, near the *Restaurant Waldhaus*, a path ascends along the brawling Beatenbach, which issues from the caves. About ½ M. has been made accessible (electric light; numerous stalactites). — Tramway to Interlaken, see p. 191.

The steamer, which sometimes calls at *Leissigen* (11¾ M.; p. 167) and passes *Därligen* (p. 191), both on the S. bank, next enters the *Aare Canal* (1¾ M. long; to the left, the ruin of Weissenau) and stops at the landing-place of (18½ M.) *Interlaken*, below the main station (p. 195).

From Beatenbucht to Beatenberg, cable railway in 14 min. (ascent 3 fr. 25, down 1 fr. 30 c.; return-ticket 3½ fr., on Sun. 1 fr. 95 c.). The line, which is 1787 yds. long and has a gradient of 35-40 : 100, runs through woods, rock-cuttings, and a tunnel. At the upper station (3609′) is a restaurant (L. 3½ fr.; beds also). — The footpath from Merligen (see above) is better than that from Beatenbucht (1¼-1½ hr.).

From Interlaken to Beatenberg, 7½ M. by road. The road diverges to the left from the Habkern road (p. 200) 1 M. from the railway-crossing at Interlaken, crosses the *Lombach*, and winds through woods, past the (3½ M.) *Restaurant Luegibrückli* (3077′), to the (5 M.) Regina Palace Hotel, (6¼ M.) Victoria Hotel, and (7½ M.) Kurhaus Beatenberg (p. 194).

Beatenberg. Hotels (enumerated from W. to E.; open generally in summer only; visitors' tax 1 fr. per week; motor cars from the station to the Regina Palace Hotel, 2½ M. in 17 min., 1 fr. 80 c.). **Beatenberg & Kurhaus*, at the W. end of the village, 3 min. from the station, 150 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 6½, P. from 14 fr.; *Pension Rosenau* (Protestant), 30 beds, P. 7 8 fr.; *Edelweiss*, 30 beds from 3½, P. from 7½ fr.; *Pension Beatus*, 20 beds, P. from 8 fr.; **Blümlisalp Beatrice*, 80 beds from 4½ fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 5, S. 4½, P. from 14 fr.; *Oberland*, 50 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 9 fr., well spoken of; *Wald und Beausejour*, 35 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 8½ 10½ fr.; *Schönegg*, 70 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 9 fr., well spoken of; *Pension Favorita*, 14 beds, P. from 7 fr., with confectioner's; *Pension Weisses Kreuz*, 12 beds, P. 6½ 7 fr.; **Victoria & Kuranstalt* (½ hr. from the station), 150 beds at 6 9, B. 2¼, L. 6, D. 7, P. 15 20 fr.; **Park Hotel Post*, 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. 14 16 fr.; **Beau Regard*, 15 beds from 5 fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. or D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; *Pension Jungfraublick*, 40 beds; *Silberhorn*, 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. 9 11 fr.; **Regina Palace*, 150 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; *National & Pension Eiger*, 42 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8½ fr.; *Hotel des Alpes & Pension Jungfrau*, ¼ hr. from the station, 45 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 8½ fr.; *Pension Waldegg*, in a quiet situation, 5 min. to the left of the road, 20 beds; *Amisbühl* (see below), 10 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr., with restaurant; *Pension Rindboden*, 20 min. above the station, to the N., 16 beds, P. from 7 fr. Also Lodgings and several children's convalescent homes.

Post Office in the middle of the village.

English Church in the middle of the village; services in June-August. — Roman Catholic Church.

St. Beatenberg (3773′; 1100 inhab.), a favourite summer resort and winter sports centre, stretches along the flank of the Beatenberg for 2½ M., intersected on the W. by the *Beatenbach*, on the E. by the *Sundgraben*. Footpaths run parallel to the road on either side and sign posts point to several of the nearest view-points. Admirable views of the Alps, from the Schreckhorn to the Niesen, including the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, and Wildhorn; best from the **Amisbühl* (4383′; hotel-restaurant, see above), reached by a narrow road from the Regina Palace in ½ hr. (1½ hr. from the station).

The ascents of the three peaks of the *Gurnigelgrat* are very interesting (guide unnecessary): the **Niederhorn* (6398′), from the Kurhaus or Hotel Blümlisalp Beatrice in 2½ hrs. by a steep path ascending through woods; the **Burgfeldstand* (6776′), from the Hotel Schönegg past the (¼ hr.) *Kanzeli* in 3¼ hrs., the **Gemmenalphorn* (6710′), via the Amisbühl (see above), Waldegg Allmend, Lemmern, and Gemmen Alp in 3½ hrs. View of the Bernese Alps, the Niesen and Stockhorn ranges, the Freiburg Alps, and the Diablerets as far as Mont Blanc; to the E., the Engelberg and Uri Alps; to the N., the foot hills and the Jura, to the W., at our feet, the Justis Tal, bounded by the wild Sigriswil chain. By following the arête all three peaks may be combined (3 hrs.). Descent from the Gemmenalphorn to (2 hrs.) *Habkern*, see p. 200.

44. Interlaken and its Environs.

Railway Stations. *Interlaken-Bahnhof*, the main station, at the W. end of the town, for the Lake of Thun Railway (p. 190); *Interlaken-Ost*, at the E. end, 1 M. from the main station, for the Meiringen and Lucerne line (R. 36) and the Bernese Oberland Railway (p. 202). They are connected by the Lake of Thun Railway (1¼ M. in 4 min.; 45, 35 and 25 c.). From Interlaken-Ost a branch line runs to Bönigen (p. 228), 1¼ M. in 5-6 minutes. Hotel omnibuses and cabs at both stations.

Steamer Quays. For the *Lake of Thun* (p. 191) near the main station; for the *Lake of Brienz* (p. 221) opposite the Ost-Bahnhof.

Hotels and Pensions in the Town (closed in winter, except those near the stations and in the centre of the town). On the Höheweg. **Victoria* (Pl. 2), 330 beds from 10, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 21 fr.; **Jungfrau* (Pl. 3), 225 beds from 9, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 19 fr.; **Schweizerhof* (Pl. 4), 160 beds from 7, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 fr.; **Royal St. Georges* (Pl. 22), 120 beds, **Beaurivage Grand Hotel* (Pl. 9), 170 beds, at both R. from 7, B. 2¼, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 fr.; *Metropole* (Pl. 1), reopened as an 'hotel garni' (p. xxi) in 1928, 120 beds from 7, B. 2 fr.; **Carlton* (Pl. 13), 90 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6½, P. from 15 fr.; **Hotel du Lac* (Pl. 10), near the Ost-Bahnhof, 80 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6½, P. from 14 fr.; **Belvedere* (Pl. 5), 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13½ fr.; **Hôtel du Nord* (Pl. 7), 100 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.; **Interlaken-Interlakener Hof* (Pl. 8), 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; **Europe* (Pl. 38), 70 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 12 fr.; **Bavaria* (Pl. 23), with garden-restaurant, 60 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 4, D 4½, P. from 12 fr.

To the N. of the Höheweg. **Bellevue* (Pl. 15), by the middle Aare bridge, with garden, 110 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 13 fr.; *Horn* (Pl. 30), 50 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Harder* (Pl. 36), 32 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 11 fr.; *Goldener Anker*, next to the Bellevue, 20 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 9 fr. On the small Island of Spielmatten. **Central & Continental* (Pl. 34), by the lower Aare bridge, near the station, 75 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 13 fr.; **Hôtel du Pont* (Pl. 16), by the middle bridge, with garden, 70 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 11 fr.; *Krone* (Pl. 52), 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 9 fr.; *Falken*, next to the Krone, 15 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 7 fr. At Unterseen. *Beau Site* (Pl. 18), 75 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Helvetia* (Pl. 26), 25 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Blau Kreuz* (temperance), opposite the Helvetia, 25 beds, P. from 8½ fr.; *Pension Hardermannli* (Pl. 25), 22 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Drei Schweizer*, opposite the last, 30 beds, *Stadthaus* (Pl. 17), 26 beds, at both R. from 3-3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8½ fr.; *Manor Farm* (English), on the Lake of Thun, burnt down in 1928.

To the S. of the Höheweg. **Savoy* (Pl. 61), Alpen-Str., 140 beds from 6, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 fr.; **National & International* (Pl. 19), 220 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13½ fr.; **Park Hotel* (Pl. 20), 110 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; *Alpenblick* (Pl. 14), 40 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 11 fr.; *Pension Quisisana* (Pl. 43), Alpen-Str. 16, 25 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Pension Beau-Séjour*, Garten-Str. 10, 40 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Pension Iris*, Garten-Str. 23, 25 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Blume*, Jungfrau-Str. 30, 20 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Eintracht*, Rosen-Str., 20 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. or D. 3, P. from 8½ fr.; *Rütli*, next to the Eintracht, 20 beds, P. from 7 fr., tempérance.

**Regina Palace Jungfraublick*, on the Kleiner Rugen (p. 198), with views, 140 beds from 10, B. 2½, L. 8, D. 10, P. from 20 fr. **Mattenhof* (Pl. 24), with grounds, 130 beds from 7, B. 2¼, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 fr.; **Alpina* (Pl. 37), 50 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10½ fr.;

**Sonne* (Pl. 35), 50 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Blümlisalp*, by the Rugen Park, 25 beds at 3½-5, B. 1¾, L. 3½, S. 3, P. 9-10 fr., well spoken of.

Hotels to the W. of the Höheweg, towards the main station (used by passing travellers). *Splendid* (Pl. 53), 75 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13½ fr.; **Oberland-Oberländer Hof* (Pl. 12), 120 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 13 fr.; *Bristol-Terminus* (Pl. 29), 110 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr., good; *Krebs* (Pl. 27), 75 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Bernerhof* (Pl. 28), 85 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., good; *Jura* (Pl. 42), 90 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz* (Pl. 11), 120 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 12 fr., good; *Hirschen* (Pl. 39), 70 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 12 fr.; *Merkur* (Pl. 41), 40 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr., with beer-restaurant; *Schwanen* (Pl. 40), 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr., well spoken of; *Löwen*, behind the post office, 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 10 fr.; *Bären*, in the market-place, 20 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.

To the S. of the Station, in or near the Rugen-Park-Strasse. **Edelweiss* (Pl. 32), 100 beds from 5½, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **St. Gotthard* (Pl. 31), 75 beds from 5½, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 13 fr.; *Simplon* (Pl. 33), 70 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Touriste*, next to the St. Gotthard Hotel, 45 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 11 fr., well spoken of; *Pension Rugenpark*, still further S., 30 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Flora*, Rugen-Park-Str. 33, 14 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3, P. from 7 fr. — *Hôtel de la Paix* (Jewish), Berna-Str. 24, 35 beds at 4-4½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. 10-11 fr. — *Pilgerruh* (Christliches Hospiz), Rugenau-Str., 25 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.

Hotels and Pensions in the Environs. At Unspunnen (p. 199): **Wald-Hotel & Pension Jungfrau*, 85 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Pension Schlössli*, 20 beds, P. 7-8½ fr. — At Wilderswil (p. 202): **Schloss-Hotel & Pension Unspunnen*, near the ruin, 70 beds at 4-5, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. 11-15 fr.; *Balmer & Bahnhof* (Pl. 54), 50 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3, P. 8-10 fr.; *Alpenrose* (Pl. 41), 50 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8½ fr.; *Jungfrau* (Pl. 45), 50 beds at 3-4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, S. 3, P. 8-9 fr. In the village, on the Lauterbrunnen road: *Bären* (Pl. 46), 65 beds at 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. 9-11 fr.; *Alpenblick* (Pl. 17), 40 beds at 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3, P. 8½-9 fr.; *Park-Hôtel des Alpes* (Pl. 48), 50 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Victoria*, 25 beds at 2½-3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 7½-8½ fr., well spoken of. To the W., higher up: *Schönbühl* (Pl. 13), 80 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr., with English Church services in the season; **Kurhaus Wilderswil* (Pl. 50), 75 beds at 4-5, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. 9-13 fr.; *Pension Berghof* (Pl. 55), 49 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Hirschen*, at Isteig, near Wilderswil station, 10 beds at 2½-3, B. 1½, L. 2½, S. 2, P. from 7 fr. — At Goldswil (¼ hr.; p. 199): *Park Hotel*, 60 beds at 3-4, B. 1¾, L. or D. from 3½, P. 8½-10½ fr. — At Bonigen (p. 198), on the Lake of Brienz (steamer, see p. 228; railway, see p. 195): *Belle-Rive*, 50 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9½ fr.; *Park Hotel*, 60 beds at 3½-4½ fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. or D. 4, P. 9-11 fr.; *Seiler au Lac*, 75 beds at 4-5, B. 1¼, L. or D. 4-4½, P. 10-13 fr.; *Oberländerhof*, 35 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. 9-11 fr.; *Chalet du Lac*, 30 beds, P. 8-9½ fr.; *Pension Bel-Air* (Protestant), 28 beds, P. 7-8½ fr. — On the Schynige Platte, see p. 200.

Restaurants. *Fédéral*, opposite the post office; *Adlerhalle* (L. 3½, S. 3 fr.; 10 R. from 3½ fr.), Harder-St., N. of the Höheweg; *Schuh*, Höheweg (L. 5 fr.).

Confectioners. *Schuh*, Höheweg, good (music); *Eckenberg-Graf*, Höheweg, next to the inquiry office (p. 197); *Deuschle*, Bahnhof-Strasse.

Kursaal, on the Höheweg, with café, reading-room, theatre, etc., and beautiful grounds. Adm. in the morning 50 c., afternoon concerts 1 fr.

(free to holders of Kur-Karten), evening concerts 1½ fr. (1 fr. 20 c. for Kur-Karten holders), per week 10 fr. (6 fr. for Kur-Karten holders). Band in the morning on the Höheweg. — KUR-KARTE (entitling to reduction of fees at the Kursaal, on the mountain-railways in the environs, etc.) at the first-class hotels 40 c., 2nd class hotels 30 c., 3rd class hotels and pensions 20 c. per day.

Baths. *Medical Baths* at the Savoy Hotel (Pl. 51), Alpen-Str., with baths of all kinds, including an electro-therapeutic establishment. *Lake Baths* in the Lake of Thun, near *Neuhaus* (p. 191) and *Därligen* (p. 191), and in the Lake of Brienz, 20 min. from the Ost-Bahnhof.

Tramway to Thun and Steffisburg, see pp. 191, 185; to Beatushöhlen (p. 193) in 22 min. (1 fr., there and back 1 fr. 45 c.). — **Motor Post** from the main station viâ (¾ M.) *Matten* to *Wilderswil* (1¾ M.) station and (2¼ M.) village, connecting with the train services, about 11 times daily in ¼ hr. (80 c.).

Cable Railways (in summer only). Up the *Heimwehfluh* (p. 199) every 10 min., in 2-3 min. (80, down 55 c., there and back 1 fr. 20 c.). — Up the *Harder* (p. 199) every ½ hr., in 20 min. (3 fr. 75, down 1 fr. 90, there and back 4 fr. 50 c.). — Rack-and-pinion railway up the *Schynige Platte*, see p. 200.

Cabs. With one horse from the station to the town 1½ fr., each pers. extra 1 fr.; to Bönigen, Wilderswil, or Gsteig and back 4 fr., each pers. extra 1 fr.; per hour with one horse 6, with two horses 15, each additional hour 4 or 10 fr.; to Beatenberg (p. 194) with two horses 22, there and back 40 fr.; to Beatushöhlen (p. 193) and back, with two horses, 22 fr. — **Motor Cabs:** to Lauterbrunnen and the Trümmelbach Falls (p. 203) and back about 55 fr., to Meiringen and the Gorge of the Aare (pp. 224, 225) and back about 90 fr., to Grindelwald (p. 218) and back about 80 fr., round the Lake of Thun about 80 fr., etc. — **Motor Coach Excursions** (change of programme daily) to the Brünig Pass, Meiringen, and the Gorge of the Aare (an afternoon's tour), 20 fr.; to Adelboden (an afternoon's tour), 24 fr.; to Blausee and Kandersteg (an afternoon's tour), 23 fr.; to the Grimsel and the Hotel Belvedere (Furka; one day's tour), 35 fr.

Post Office (Pl. P), at the W. end of the Höheweg.

Tourist Agents. *Thos. Cook & Son*, next to the Hotel Splendid; *American Express Co.*, Höheweg 33 (in the Hotel Splendid, Pl. 53), open in summer only; *International Sleeping Car Co.*, Bahnhofs-Platz 29; *Volks-Bank*, next to the post office; *Berner Handels-Bank*, at the Kurgarten entrance; *A. Kuoni*, Höheweg 2.

Inquiry Office in the Höheweg, a little to the E. of the Kurgarten (week-days 8-12 & 2-6).

Photographic Materials. *Gebrüder Stump & Co.*, near the Hotel Victoria (Pl. 2); *J. F. Messerli*, Höheweg 4; *E. Magerstädt*, Höheweg 35 and 72.

English Church Services are held in May-Oct. in the monastery church (p. 198; entrance on the N. side); *Presbyterian Services* in the chapel on the S. side (entrance in the courtyard).

Guides (generally to be found near the barometrical column and the telescope at the W. end of the Höheweg). Eduard Feuz (head-guide), Ulrich von Almen, Friedrich Burgener, and Gottfried Feuz.

Interlaken (1867′; 'between the lakes'), consisting of the three villages of *Interlaken*, *Matten*, and *Unterseen*, with a total population of 8700, is situated on the *Aare*, on the low land called the *Bödeli* and formed by the alluvial deposits of the *Lütschine*, falling into the Lake of Brienz, and the *Lombach*, flowing W. into the Lake of Thun. Interlaken is the social and tourist centre of the Bernese Oberland; sheltered by a range of mountains from the N., it enjoys

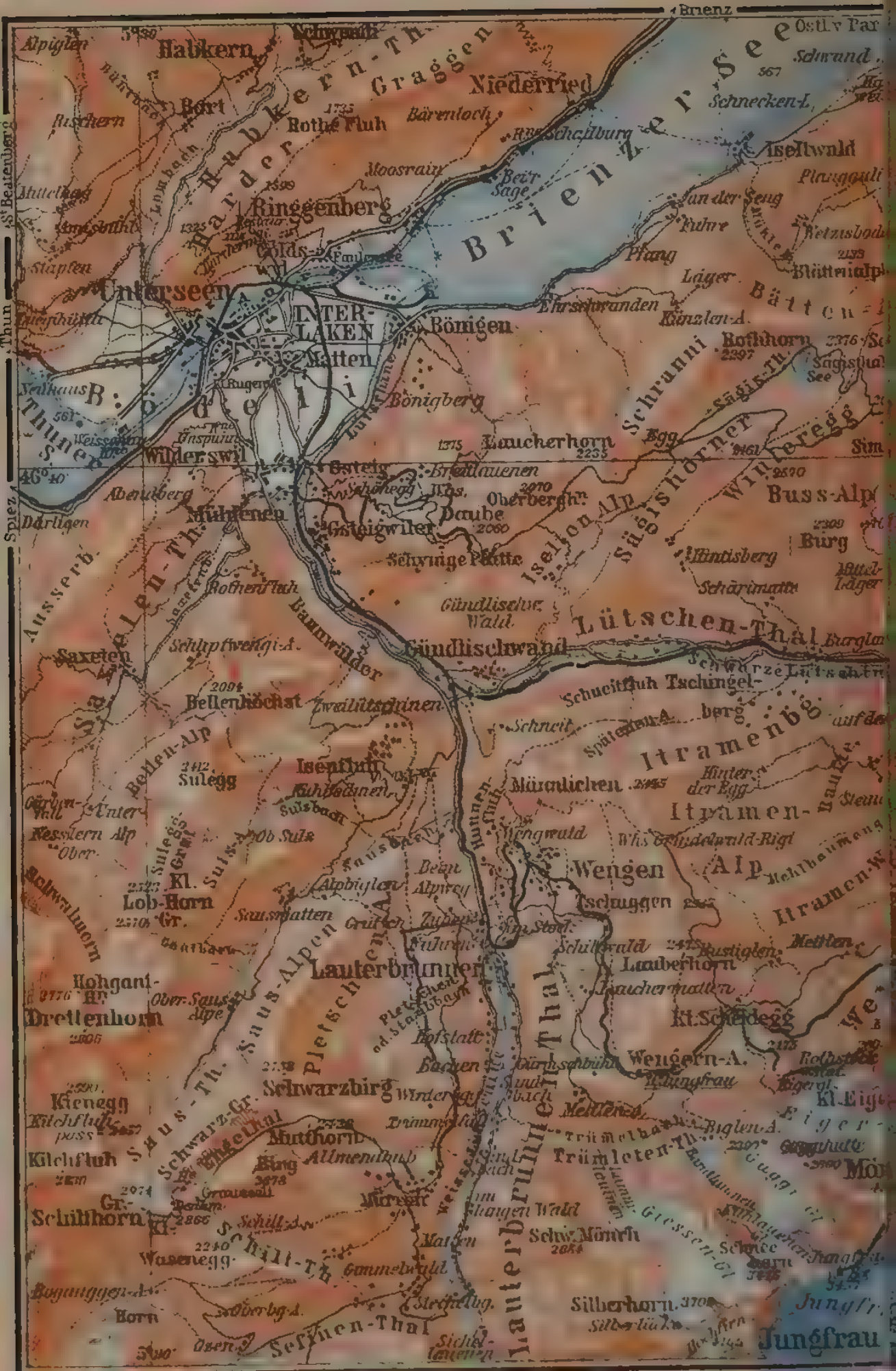
a mild climate even in early spring. It makes an excellent headquarters for excursions on the lakes and in the Oberland, and many are wont to refresh themselves in the intervals of strenuous mountain-climbing by an occasional visit to the varied pleasures of this fashionable holiday-resort.

The chief resort of visitors is the ***Höheweg**, an avenue of old walnuts and planes, flanked by hotels, tempting shops, and the *Kursaal* (p. 196). It commands a famous view of the Jungfrau across the *Höhematte* (finest by evening-light; telescope near the Café Schuh 20 c.). To the right, near the upper or N.E. end of the Höheweg, rises the old *Monastery of Interlaken*, founded in 1130 and suppressed in 1528. The monastery, with the *Castle* added in 1750, is now occupied by government offices. Adjacent is the neo-Gothic *Roman Catholic Church* (1908). — The prolongation of the Höheweg leads to the *Ost-Bahnhof* (p. 195) and (l.) the landing-place of the steamers on the Lake of Brienz, and then (r.) to *Bönigen* ($1^3/_4$ M.; hotels, see p. 196). The Brienz road, diverging to the left at the Hôtel Beaurivage (Pl. 9), crosses the Aare. Beyond the bridge, to the left, is the footpath leading to the Harder, and to the right, the station of the Harder railway (p. 199) and an ibex enclosure.

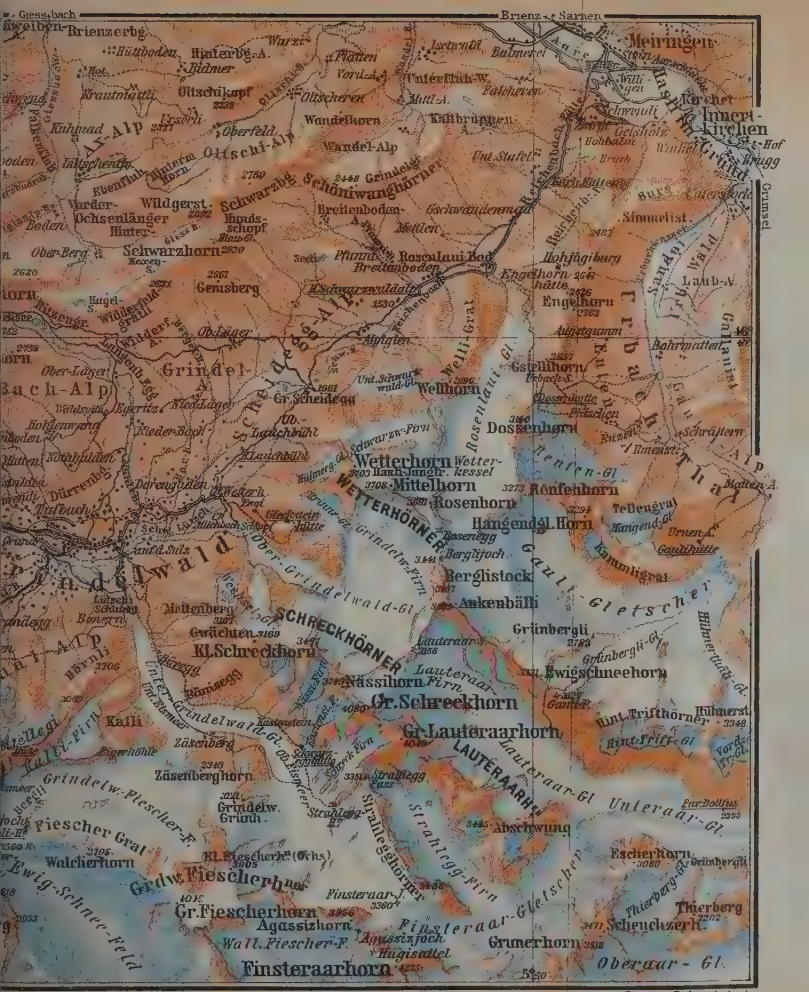
At the W. end of the Höheweg, almost opposite the Hotel Oberland (Pl. 12), the Jungfrau-Str. to the Kleiner Rugen (see below) diverges to the left, while the road in a straight direction leads past the *Post Office* (Pl. P) to the *Main Station* (p. 195). — The Markt Str., diverging to the right at the post office, crosses the islands of *Spielmatten* to *Unterseen*, on the right bank of the Aare, with its old Protestant church, restored in 1894; in the cemetery are graves of English, French, and Belgian interned prisoners-of-war who died here in 1916-18. The road to Merligen and Thun (p. 191) leads hence to the left, and to the N.W. that to Habkern and Beatenberg (pp. 200, 194).

The ***Kleiner Rugen**, a wooded spur of the Grosser Rugen, offers attractive walks and views. The principal path ascends straight from the conspicuous Hotel Jungfraublick (1912'; p. 195) to the walk encircling the hill. Turning to the left, we reach the 'Humboldtsruhe' (view of the Jungfrau and Lake of Brienz) and the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Trinkhalle* (café-restaurant), commanding the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Schwalmern. Farther on, beyond the 'Scheffel Pavilion' (with a view of Lake Thun), is a memorial of the forester Kasthofer, who, at the beginning of the 19th century, planted the hill with specimens of all the Swiss trees. Then past a reservoir, and back to the Jungfraublick. Other narrower paths ramify in every direction. One ascends to the (25 min.) *Rugenhöhe* (2425'), where three clearings in the wood disclose views of the Jungfrau and the Lakes of Brienz and Thun.

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Hardermannli
Schönegg
Felsenegg
Hardern
Bödeliblick
Unterbleiki
Picknick Pav.
Lustbühl
Hohbühl
Schiffstation Brienz
Ost-Bhf.
Goldeipromenade
Aare
Scheibenfluh
Kursaal
Kloster
UNTERSEEN
Dorf
Hohen matte
INTERLAKEN
Spühlibach
Sanatorium
Spielmatten
Haupt-Bhf.
Spital
Jungfraublick
MATTEN
Kanalpromenade
Thunerseebahn
Rugen
Beim Kreuz
Trinkhalle
Café Unspunnen
Wald-H. Jungfrau
Bierbrauerei
Ruine Unspunnen
Schlössli
Schloss-H.
Wilderswil
Gsteig
Oberacker
Abendberg
Bellevue
Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald & Schynige Pl.



Brienz
Ostl. v. Par
Habkern
Schwendi
Graggen
Niederried
Brienzer See
Schwand
Schnecken-L.
Bort
Rischern
Rothe Fluh
Bärenloch
Schadburg
Iseltwald
Moosrain
Beir Sage
Ringgenberg
Gölds-
Fanlenstee
Stapfen
Unterseen
INTER-LAKEN
Matten
Bönigen
Ehrschwanden
Kunzlen-A.
Rothhorn
Bätten
Schranni
Sägis-Th.
Sägishörner
Winteregg
Bönigberg
Lauchernhorn
Egg
Wilderswil
Gsteig
Breitlauenen
Oberbergh.
Daube
Gsteigwiler
Mühlenen
Abendberg
Darligen
Schwinge Platte
Iselten Alp
Buss-Alp
Burg
Hintisberg
Schärimatte
Rothenfluh
Gündlische Wald
Lütschen-Thal
Gündlischwand
Saxeten
Schlipfwengi-A.
Bellenhöchst
Zweilütschinen
Schneit
Schneitfluh
Tschingel-berg
Itramenbg.
Bellen-Alp
Sulegg
Isenfluh
Kuhbodmen
Sulsbach
Männlichen
Hinter der Egg
Itramen-Alp
Wengwald
Wengen
Tschuggen
Kl. Lob-Horn
Gr.
Alpbiglen
Sausmatten
Lauterbrunnen
Lauberhorn
Lauchermatten
Kl. Scheidegg
Hohgant-Hn.
Drettenhorn
Ober-Saus-Alpe
Saus-Alpen
Pletschen-A.
Hofstatt
Wengern-A.
Schwarzbirg
Winteregg
Kienegg
Kilchfluh
Muttihorn
Allmendhub
Trümleten-Th.
Riglen-A.
Schilthorn
Schw. Mönch
Wasenegg
Schilt-Th.
Gimmelwald
Silberhorn
Jungfrau
Sefinen-Thal
Lauterbrunnen Thal
Ausserb.
Thun
St. Beatenberg
Spiez


Brienz
Meiringen
Kirchet
Inner-kirchen
Hof
Brugg
Grindelwald
Alpbach
Brienzerberg
Hinterberg-A.
Ottschikopf
Ottscheren
Wandelhorn
Kühbrunnen
Ottschi-Alp
Wandel-Alp
Schwarzhorn
Schönwanghörner
Wildgerst
Ochsenlänger
Hinter-Schwarzhorn
Gemsberg
Grindel-wald
Grindel-Bach-Alp
Wellhorn
Wetterhorn
Mittelhorn
Rosenhorn
Dossenhorn
Rönfenhorn
Hangend-gl. Horn
Wetterhörner
Ober-Grindelwald-Firn
Berglistock
Ankenbälli
Grindergli
Ewigschneehorn
Gr. Schreckhorn
Gr. Lauteraarhorn
Lauteraarhorn
Lauteraar-Gl
Unteraar-Gl
Schreckhörner
Kl. Schreckhorn
Lauteraar-Firn
Nässihorn
Kalli
Zäsenberg
Zäsenberghorn
Grindelw.-Fiescher-F.
Fiescher Gral
Walcherhorn
Kl. Fiescherh. (Ochs)
Grdw. Fieschern
Gr. Fiescherhorn
Agassizhorn
Walt. Fiescher-F.
Finsteraarhorn
Finsteraar-Gletscher
Finsteraar-Firn
Strahlegghörner
Strahlegg-Firn
Strahlegg Pass
Abschwung
Escherhorn
Thierberg
Schienhorn
Grunerhorn
Oberaar-Gl.
Engelhorn
Engelhornhütte
Gstellihorn
Gstellihütte
Pfiffersen
Wellihütte
Wellihorn
Wellihorn-Gl.
Rosenlaui-Gl.
Rosenlaui Bad
Reichenbach
Reichenbach-Fall
Reichenbach-Gl.
Engstlen
Engstlen-Alp
Engstlenalp
Engstlenalp-Hütte
Sinnelistock
Sandalp
Laub-N.
Bohrmatten
Schrätten
Tellengrat
Gauli-Gletscher
Gauli-Hütte
Baumligrat
Rosenegg
Bergjoch
Grindelwald-Gl.
Lauteraar-Hütte
Grindergli-Gl.
Hühnerstock
Hint. Trifthörner
Hint. Trift-Gl.
Vord. Trift-Gl.
Trift-Gl.
Trift-Firn
Trift-Hütte
Grindelw.-Grund
Grindelw.-Firn
Mettenberg
Gwächten
Kl. Schreckhorn
Bärgli
Bärgli-Alp
Ober-Lauenen
Lauenen-See
Lauenen-Thal
Lauenen-Alp
Gr. Scheidegg
Scheidegg-Firn
Lauchbühl
Lauchbühl-Firn
Hohlenwang
Hohlenwang-Firn
Ober-Bergli
Ober-Läger
Unter-Läger
Hinter-Läger
Nieder-Läger
Nieder-Bergli
Mittlen
Mittlen-Alp
Mittlen-Firn
Mittlen-Hütte
Mittlen-Gl.
Ober-Berg
Hinter-Berg
Hinter-Berg-Alp
Hinter-Berg-Gl.
Hinter-Berg-Firn
Hinter-Berg-Hütte
Hinter-Berg-Thal
Hinter-Berg-Thal-Alp
Hinter-Berg-Thal-Gl.
Hinter-Berg-Thal-Firn
Hinter-Berg-Thal-Hütte

A deep ravine, the *Wagneren-Schlucht*, separates the Kleiner and the Grosser Rugen. On the road leading through it, almost in the middle of the ravine, is a memorial to Bernhard Studer, geologist (1794-1887). Farther on the road leads S. past the Café Unspunnen, the Wald-Hotel Jungfrau (p. 196), the brewery (rfmts.), and the ruin of *Unspunnen* (2034′; the traditional residence of Byron's Manfred, comp. p. 212) to (1/2 hr.) *Wilderswil* (p. 202), affording views of the Lauterbrunnen valley and the Jungfrau, and of Lake Brienz to the left.

The N.W. precipice of the *Grosser Rugen* (2624′) is known as the ***Heimwehfluh** (2218′; café-restaurant), reached in 3 min. by the cable railway (p. 197) at the S. end of the Rugen-Park-Str., which leads past the main station, or on foot in 20 min. from the Wagneren-Schlucht by a path diverging near the Studer memorial. It commands a charming view of the Bödeli and the lakes. The Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger are seen from the little belvedere on the top.

More picturesque views are commanded by the ***Abendberg**, which rises above the Grosser Rugen to the S. (1 3/4-2 hrs., 1 1/2 hr. if the Heimwehfluh railway be used). We follow the road to the (3/4 hr.) *Satteli*, whence a footpath ascends to the left through the woods to the (1 hr.) former *Hotel Bellevue* (3735′; rfmts.). The (20 min.) *Siebenuhr-Tanne* (4125′) commands a view of Lake Thun, lying far below. — Another footpath leads from the Bellevue up the slope of the *Därligengrat* to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Rotenegg* (6234′; view), on the *Aussenberg*. From this point the *Leissigengrat*, with the peaks of *Kleines Schiffli* (6349′) and *Grosses Schiffli* (6675′), extends to the *Morgenberghorn* (7385′), but it can be recommended to climbers free from dizziness only (p. 201). — A path leads from the Abendberg to *Saxeten* (p. 201) in 1 1/4 hr. (we take the upper path to the right in the meadow behind the second chalet).

The wooded slopes of the **Harder** rise above the right bank of the Aare. To the left of the Brienz bridge (p. 198) paths lead to the (1/4 hr.) *Hohbühl* (2070′), a pavilion with an inscription referring to the visits of Weber, Mendelssohn, and Wagner to Interlaken. Thence we proceed either to the left to the (1/4 hr.) *Lustbühl*, a view-pavilion, and the (1/4 hr.) Goldei Promenade, or to the right uphill viâ the Unteres and Oberes Bleiki and the (1 1/4 hr.) view-pavilion on the *Hardermannli* (3634′) to the (1/2 hr.) Harderkulm. — To the right of the Brienz bridge is the station of the cable railway (p. 197; 1568 yds. long; maximum gradient 64 : 100), by which the top of the Hardergrat is reached in 20 minutes. Above the upper station is the *Restaurant Harderkulm* (4347′), commanding a splendid *View of the Bernese Alps, Interlaken, the Lake of Thun, etc. (telescope). The descent hence to the S. to Unterseen takes 1 3/4 hr. Excursions from the Harderkulm to the *Rotefluh* (5690′; 1 3/4 hr.), the *Wanniknubel* (5213′; 1 hr., for those with steady heads), the *Augstmatthorn* (p. 200; 3 1/2 hrs.), etc.

The hill of **Goldswil** (2240′; 1/2 hr.), near the Park Hotel (p. 196), on the Brienz road (p. 198), overlooks Lake Brienz and the sombre little Faulensee or Lake of Goldswil, with Interlaken and Lake Thun beyond; the ruined church-tower is now accessible by a path. A walk may be taken

by the same road (or by a picturesque path crossing the hills between the road and Lake Brienz) to (½ hr.) *Ringgenberg* (p. 227).

To the Habkern-Tal. The road from Unterseen skirts the W. base of the Harder and ascends the left bank of the *Lombach*. It finally crosses to the right bank and ascends in windings to the village of (4¾ M.) **Habkern** (3500′; Bären Inn), situated amid green pastures at the foot of the *Gemmenalphorn* (6831′; better from Beatenberg, comp. p. 194), which is reached viâ the Brandlisegg and Gemmen Alp in 3½ hrs. The road goes on to *Schangnau* (3¼ hrs.; p. 166). — The ***Hohgant** (7221′) is ascended from Habkern in 4 hrs. viâ *Bohl* (5902′) and the *Älgäu Alp* (5741′); from a little rocky valley between the Vorder and Hinter Hohgant we climb E. to the grassy summit of the former. The view extends from the Bernese Alps to Mont Blanc. Descent to the Kemmeriboden-Bad in the Emmen-Tal, see p. 167. The **Augstmatthorn** (7020′) is ascended viâ the *Bodmi Alp* in 3½ hrs. Descent to the Restaurant Harderkulm (p. 199), or to Niederried on the Lake of Brienz (p. 227; marked path; guide unnecessary).

To the Schynige Platte. — Rack-and-Pinion Railway (electric) from Wilderswil (maximum gradient 25:100) in 1 hr.; fare 6 fr. 40 c., there and back 8 fr., from Interlaken-Ost 7 fr. 70, 7 fr. 20 c.; return-tickets 10 fr. 10, 9 fr. 25 c., including supper, bed, and breakfast at the Hotel Schynige Platte 20 fr. — Pedestrians ascend between the old church and the Steinbock Inn at *Gsteig*, turning to the right beyond the churchyard wall, to (2½ hrs.) the Kurhaus Breitlauenen, whence the Schynige Platte is reached in 1½ hr. From *Bönigen* (p. 198) a good marked path ascends to the Kurhaus Breitlauenen in 3½ hrs.

From Interlaken-Ost to (2 M.) *Wilderswil* (1926′), see p. 202. — The rack-and-pinion railway crosses the *Lütschine* and ascends in curves to the Rotenegg Tunnel, beyond which it enters a wood and reaches (3 M.) *Breitlauenen* (5068′; Kurhaus, with restaurant, 60 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 10 fr.), with a view of the Lakes of Brienz and Thun and the hills to the N. The line then ascends in a curve to the mountain-crest and passes through the Grätli Tunnel to the S. side of the hill, where the whole chain of the Bernese Alps, from the Eiger to the Breithorn, is suddenly disclosed. Following the S. slope, through rock cuttings and a short tunnel, we finally obtain a glimpse of the Grindelwald valley with the Schreckhörner and Wetterhörner.

4½ M. **Schynige Platte** (6463′). The good hotel (40 beds at 6-7, B. 2, L. 5½, S. 4½, P. 12-15 fr.) is open from June to September. The *View of the mountains is one of the most famous in the Oberland. From l. to r.: the Wetterhörner and Schreckhörner, the Grindelwald glaciers, the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Mittelhorn, Grosshorn, etc., the Blümlisalp, and, on the extreme right, the Niesen range (use of Zeiss telescope 50 c.; comp. the maps on pp. 199, 203). — A new *Alpine Garden* lies to the E. of the hotel.

An easy winding path ascends from the Hotel Schynige Platte past the *Geisshorn* and along the beehive-shaped *Gummihorn* (6893′) to the (20 min.) **Daube (6759′), whence the survey of the Alps, Interlaken, the lakes and the peaks to the N. is particularly fine; to the N.E. is the Brienzer Rothorn, with Pilatus to the right in the distance. Towards evening the Lakes of Bienne and Neuchâtel glitter in the distance. —

The *Oberberghorn* (6790′), 25 min. N.E. of the Schynige Platte (direct path from the Daube in 20 min.), has been made accessible by flights of steps and affords a view of the Lake of Brienz.

From the Schynige Platte to the Faulhorn (p. 223; 4 hrs.; descent 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary). The footpath (fine views), the beginning of which is indicated by a sign-post below the station, first crosses the *Oberberg* above the *Iselten Alp* and below the steep Oberberghorn (see above). Skirting the S. slope of the *Laucherhorn* (8333′), we come to (1 hr.) the rock-gate of the *Schafgatter* and traverse the rocky débris of the *Schränni* to (½ hr.) the watershed of the *Egg* (6915′; small refuge-hut). The old path here descends to the left into the Sägistal and skirts the Sägistal Lake (6358′). The new bridle-path (red marks), to the right, ascends gradually on the N. slope of the *Sägishörner* and then rapidly to the S. side of the arête and round the rocky cauldron of the *Weites Tal* to the top of the *Winteregg* (8265′). Passing (1¼ hr.) a small shelter-hut, the path ascends abruptly to (20 min.) a larger hut, crosses the *Faulegg* (8445′), where we are joined on the left by the old path from the Sägistal Lake, and finally skirts the peak to the left to the (1 hr.) inn.

From the Schynige Platte to Zweilütschinen (p. 202; 3 hrs.). We diverge to the right from the Faulhorn path (see above) after 10 min.; guide advisable (5 fr.) as far as the lower chalets of the Iselten Alp (5119′); then a good path through woods.

The Saxeten-Tal, which runs up from Wilderswil-Mülinen (p. 202), is traversed by a road leading to (2½ M.) the village of **Saxeten** (3602′; Alpenrose, 25 beds, P. from 7½ fr.), a health resort in a sheltered situation and a good headquarters for excursions. The valley is picturesquely closed by the *Schwalmern* (see below).

The ***Sulegg** (7915′; not difficult) is scaled from Saxeten in 4-4½ hrs., with guide (15 fr.). We ascend either by the bridle-path past the (¾ hr.) waterfalls of the *Gürbenbach* and *Weissbach* and viâ the *Nesslern Alp* (4807′) in 3 hrs., or by the steep direct footpath in 2½ hrs., to the *Bellen Alp* (6205′), whence the *Bellenhöchst* (6860′) is easily ascended in ¾ hr. We then skirt the steep N. and E. slopes of the Sulegg for ¾ hr. (good path), nearly as far as the *Obere Suls Alp* (6690′), and, keeping to the right, reach the top (grand view) in 1 hr. more. The descent may be made to Isenfluh (p. 202) viâ the *Kühbodmen Alp* and *Gummen Alp*, or to Mürren (p. 205) viâ the *Suls Alp* and *Alpbiglen*. — The ***Morgenberghorn** (7385′) may be ascended in 4 hrs. without difficulty (with guide, 15 fr.; comp. p. 189). The path, diverging to the right from the road 10 min. S. of Saxeten, ascends past the chalets of the *Hinterbergli Alp* to (3 hrs.) the *Renggli* or *Tanzbödeli Pass* (6168′; p. 189), between the Morgenberghorn and the Schwalmern. Thence we mount (no path) along the S. and S.W. flanks of the mountain and finally by a footpath again to (1 hr.) the top. The view is extremely picturesque, but the higher Alps appear less imposing than from the Sulegg. The descent on the N.E. side to the Abendberg, over the rocks of the *Schiffli* and the *Leissigengrat*, is very dangerous (p. 199). — The ascent of the **Schwalmern** is laborious (5½ hrs., with guide, 18 fr.). We follow the Sulegg route to (3¼ hrs.) the *Suls Alp* (see above), whence we proceed S.W., skirting the Lobhörner (p. 207), till we reach the snow and débris of the sloping E. flank of the Schwalmern. A gradual ascent over this brings us to (2 hrs.) the arête and (¼ hr.) the summit (*Höchst-Schwalmern*; 9135′). The descent to the Renggli Pass is toilsome (see p. 189; to Isenfluh, see p. 202).

45. The Lauterbrunnen Valley and Mürren.

Bernese Oberland Railway (electric) from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen, 7½ M. in ¾ hr. (4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 55 c., return 6 fr. 80, 4 fr. 5 c.). The railway (maximum gradient 3½ : 100) has short sections on the rack-and-pinion system. Circular tour from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen, the Little Scheidegg, Grindelwald, and back to Interlaken or vice versa 30 fr. 25, 18 fr. 65 c. (tickets valid for 10 days). — The Road from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen (8 M.) follows the left bank of the Lütschine beyond *Wilderswil* (1¾ M.; 1969′), and farther on passes *Zweilütschinen* (5½ M.; 2149′).

The following *Excursion (one day) is recommended. By the first train in the morning to *Mürren* (p. 205; 1¾ hr. from Interlaken-Ost), walk viâ *Gimmelwald* (p. 207) and the Sefinen Fall to the *Upper Steinberg* (p. 204; 2¾-3 hrs.), descend to (1 hr.) *Trachsellauenen* (p. 201), and return by the valley, past the falls of the *Trümmelbach* (p. 203) and *Staubbach* (p. 203), to *Lauterbrunnen* (2¼ hrs. to the station). Back by railway to Interlaken in ¾ hr. The views from Mürren and the Upper Steinberg are among the finest in Switzerland.

The train (carriages marked 'Lauterbrunnen') leaves *Interlaken-Ost* (1865′; p. 195) and traverses the plain, with its orchards, to (2 M.) **Wilderswil** (1925′; hotels, see p. 196; rack-and-pinion railway to the Schynige Platte, see p. 200), station for the adjoining villages of *Wilderswil*, at the mouth of the Lütschinen-Tal, *Gsteig*, with its ancient church, and *Mülinen*, at the mouth of the Saxeten-Tal (p. 201). — We cross the *Lütschine* and ascend its right bank through woods. On the left bank is the road. To the right rises the *Rotenfluh*, overtopped by the Sulegg (p. 201); in the foreground is the Männlichen (p. 213), with the Mönch and Jungfrau to the right. We cross the *Schwarze Lütschine*, which descends from Grindelwald. To the left, beyond the Lütschen-Tal, peers the Wetterhorn.

5 M. **Zweilütschinen** (2150′; buffet; Bären, 30 beds at 3-3½, L. or D. 3½-5, P. 7-9 fr.), junction of the Grindelwald line (p. 213; passengers not in a through-carriage change for Lauterbrunnen).

A bridle-path, shaded in the afternoon, diverging to the right from the Lauterbrunnen road after 10 min., ascends the hillside steeply to (1 hr.) **Isenfluh** (3602′; Jungfrau, 60 beds, P. from 8 fr.), situated on a steep terrace, with a splendid view of the Jungfrau and its neighbours, from the Grosshorn to the Eiger. Isenfluh is more conveniently reached in 1½ hr. from Lauterbrunnen (p. 203). — From Isenfluh to Mürren (3 hrs.; yellow marks; guide, 10 fr., unnecessary), a very fine walk: we follow the level path to the (¾ hr.) *Sausbach*; ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Sprissenweid*; then mostly through woods to the (½ hr.) *Grütsch Alp* (p. 205), and thence to (1 hr.) Mürren. From Isenfluh to the *Sulegg* (7915′; 3-3½ hrs.; guide 15 fr.) and the *Schwalmern* (9135′; 5 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), see p. 201; to the *Schilthorn* (9757′; guide 18 fr.), through the Saustal in 6 hrs., see p. 207. The *Lobhörner* (p. 207; 5 hrs.; guide 40 or 70 fr.) provide a difficult rock-climb.

The train crosses the *Weisse Lütschine* and ascends (two rack-and-pinion sections) the wooded *Valley of Lauterbrunnen*, bounded by limestone cliffs 1000-1500′ in height. It crosses the *Sausbach*, which dashes down on the right, and passes the Hunnenfluh

Interlaken
Lauterbrunnen
Mürren
Wengen
Tschuggen
Lobhorn
Schwalmern
Höchst Schwalmern
Hohgant
Drettenhorn
Kl. Scheidegg
Wengern-A.
Rotstock
Kl. Eiger
Mönch
Jungfrau
Silberhorn
Rottalhorn
Rottalhütte
Gletscherhorn
Ebnefluh
Mittaghorn
Grosshorn
Tschingel-Hrn.
Jägihnubel
Sattel-Hr.
Aletsch-H
Rothorn
Schienhorn
Weisshorn
Turberg
Lötschentaler Breithorn
Nesthorn
Breithorn
Gspaltenhr.
Rote Zähne
Küdelhorn
Spitzhorn
Tanzboden
Busschalp
Gimmelwald
Mürren
Schiltalp
Schiltal
Wasenegg
Kienegg
Schwarzbirg
Mutthorn
Bietenhorn
Kilchfluh
Schilthorn
Gr. Hundshorn
Almendhubel
Burg
Allmendhubel
Trümmleten
Guggigletscher
Lauberhorn
Galtbachhorn
Schneehorn
Silberlücke
Jungfraujoch
Rottalsattel
Stufenstein
Pachsellauenen
Schmadribach
Schmadrijoch
Ebnefluhjoch
Miteggjoch
Lauterbr. Wetterhorn
Lauterbr. Breithorn
Jägihorn
Rothstein
Lotschenlücke
Sattelhorn
Butelhorn
Grindelspitzen
Tellispitzen
Rinderhorn
Petersgrat
(Lötschental-Gr.)
Aletschgletscher
Aeggergletscher
Innertal Gl.
Lötschental
Lötschenpass
Lauchernalp
Kippel
Wiler
Blatten
Eisten
Ried
Wolfsenried
Faldum
Gletscheralp
Torrenthorn
Oberaldstein
Ober-Aletschfirn
Unter-Aletschfirn
Jungfraufirn
Ebnefluhfirn
Aeggerfirn
Grosser Aletschfirn
Lötschenfirn
Tschingelfirn
Rinderhornfirn
Beichgletscher
Beichfirn
Lauterbrunnental
Lötschental
Schwarze Lütschine
Weisse Lütschine
Lütschine
Kl. Lütschine
Gr. Lütschine
Trümmelbach
Saxetbach
Lauterbrunnen-Tal
Schiltalbach
Gimmelwald
Mürren
Wengen
Grütschalp
Isenfluh
Stechelberg
Trachsellauenen
Rottal
Lauterbrunnen
Interlaken

(p. 211), a huge tower-like rock on the left. Before reaching Lauterbrunnen we observe a power-station of the Jungfrau railway (p. 214) on the left.

7½ M. **Lauterbrunnen.** — Change for Mürren (p. 205) and for Wengern Alp and Grindelwald (p. 210).

Hotels (visitors' tax 20-30 c. per day). **Kurhaus Steinbock*, at the station, 74 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; *Adler*, 70 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr., good; *Staubbach*, 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Oberland*, 40 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz*, 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Jungfrau*, 26 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 8½ fr.; *Silberhorn*, 30 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Edelweiss*, 18 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Trümmelbach*, near the Trümmelbach Falls (see below), 30 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 11 fr., good; *Pension Alpenblick*, likewise near the Fall, P. from 10 fr.

Motorbus to the Hotel Trümmelbach and back, meeting the trains from Interlaken, 4 fr. — Guides. Johann Graf (head-guide), Eduard, Fritz (two), Gottfried (two), Johann, and Peter von Allmen, Emil and Heinrich Brunner, Fritz Fuchs, J. Gertsch, Karl and Wilhelm Graf, Fritz Huggler, Fritz Steiner, and Fritz Wyss.

English Church Services in the season.

Lauterbrunnen (2615′), a village with 2600 inhab. and a flourishing lace-making industry, on both banks of the Lütschine, straggles along a rocky valley, into which in July the sun's rays do not penetrate before 7, and in winter not till 11 a.m. It derives its name ('nothing but springs') from the numerous streams that descend from the rocks, or from the springs that rise at their base. The snow-mountain to the left, rising above the Schwarzer Mönch, is the Jungfrau; to the right is the Breithorn.

A pleasant walk may be taken by the *Sausberg Promenade:* to the falls of the *Sausbach*, ¾ hr.; to *Isenfluh* (p. 202), 1½ hr. Taking the path that ascends to the left from the Steinbock Hotel past the Silberhorn, and passing beneath the Mürren railway, we ascend the easy path straight on, with fine retrospective views of the Jungfrau and the Lauterbrunnen valley.

By the Hotel Staubbach, 8 min. from the station, the road forks (sign-post). The left branch descends past the church to the Trümmelbach, the right straight on to the (5 min.) **Staubbach** ('spray-brook'), the best-known of the Lauterbrunnen falls, which inspired Goethe's song 'Die Geister über den Wassern' (1779). This brook, in dry summers disappointing, descends from a jutting rock in a leap of 980′, most of it, before it reaches the ground, being converted into spray. A path and rock-gallery (30 c.) permit the visitor to pass under the fall.

The road to the left at the fork crosses the Lütschine (on the left beyond the bridge is the bridle-path for Wengen, p. 210) and ascends its right bank, in view of the snowy Breithorn and the Schmadribach Fall. From the *Hotel Trümmelbach* (¾ hr.; see above) a path diverges to the left for the (7 min.) ***Trümmelbach Falls.** The narrow gorge, through which the copious *Trümmelbach*, fed by the glaciers of the Jungfrau, descends in five cascades, is rendered

accessible by an electric lift, steps, and tunnels (adm. 1 fr. 60 c.; waterproof desirable). The third fall is the finest.

Through the *Trümleten-Tal* direct to the *Wengern Alp* (p. 212; 4 hrs., with guide), trying but interesting.

The road continues to ascend the valley to (¾ hr.) *Stechelberg* (3020′; Stechelberg, 20 beds, P. 7½ fr.; Alpenhof), opposite the exit from the Sefinen ravine (p. 208). The road now becomes a bridle-path, which, 20 min. farther, near the chalets (l.) of *Sichellauenen* (3277′), crosses to the left bank of the Lütschine and then ascends over meadows dotted with trees, with a view of the wild Rottal (p. 209), on the left, to (¾ hr.) **Trachsellauĕnen** (4145′; Schmadribach, 30 beds at 3, L. or D. 3½, P. 9 fr.).

The path hence to the (1¼ hr.) Schmadribach Fall (blue marks) ascends the left bank of the Lütschine to the (12 min.) 'Bergwerk', a deserted lead-foundry. Here it diverges to the left from the path to the Upper Steinberg and ascends round a jutting rock (the 'Nadla'; the top of which, 20 min. from the inn, affords a good view of the waterfall) and past the (½ hr.) *Lower Steinberg Alp* (4480′), where it crosses (to the left, round the chalets) the *Talbach* (two bridges). Ascending the pastures on the right bank, we keep on as far as the rocks, then (on the right, the *Läger Chalet*) cross the débris to the foot of the (¾ hr.) ***Schmadribach Fall.** — From the 'Bergwerk' it is preferable to follow the path to the right (red marks), which zigzags up a gorge, clad with firs and ferns (very unpleasant in wet weather), to the chalets of the *Ammerten Alp*, and thence to the **Upper Steinberg** (5805′). Here (1 hr. from Trachsellauenen) are the Hotel Tschingelhorn (28 beds at 2-3, B. 2, L. or D. 3-4, P. 7-8 fr.) and (10 min. farther up) the Hotel Obersteinberg (38 beds at 2-2½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3-4, P. 7-8 fr.). The *View of the mountains and glaciers enclosing the upper valley of Lauterbrunnen is glorious (best point of view 3 min. beyond the Obersteinberg Hotel); from right to left are the Lauterbrunner Wetterhorn, with the Tschingelhorn behind it, the Breithorn, the Breithorn Glacier between these, then the Grosshorn, Mittaghorn, Ebnefluh, Gletscherhorn, and Jungfrau, while directly opposite is the Schmadribach Fall. — In descending (steep) to Trachsellauenen, we diverge to the right immediately below the Hotel Tschingelhorn (red marks).

A still grander view is obtained from the ***Tanzboden** (7010′), the E. spur of the Tschingelgrat, reached from the Upper Steinberg in 2 hrs., there and back (steady head necessary).

A somewhat fatiguing route (guide advisable) leads from the Hotel Obersteinberg along the moraine of the Tschingel Glacier (p. 208) past the *Oberhorn Alp* to the (1¼-1½ hr.) ***Oberhorn-See** (6825′), a beautiful blue lake in the rocky hollow between the Tschingel and Breithorn Glaciers.

Hence to the (3 hrs.) *Mutthorn Hut*, see p. 209.

From Lauterbrunnen to Mürren. — *Cable Railway* (station just above the main station) and *Narrow-Gauge Railway* (views to the left) in 3/4 hr. (5 fr., there and back 7 fr. 50 c.); to Grütsch Alp in 20 min. (3 fr. 80 c.), whence the rest of the journey is best made on foot (see p. 207).

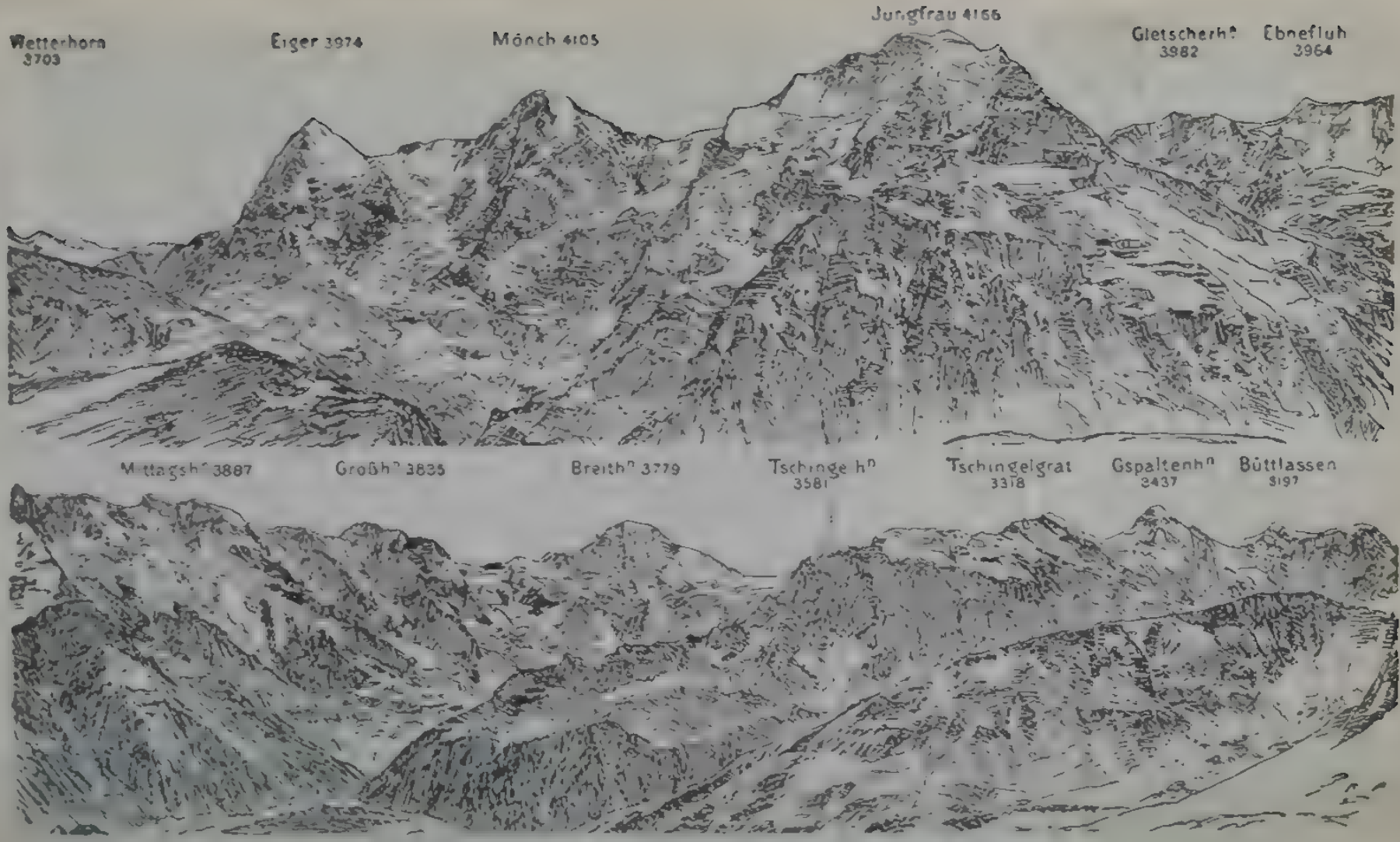
The Cable Railway (average gradient 55 : 100) mounts through meadows and woods to the (3/4 M.) *Grütsch Alp* (4890′). Here we change carriages for the Narrow-Gauge Railway, which follows the hillside, viâ *Winteregg Station*, to (3 1/4 M.) *Mürren* (5387′). Even before we reach the Grütsch Alp a magnificent **View of a grand amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers is revealed (comp. the panorama, p. 206): the Eiger and the Mönch, the Jungfrau with its dazzling Silberhorn, the huge precipices of the Schwarzer Mönch, the base of the Jungfrau, rising abruptly from the valley, the wall of the Ebnefluh with its mantle of spotless snow; then, as we approach Mürren (near which the Jungfrau disappears behind the Schwarzer Mönch), to the left of the Ebnefluh the Gletscherhorn, to the right the Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, Tschingelgrat, and Gspaltenhorn.

The well-kept Footpath from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren (2 1/2 hrs.; descent 1 1/4 hr.) is destitute of shade and is not recommended except in the early morning and after 5 p.m. It ascends abruptly to the right 3 min. from the station and crosses the *Greifenbach* thrice. Beyond the third bridge (20 min.) it ascends through woods, crosses the (20 min.) *Lauibach*, and reaches (25 min.) the bridge over the scanty *Pletschbach* or *Staubbach* (4037′; rfmts.). We then obtain a view of the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger, which remain in sight for the rest of the way. Farther up, by (40 min.) a saw-mill (4920′), we cross three branches of the *Spissbach*, in 20 min. more reach the brink of the plateau, and then walk alongside the railway to (20 min.) Mürren.

Mürren. — Hotels (visitors' tax 1 fr. per week, in winter 1 fr. per day). **Palace Hotel*, 2 min. S. of the station, 150 beds from 8 (30 R. with bath), B. 2 1/2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 (winter from 20) fr.; **Grand-Hôtel & Kurhaus*, 5 min. S. of the station, with restaurant and view-terrace, 250 beds from 6, B. 2 1/2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15 (winter from 17) fr.; **Regina-Hotel Beausite*, 2 min. farther on, 75 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 4 1/2, D. 5 1/2, P. from 13 (winter from 16) fr.; *Sporthotel Edelweiss*, rebuilt in 1927, 50 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4 1/2, D. 5, P. from 13 (winter 14) fr.; **Jungfrau & Victoria*, a little above the Kurhaus, 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 (winter from 16) fr.; **Eiger*, near the station, 80 beds from 5, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 (winter from 14) fr.; *Alpenruhe*, at the S. end of the village, in an open situation, 18 beds from 5, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 13 fr., good; *Bellevue*, 30 beds from 5, B. 1 3/4, L. 4 1/2, D. 5, P. from 11 (winter from 15) fr., well spoken of; *Belmont*, at the station, 20 beds from 5, B. 1 3/4, L. 3 1/2, D. 4 1/2, P. from 10 fr., well spoken of; *Pension Blumental*, 16 beds, P. 8-12 fr.; *Alpina* (‚hotel garni', p. xxi). — Lodgings at the *Chalet Post*. — The following hotels at *Gimmelwald* (p. 207) are open in summer only: *Schilthorn*, 50 beds at 2 1/2-3, L. 4, S. 3, P. 7-8 fr.; *Mittaghorn*, 30 beds from 3, L. or D. 2 1/2, P. 7-9 fr.

Cable Railway up the *Allmendhubel* (586 yds. long, gradients 37-61 : 100) from May to Oct. and Dec. 15th to March 15th, in 7 min. (1 1/2, there and back 2 fr.). — Post Office on the way to Gimmelwald. — Band daily, 11-12, at the Kurhaus. — Guides. Eduard, Johann, and Gottfried von Allmen, F. Brunner, and Johann and Gottlieb Feuz.

English Church (1877; services June-Sept. & Christmas-Feb.). — Roman Catholic Chapel.



PANORAMA FROM THE ALLMENDHUBEL NEAR MÜRREN.

Winter Sports. Two *Skating Rinks;* eleven *Curling Rinks; Toboggan Run* (Selden Run), $^1/_2$ M. long; *Bob Run* (Allmendhubel Run, $2^1/_4$ M.); *Ski-ing* (numerous Alpine excursions).

Mürren (5415′), superbly situated on a terrace high above the Lauterbrunnen Valley, is one of the most frequented spots in the Bernese Oberland both in summer and for winter sports, and is especially popular with English people. It commands a famous view, including not only the peaks mentioned on p. 205, but also the Wetterhorn to the extreme left and the Büttlassen to the extreme right (comp. the panorama, p. 206). A walk leads along the tramway to the (1 hr.) *Grütsch Alp* (p. 205), but the views are better in the reverse direction. Other walks, reached from the Hôtel des Alpes or from the S. end of the village, skirt the slopes of the Allmendhubel, a hill on which firs grow higher up. The path forks by the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Allmend* stables: to the left to the *Blumental* ($^1/_2$-1 hr.); to the right, and again to the right after 20 min., to the (8 min.) top of the **Allmendhubel* (6358′), ascended also by a cable railway (see p. 205; lower station, 5410′, 7 min. S. of Mürren station, upper station, 6286′, with plain restaurant, 5 min. below the summit). — A similar view is commanded by the *Winteregg* (5738′), $^1/_2$ hr. N.W. of Mürren (we ascend to the left from the Grütsch Promenade 5 min. N. of Mürren) and 20 min. from Winteregg station (p. 205).

The ***Schilthorn** (9757′; 4-$4^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 20 fr., unnecessary in good weather) affords an extensive panorama of the Bernese and Valais Alps and of N. Switzerland. The path (red marks) ascends along the W. side of the Allmendhubel to the *Egertenbach*, which it then follows; curving round the *Mutthorn* (7959′), it enters the monotonous *Enge-Tal* and mounts over the *Seelifuren* (8540′; shelter-hut) to the ($2^1/_2$-3 hrs.) rocky basin above the Grauseeli (see below). Then a steep ascent over snow, débris, and rock, past the monument to Mrs. Arbuthnot, who was killed here by lightning in 1865, to the *Kleines Schilthorn* (9400′), and across the arête (r.) to the (1-$1^1/_4$ hr.) summit of the *Grosses Schilthorn* (9757′). The descent may be curtailed by glissades (no danger) down the snow-slopes as far as the *Grauseeli* (7989′), whence we may return to Mürren (guide advisable, 20 fr.) down the steep *Schiltflühe* and through the pastures of the *Schilt Alp* (6390′; views). — Longer and more laborious (4 hrs.; guide advisable, 20 fr.) is the descent S. to the *Boganggen Alp* (p. 208), then viâ the *Seflnen Alp* and the *Teufelsbrücke* to the Sefinen-Tal and Gimmelwald. Superb view of the Jungfrau, etc. — Descent by the *Telli* to the Kiental, see pp. 236, 235.

Ascent of the *Schwarzbirg* (9050′), viâ the *Bietenlücke* (8860′) in $3^1/_2$ hrs. (guide unnecessary), easy and interesting. — *Grosses Hundshorn* (9620′; 5 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), viâ the Boganggen Alp (p. 208), not difficult. — *Sulegg* (7915′), viâ *Alpbigeln, Sausboden,* and *Suls Alp* in 5 hrs. (guide 25 fr.); descent past the *Bellen Alp* and *Lower Nesslern Alp* to (3 hrs.) Saxeten, see p. 201. — *Lobhörner* (8432′ and 8278′), 6-7 hrs., difficult (guide 40 and 70 fr.).

A sign-post a little to the S. of the Kurhaus indicates the way (to the left) to Gimmelwald (and Stechelberg); 100 paces farther on we descend to the left, and in 7 min. more we cross a bridge over a fall of the *Mürrenbach.* In 20 min. we reach the village of **Gimmelwald,** situated on a terrace (4552′) at the brink of the

Sefinen-Tal, which is enclosed by the rocky Büttlassen, the Gspaltenhorn, and the Tschingelgrat. The road to the right at the beginning of the village leads direct to (8 min.) the Hotel Schilthorn, while that to the left descends to the Hotel Mittaghorn (p. 205).

From Gimmelwald to the Sefinen-Tal, an interesting walk. To the W. of the Hotel Schilthorn we cross the (5 min.) *Schiltbach*, ascend on the left side of the valley, and (¾ hr.) cross a bridge (Fürten; l.); we then enter a fir-wood, and lastly, in a grand basin with numerous waterfalls, traverse débris to the (¾ hr.) *Gspaltenhorn* or *Kilchbalm Glacier*, at the foot of the Gspaltenhorn (p. 236).

The route to Stechelberg passes the Hotel Mittaghorn and (20 min.) crosses the *Sefinen-Lütschine*. After a short ascent we again descend, through woods, and cross a brook descending from the right, enjoying a view, to the left, of the *Sefinen Fall*. The path divides (12 min.): the branch to the left descends to (¼ hr.) *Stechelberg* (p. 204); that to the right goes on to *Trachsellauenen* ("Hot. Schmadribach 40 min."; p. 204). A steep footpath (white marks) diverges to the right from the latter after 6 min. and ascends, chiefly through woods, past a deserted spar-mine, to the (1½ hr.) Hotel Tschingelhorn on the *Upper Steinberg* (p. 204; 3 hrs. from Mürren; guide unnecessary in good weather).

Passes from Mürren and Lauterbrunnen.

From Mürren over the Sefinen-Furgge to the Kiental, attractive (6½ hrs.; guide 30 fr.). The path (white marks) ascends S.W. viâ *Gümmelen* and round the *Brünli* (7010′; l.) to the (2¼ hrs.) *Boganggen Alp* (6710′), and finally, by a very steep and laborious climb to the left, to the (1½ hr.) **Sefinen-Furgge** (8583′), between the Grosses Hundshorn and the Büttlassen. Descent (red marks), with view of the Wilde Frau and Blümlisalp, by a slope covered with débris into the *Kiental*, past the chalets (no quarters) of *Dürrenberg* (6545′) and *Bürgli* (5327′), to the *Steinenberg Alp* (4856′) and the (1¾-2 hrs.) *Kurhaus Griesalp* (p. 235).

From Mürren to Kandersteg over the Hohtürli, a fatiguing but interesting expedition (12-13 hrs.; guide 55 fr.). Over the (3¾ hrs.) Sefinen-Furgge to the chalet of *Bürgli*, in the Kiental, see above. Thence we follow a narrow path to the left (care necessary) through a defile of the *Pochtenbach* (observe the curiously contorted strata) to the (2 hrs.) end of the *Gamchi Glacier* (Gamchi-Lücke, p. 209); here we cross the brook, ascend rapidly W. to the *Upper Bund Alp* (where we join the path from the Kurhaus Griesalp, p. 236), and traverse pastures, stony slopes, and a chimney (falling stones) to (3½ hrs.) the **Blümlisalp Hut** of the S.A.C. (9123′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 50), one of the most frequented club huts in Switzerland, situated above the *Hohtürli-Grat* (9055′), to the S.E., with a superb view of the Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, etc. (comp. p. 238). Descending W. from the hut, we reach the old *Frauenbalm Hut*. We thence descend over débris and the rocky ledges of the *Schafläger*, with the Blümlisalp Glacier on the left (path very dizzy at places), to the *Upper Öschinen Alp* (6470′), and by steep steps cut in the rock to the *Lower Öschinen Alp*, pass round the *Öschinen Lake*, and reach (4 hrs.) *Kandersteg* (p. 237).

From Lauterbrunnen to Kandersteg over the Tschingel Pass (13-14 hrs.; guide 70, porter 55 fr.), fatiguing, but for nimble mountaineers free from difficulty. The night had better be spent at the *Upper Steinberg* (see p. 204; 4 hrs.). We cross (marked path) the outflow of the *Tschingel Glacier* near the point where it issues from the moraine, and ascend

steeply on its right (E.) side, leaving the Oberhorn-See on the left, till we reach the glacier itself, at the foot of the precipices of the Lauterbrunnen Wetterhorn. Thence we proceed over névé (on the right, the rugged Gspaltenhorn) and ascend gradually to the (3 hrs.) **Tschingel Pass** (9265′), N. of the Mutthorn (see below), where a view of the mountains of the Gastern-Tal is disclosed; behind us towers the Jungfrau with her neighbours, and to the left is the Eiger. On the right is the *Gamchi-Lücke* (9295′; p. 208), to which an additional hour may be devoted (striking survey of the Kiental, the Niesen, and the Bernese plain). The descent across the *Kanderfirn*, bounded on the right by the rocky walls of the Blümlisalp and the Fründenhorn and on the left by the snow-ridge of the Petersgrat, is easy. After 1¼ hr. we quit the snow for the left lateral moraine and descend, over loose stones and grass, to the *Gastern-Tal* (fine view to the right of the Alpetli Glacier, descending from the Kanderfirn). We then laboriously follow the narrow margin of a huge old moraine, which descends precipitously on the right to the former bed of the glacier, 80′ below; 1½ hr., *Heimritz* and thence through the *Klus* to (2½ hrs.) *Kandersteg*, see p. 238.

From Lauterbrunnen to the Lötschen-Tal. **1.** Over the Petersgrat (14 hrs.), trying, but very grand (guide 60 fr., porter 50 fr.). From the (4 hrs.) Upper Steinberg we ascend to the (1¼ hr.) *Oberhorn-See* (p. 204) and cross the *Tschingel Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) **Mutthorn Hut** of the S.A.C. (9710′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 70), at the S.E. base of the *Mutthorn* (9975′), which may be ascended hence in ¾ hr., with guide. More difficult are the *Tschingelhorn* (11,790′; 3½ hrs.; guide from Lauterbrunnen 60, porter 50 fr.) and the *Lauterbrunnen Breithorn* (12,400′), over the Wetterlücke (see below) and the W. arête in 5-6 hrs. (guide 80 fr., with descent to Ried 90 fr., porter 60 or 70 fr.). From the Mutthorn Hut we go on to the (1 hr.) **Petersgrat** (10,515′), a snow-ridge commanding a *View of the Lötschental range from the Aletschhorn to the Hohgleifen, with the imposing Bietschhorn straight before us. We descend over the crevassed *Telli Glacier* to the (1 hr.) moraine on its left side, whence a steep and laborious descent leads over débris and smooth turf into the *Telli-Tal*, to the (1 hr.) *Telli Alp* (6115′) and (¼ hr.) *Blatten*, or from the Telli Alp to the right through woods and pastures to *Oberried* and (¾ hr.) *Ried* (p. 397). — **2.** Over the Wetterlücke (14 hrs.; guide 70, porter 55 fr.), difficult. From the (4 hrs.) Upper Steinberg and (1½ hr.) *Oberhorn-See* (p. 204) we ascend the crevassed *Breithorn Glacier* to the (4-4½ hrs.) **Wetterlücke** (10,365′), between the Tschingelhorn and Breithorn. The descent leads by the *Inner Thal Glacier* and the *Fafler-Tal* to the *Fafler Alp* (p. 398) and (4 hrs.) *Ried* (p. 397). — **3.** Over the Schmadri-Joch (14-15 hrs.; guide 90, porter 70 fr.), difficult. From the (4 hrs.) Upper Steinberg and (1½ hr.) *Oberhorn-See* (p. 204) we ascend to the left over the Breithorn Glacier and the rocky arête descending N.W. from the Grosshorn to the (4 hrs.) **Schmadri-Joch** (10,863′), between the Breithorn and Grosshorn. On the other side we descend over the *Jägi Glacier* to the right lateral moraine, then into the Lötschental, past the huts of *Gletscher Alp* to the (4 hrs.) *Fafler Alp* (p. 398) and to (1 hr.) *Ried* (p. 397). Or from the Gletscher Alp we may proceed to the (5 hrs.) *Lötschenlücke* (p. 399) and descend the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the (2 hrs.) *Concordia Huts* (p. 450).

From Lauterbrunnen to the Eggishorn over the Lauitor, very difficult and dangerous owing to falling stones (17 hrs.; guide 120, porter 100 fr.). About ¼ hr. beyond Stechelberg (p. 204) we keep to the left and follow a steep path viâ the *Stufenstein Alp* (for experts only; guide to the hut 30 fr.) and through the wild *Rottal* to (5 hrs.) the **Rottal Hut** of the S.A.C. (9039′; accommodation for 30), in a magnificent situation (comp. p. 217). Hence we cross the *Rottal Glacier* to the foot of the great chimney and ascend with a long spell of step-cutting to the **Lauitor** (12,139′), a depression in the long wall of ice and rock that connects the *Rottalhorn* (12,946′) with the *Gletscherhorn* (13,064′). The descent is made viâ the *Kranzberg Glacier* and the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the *Concordia Huts* (p. 450).

46. From Interlaken viâ Lauterbrunnen or Grindelwald to the Little Scheidegg. The Jungfrau Railway.

Bernese Oberland Railway. *A.* From Interlaken-Ost viâ Lauterbrunnen and Wengern Alp to the Scheidegg, 14¼ M. in 2-2¼ hrs. (15 fr. 25, 9 fr. 45 c.); from Lauterbrunnen to Wengen in ½ hr. (4 fr., 2 fr. 50 c.); to Scheidegg in 1 hr. 20 min. (11 fr., 6 fr. 90 c.); to Grindelwald in 2½-3½ hrs. (20 fr., 12 fr. 50 c.). — *B.* From Interlaken direct to Grindelwald, 11¾ M. in 1¼ hr. (6 fr. 50, 3 fr. 90 c.); from Grindelwald to the Scheidegg, 5¼ M. in 1-1¼ hr. (9 fr., 5 fr. 65 c.). — Circular tickets from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen, Wengern Alp, Grindelwald, and back to Interlaken, see p. 202. Suit-cases may be sent on by train without purchasing a passenger's ticket, but not hold-alls.

Pedestrians require 1¼ hr. from Lauterbrunnen (comp. p. 203) to Wengen, 1¾ hr. thence to Wengern Alp, ¾ hr. to the Little Scheidegg, and 2 hrs. to Grindelwald. In the reverse direction: from Grindelwald to the Little Scheidegg 3 hrs., to Wengern Alp ½ hr., to Lauterbrunnen 2 hrs.

The Road from Interlaken to Grindelwald (12½ M.) crosses the Weisse Lütschine near (5½ M.) *Zweilütschinen* (2149′; comp. p. 202) and the Schwarze Lütschine several times farther on. — 9¾ M. *Burglauenen* (2950′). — 12½ M. *Grindelwald* (3468′).

A. Wengern Alp Railway (electric rack-and-pinion line; two lines, the older of which is now only occasionally used, for goods traffic). — *Lauterbrunnen* (2615′), see p. 203. The railway describes a curve, crosses the Lütschine, and rapidly ascends, through four tunnels and over viaducts and bridges. We enjoy a retrospect of the Lauterbrunnen valley and of the Schmadribach Fall in the background, with the Breithorn and Grosshorn above it. To the left, above the W. slope of the valley, rises the Sulegg-Grat, with the serrated Lobhörner (p. 207). Then through a curved tunnel (273 yds.).

2¼ M. **Wengen.** — Hotels (most of them open in winter also, when pension-prices are raised by 2-3 fr.; visitors' tax 25-30 c. per day in summer, 1 fr. 20 c.-2 fr. in winter). To the left of the station: **Palace Hotel & National*, 220 beds from 9, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 18 fr.; **Belvedere*, 86 beds from 8, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 16 fr.; *Pension Villa Belvedere*, under the same management, 54 beds from 5½, B. 1¾, L. 1½, D. 5½, P. from 13 fr.; **Regina & Blümlisalp*, above the station, 140 beds from 8, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 fr.; **Victoria*, 120 beds from 8, B. 2½, L. 5½, D. 6½, P. from 15 fr.; **Park Hotel Beausite*, in an open situation near the Steinenwald, 80 beds from 7, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Falken*, adjoining the Regina, 90 beds from 6, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12½ fr.; *Terminus Silberhorn*, near the station, 85 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; **Métropole*, also near the station, 80 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; **Waldrand*, 60 beds from 5½, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 11½ fr.; *Alpenruhe*, near the Belvedere, 40 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 11 fr.; *Pension Schönegg*, 20 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, S. 4½, P. from 10 fr., *Jungfraublick*, 40 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 10½ fr., both under the same management, near the Palace Hotel, good; *Eiger*, near the station, 30 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 11½ fr.; *Bernerhof*, next to the Métropole, 40 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 10 fr.; *Pension Gertsch*, next to the Beausite, 35 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Bellevue*, 3 min. farther on, by the woods, 55 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Pension Alpenblick* (Protestant convalescent home), 25 beds at 3-4, B. 1¾, L. 3½,

S. 2½, P. 8-10 fr. — To the right of the station, beyond the railway: **Alpenrose*, 90 beds, *Mittaghorn*, 50 beds, both on the way to Lauterbrunnen, 7-8 min. from the station, under the same management, R. from 5½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 11½ fr.; **Brunner*, 8 min. from the station, on the way to the Wengern Alp, 80 beds from 6 fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12½ fr.; *Bristol*, 50 beds from 5½, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 11½ fr.; *Breithorn*, 42 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9½ fr.; *Kreuz*, 20 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Alpina*, 50 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 10 fr.; *Schweizerhof*, 30 beds from 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Montana*, 35 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Hirschen*, 27 beds at 3½-4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. 9-11 fr.; *Schweizerheim*, 30 beds at 3-3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½-4, S. 3-3½, P. from 8½ fr.; *Central* (temperance), 28 beds from 4 fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8 fr. — About 20 min. S. of the station: *Hotel-Pension & Kurhaus Wengen*, 110 beds from 5½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10½ fr.; *Hôtel des Alpes*, 67 beds from 5½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10½ fr.; *Waldegg*, 45 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4½, P. from 12½ fr. — *Sanatorium Sonneck* (Dr. Oetiker; 10 beds, P. from 14 fr.).

Confectioners. *Kyburg*, also in the Hotel Silberhorn and in the Pension Schönegg. — Post Office near the station, in the Hotel Eiger. — Information is provided by the *Kurverein Wengen*.

English Church consecrated in 1927; services June-Sept. & Dec.-February. — Roman Catholic Services.

Guides. Robert Amacher, Christian Ameter, Christian and Robert Bischoff, Hans and Rudolf Brunner, Alfred and Fritz Fuchs, Christian and Hans Gertsch, Hans and Ulrich Graf, Hans Schlunegger, and Johann and Robert Lauener.

Winter Sports. Two *Skating Rinks;* four *Curling Rinks:* two *Toboggan Runs* (3 and ½ M. long); *Ski-ing* (sports trains to Wengern Alp).

Wengen (4190′), situated amidst meadows dotted with trees, below the precipitous Tschuggen (8277′), with a view of the Lauterbrunnen Valley and of the Jungfrau, Mittaghorn, Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, and Gspaltenhorn, is, next to Interlaken, the most frequented tourist resort in the Bernese Oberland and is also a favourite locality for winter sports. Attractive walks to the *Staubbach-Bänkli* (4186′; 25 min. S.; 5 min. from the Hôtel des Alpes), returning viâ the Brandmadweg (¾ hr.); along the *Steinenwaldweg*, ½ hr. E. (up the hill from the Beausite and Brunner hotels); to the *Hunnenfluh* (4367′; ¾ hr. N.); and to the *Leiterhorn* (5035′; 1 hr. N., to the right just short of the Hotel National), with a surprise view of Zweilütschinen far below.

The *Männlichen* (7697′; p. 213) is ascended in 3-3½ hrs.: we either diverge to the right from the Leiterhorn path (sign-post) or ascend to the left near the Restaurant Oberland (see below); the route is steep and near the top very narrow, but interesting and devoid of difficulty for experts. — The *Spätenen Alp* (5046′; 1¾ hr.), N. of the Männlichen, past the Leiterhorn, has a fine view of the Wetterhorn. We may descend through the forest to *Burglauenen* (2 hrs.; p. 213).

From Wengen to the Wengern Alp (1¾ hr.). From the station the path skirts the line for about 100 yds., then bends to the left, passing the Regina-Hotel Blümlisalp. We cross the line (to the right) and proceed past the Hotel Brunner, an electric transformer station, and the *Restaurant Oberland;* after about 40 min. we join a path on the right from the Kurhaus Wengen; 8 min., we enter the fir-wood, from which we emerge 20 min. farther on, turn to the left, and ascend a steep meadow. In ¾ hr. more, passing under the line, we reach the Hotel Jungfrau (see

below). — If we go straight on after quitting the wood we reach the (¾ hr.) ***Mettlen Alp** (5580′; rfmts.), on the N. side of the *Trümleten-Tal*, facing the Jungfrau. Hence we may either ascend to the Wengern Alp in ¾ hr., or walk round the head of the Trümleten-Tal to the (¾ hr.) *Biglen Alp* (5900′), with the Bandlauenen Glacier, and thence to the (1 hr.) Wengern Alp.

Beyond Wengen the railway curves towards the slope of the Tschuggen, affording a continuous view of the snow-mountains and glaciers from the Grosshorn to beyond the Gspaltenhorn, with the Breithorn in the centre. Skirting the Lauberhorn, we turn to the left and round the *Galtbachhorn* (7610′).

5 M. **Wengern Alp** (6160′; *Jungfrau, 40 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.), where we enjoy a celebrated **View, across the Trümleten-Tal, of the Jungfrau (13,670′), flanked by the Silberhorn (12,155′) on the right and the Schneehorn (11,205′) on the left. The mountain is seen from this point in its full proportions and grandeur, even the highest peak being visible; its distance (2½ M.) seems annihilated. On sunny days snow-avalanches are frequently to be seen, descending from rock to rock like a cascade. To the left of the Jungfrau rise the Mönch (13,465′) and the Eiger (13,038′). To the right, farther back, are the Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, and the broad mass of the Büttlassen. To the N. of the last are the Hundshorn, Schilthorn, and Schwarzbirg (named from W. to E.). More open still is the view from the *Handsschopf* (20 min.), at the top of which are a flag and a bench. Byron, who visited the Wengern Alp in 1816, was here inspired to write the first two acts of 'Manfred'.

A view of the Lauterbrunnen valley is obtained from the *Gärmschbühl* (6223′), reached by diverging to the left from the Wengen path, ¼ hr. below the station, and turning, 8 min. farther on, to the right.

From the Wengern Alp the train ascends gradually, with continual views of the Jungfrau. Walkers follow the bridle-path, which crosses the line beyond the Hotel Jungfrau and then skirts it to the (¾ hr.) Scheidegg. This walk is recommended for the descent.

6½ M. *Scheidegg*, on the summit of the ***Little Scheidegg** (6770′; good railway restaurant), is the junction for the Grindelwald line (change carriages) and the starting-point of the Jungfrau Railway (p. 214). In summer this station is as busy as that of a large town. Next to the station is the *Kurhaus Bellevue & Hôtel des Alpes (150 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15, in winter from 18 fr.; winter sports). On the S. opens a splendid *View of the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau, with the Silberhorn and Schneehorn; to the E., Grindelwald as far as the Great Scheidegg, dominated on the S. by the imposing Wetterhorn, and bounded on the N.E. by the Schwarzhorn range (to the extreme left is the blunt cone of the Faulhorn, with its inn).

The ascent of the ***Lauberhorn** (8120′), 1-1¼ hr. by a good path (sign-post) reached by crossing the line by the station, is recommended for its magnificent view. The entire chain of the Bernese Alps is in sight: Wetterhorn, Berglistock, Mettenberg, Great and Little Schreckhorn, Lauter-

aarhorn, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, and Silberhorn; farther on, the Ebnefluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, Gspaltenhorn, and Blümlisalp; in front, Mürren, with Lauterbrunnen below; above are the Schilthorn, the Sulegg-Grat with the Lobhörner, and, to the right, the Niesen; then the Abendberg, Wilderswil, Unterseen, and Beatenberg, immediately N. of the Tschuggen and Männlichen, with its inn; above the Grindelwald valley rises the Faulhorn range, with the Schwarzhorn; and above the Great Scheidegg are the Wendenstöcke and the Titlis.

On the N. the Lauberhorn is adjoined by the precipitous *Tschuggen* (8278′; ascent from the S.E. laborious, for experts only, with guide, 18 fr.; 1½ hr.) and, farther on, by the ***Männlichen** (7695′), ascended in 1¼ hr. from the Little Scheidegg. From the station a well-made footpath gradually ascends to the W., passes the (¼ hr.) *Chalet-Restaurant Grindelwaldblick* (6982′), and skirts the slopes of the Lauberhorn and Tschuggen to the (50 min.) *Grindelwald-Rigi Inn* (7251′; plain), on the saddle between the Tschuggen and Männlichen. The top of the latter is reached in 20 min. more. The view of the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau is inferior to that from the Lauberhorn, owing to the intervening Tschuggen, but the more distant peaks to the right and left are better seen. — Descent from the inn to Grindelwald in 2½ hrs., or to Wengen (comp. p. 211) in 2 hrs.

To the (¾ hr.) *Eiger Glacier*, an interesting walk along the Jungfrau Railway, past the *Fallbodenhubel* (halfway; fine view). Comp. p. 214. — To the *Guggi Hut* (p. 215) in 3-3½ hrs. (guide 30 fr.). — The **Eiger** (13,038′) is ascended from the Little Scheidegg in 8 hrs., viâ the Eiger Glacier and the W. arête (guide 100, porter 80 fr., to the Jungfraujoch, p. 215, 140 and 110 fr.). The descent viâ the *North-East* or *Mittellegi Arête* to the Mittellegi Hut (p. 215), first used in 1921 as an ascent, by Yuko Maki, a Japanese, with Fritz Amatter and two other Grindelwald guides, is very difficult and toilsome (fixed ropes at several places).

B. DIRECT LINE FROM INTERLAKEN TO GRINDELWALD (carriages marked 'Grindelwald'). To (5 M.) *Zweilütschinen* (2150′), see p. 202. — The Grindelwald train ascends the left bank of the *Schwarze Lütschine*, traversing a tunnel and an avalanche-gallery in the wooded **Lütschen-Tal**. To the left are the slopes of the Schynige Platte (p. 200). In front appear the Wetterhorn and the Berglistock. Beyond (7½ M.) *Lütschental* (2355′; inn) the train crosses to the right bank and ascends the *Stalden* by rack-and-pinion (1935 yds.). To the right are the pressure-pipe and turbine-house of the Jungfrau Railway electricity works (p. 214). — 8¾ M. *Burglauenen* (2950′; inn); to the Spätenen Alp (3 hrs.; green way-marks) and thence to Wengen, see p. 211. Beyond the defile of the *Ortweid*, near (10½ M.) *Schwendi* station (3028′; Schweizerheim, 15 beds, P. from 7 fr.), a view of the valley of Grindelwald is disclosed: to the right is the massive Eiger, adjoined by the Jungfrau with the Schneehorn and the Silberhorn; in the middle is the Mettenberg, with the Schreckhorn on the right and the Berglistock and the Wetterhorn on the left. The train ascends another toothed-rail section (1420 yds.) to (11¾ M.) *Grindelwald* (3402′; p. 218).

The line FROM GRINDELWALD TO THE SCHEIDEGG (Wengernalp Railway) descends S.W. from the station (p. 218) to (½ M.) *Grund* (3100′), whence the train backs out and, crossing the Schwarze Lütschine, ascends the slope of the *Wärgistal Alp*, passing *Brandegg*

(4616′), whence a bob-run $2^1/_2$ M. long descends in winter to Grund (comp. p. 219). — $3^1/_2$ M. **Alpiglen** (5310′; Hôtel-Pension des Alpes, R. $2^1/_2$, P. 8 fr., plain), on a terrace commanding a view of the Wetterhorn; to Bonern and the Gorge of the Lütschine ($2^1/_2$-3 hrs.), see p. 221. Then over stony slopes at the foot of the Eiger to ($5^1/_4$ M.) *Scheidegg* (p. 212).

Walkers from Grindelwald to the Little Scheidegg descend S. from the station or the Bären Hotel, pass the Hôtel du Glacier, cross the Lütschine, and then either ascend to the left, or follow the road to the right and mount the first path to the left (way-marks); both routes unite above Studen: to Alpiglen 2-$2^1/_2$ hrs., thence to the Scheidegg $1^1/_2$ hr.

C. JUNGFRAU RAILWAY, 9 trains daily in summer but usually only 1-2 in winter (if snow-drifts are lying passengers traverse the section of the line between Fallboden halt, see below, and Eigergletscher on foot, in $^1/_2$ hr.; comp. p. 213). The trains have two carriages, each with 40 seats. From the Little Scheidegg to Eigergletscher (2 fr. 65, return-ticket 3 fr. 75 c.) in $^1/_4$ hr.; Eigerwand (return-ticket 12 fr. 50 c.) in $^3/_4$ hr.; Eismeer (15 fr. 75, return 22 fr. 50 c.) in 1 hr.; and Jungfraujoch (28 fr.; return 40 fr.; in winter, including supper, bed, and breakfast, 50 fr.) in $1^1/_4$ hr. The journey may be broken at any station; carriages are always changed at Eismeer. When ascending the trains wait for 5-6 min. at both Eigerwand and Eismeer, thus affording an opportunity for a brief glance at the view. The carriages and waiting-rooms are well heated by electricity, but warm wraps are necessary for the open passages at the stations. Nailed boots are requisite for walking on the snow-field, and snow-spectacles are obtainable at stations. Guides are always to be found at Jungfraujoch. — At *Jungfraujoch* station is an Alpine *Hotel, with lift, bathroom, electrical heating, and a dining-room commanding fine views (36 beds at 25, B. $3^1/_2$, L. or D. $7^1/_2$ and 10 fr.). Adjacent, to the left of the station, is the old inn, with a plainer restaurant and mattresses (6 fr. 60 c., including B.), and a club-room of the S.A.C. adjoins the waiting-room. *Eigergletscher* and *Eismeer* stations have good restaurants and accommodation also.

The **Jungfrau Railway, a unique triumph of modern engineering, was built in 1896-1912 from the plans of M. Adolph Guyer-Zeller (d. 1899) of Zürich, at a cost of 12 million francs. It ascends far above the snow-line and throws open to the ordinary tourist regions hitherto accessible only to expert mountaineers. After the preliminary section the line ascends by a tunnel in the interior of the mountain, the hard rock of which (mostly limestone and, higher up, gneiss) needed no lining of masonry. The gauge is 1 metre (3 ft. 3 in.), the maximum gradient 1 in 4. The rack-and-pinion system used is a new one invented by E. Strub. The system of traction adopted is the overhead or trolley system. The force is generated in turbine power-works near Lauterbrunnen (p. 203; 2650 h.p.) and Burglauenen (p. 213; 10,000 h.p.), whence it is transmitted in a rotatory current of 7000 volts to transformers, which reduce it to 600 volts. The locomotives are of 300 h.p.

The line ascends from the Scheidegg (p. 212) over pastures, skirts the *Fallbodenhubel* (7136′; winter railway halt, comp. above), offering views of the Jungfrau and the mountains of the Lauterbrunnen Valley, and passes through a tunnel (95 yds. long).

$1^1/_4$ M. **Eigergletscher** (7620′; restaurant, with veranda), in a scene of wild magnificence at the foot of the W. arête of the Eiger, here seen strongly foreshortened. The Eskimo dogs in the kennels below the station are sometimes used by tailing parties. A footpath (r.) descends to the glacier and an artificial ice-cave (adm. 50 c.).

The **Guggi Hut** of the S.A.C. (9187′; accommodation for 14), at the N. foot of the Mönch, is reached by an interesting glacier-route, for which a guide (30 fr.) is necessary (2-$2^1/_2$ hrs.; comp. p. 213). — An interesting excursion (guide necessary, 40 fr.) also may be made over the Eiger Glacier, then, by a bit of easy rock-climbing, to the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) so-called *Mönch Plateau* (10,037′), commanding a view of the Mönch, Eiger, Jungfrau, and the Guggi Glacier. Descent to the Guggi Hut and over the lower Eiger Glacier. — The **Silberhorn** (12,155′; viâ the S.E. flank, ascended for the first time in 1863 by Edmund von Fellenberg and Karl Baedeker) is scaled from the Guggi Hut viâ the *Guggi* and *Kühlauenen Glaciers*, the *Schneehorn* (11,204′), and the névé terraces of the *Giessen Glacier* in 10-12 hrs. (difficult and trying; guide 65 fr.).

The line skirts the rocky slope for a short distance, then finally enters the main tunnel, and passes under the *Rotstock* (8755′).

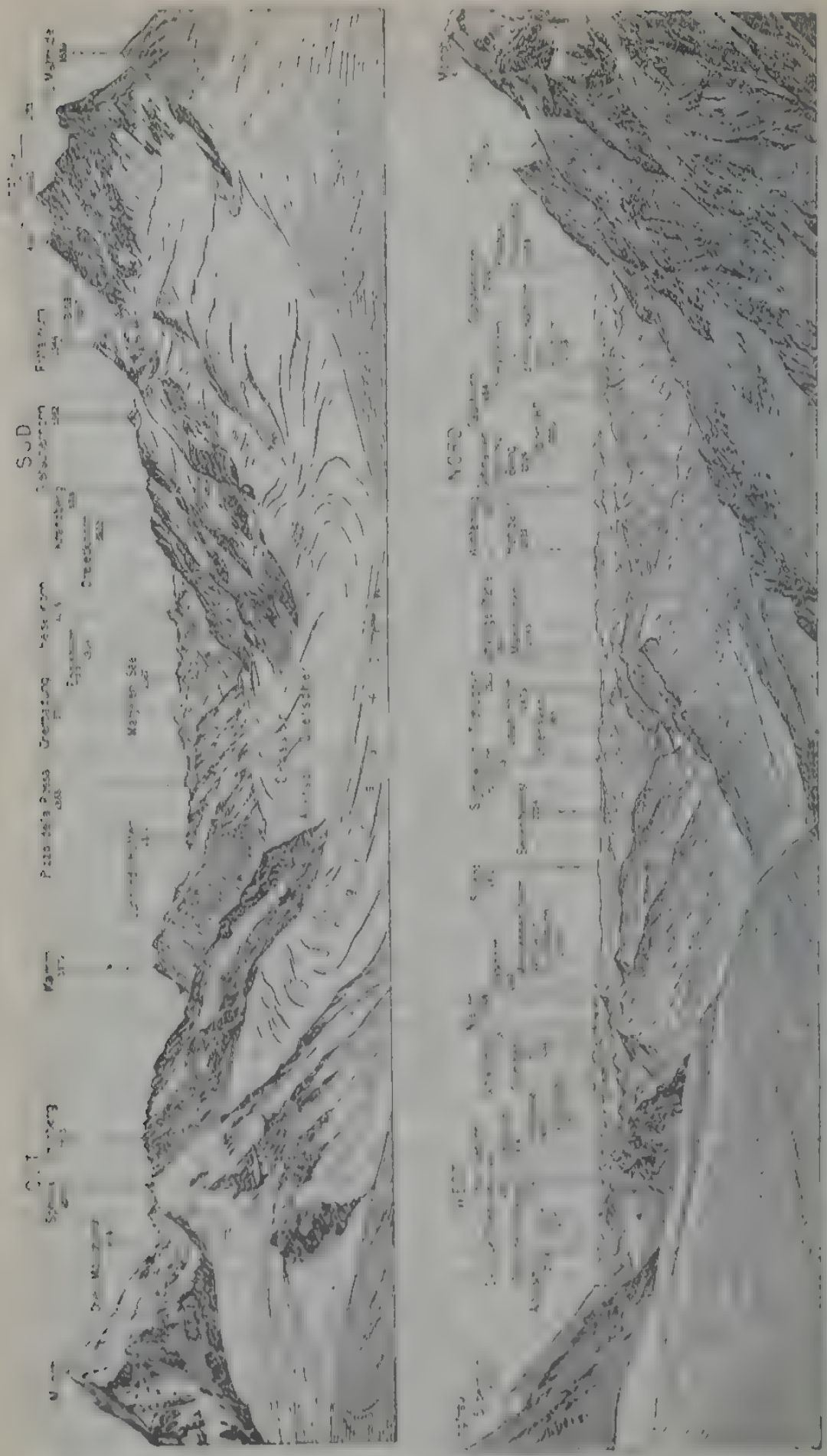
$2^3/_4$ M. **Eigerwand** (9406′) station, excavated in the rock, has openings permitting the light of the station to be seen at night from Grindelwald. The view over the sheer precipice embraces Grindelwald (5905′ below), the Faulhorn chain, the Lake of Thun, and a large portion of N. Switzerland as far as the Jura, the Black Forest, and the Vosges. — Thence the tunnel, curving towards the S., passes beneath the Eiger.

$3^1/_2$ M. **Eismeer** (10,370′; change carriages; restaurant, see p. 214), excavated in the S.E. face of the Eiger, 130′ above the upper Grindelwald-Fiescher Glacier. The *View gives immediately on the rugged basin of the Fiescher Glacier, backed by the Wetterhorn and Schreckhorn, while to the right appear the Fiescherhörner, the roof of the Bergli Hut, and the glacier-fall descending from the Mönchjoch. Below the Schreckhorn, above the lower Grindelwald Glacier, is seen the Schwarzegg Hut (p. 222).

A tunnel hewn in the rock descends from the station to the glacier, but the route to the Bergli Hut (p. 221; $1^1/_2$-2 hrs.) is dangerous, owing to falling stones (better from the Jungfraujoch, see below). — Another difficult route leads viâ the *Kalli Glacier* to the (2-$2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Mittellegi Hut* (11,073′; accommodation for 12), on the N.E. arête of the Eiger (comp. p. 213).

The line goes on beneath the Mönch to its terminus at —

$5^3/_4$ M. **Jungfraujoch** (11,340′), with the highest station and hotel in Europe, situated on the S. slope of the Sphinx (p. 217). From the platform in the tunnel a broad rock-passage leads straight on (to the left for the smaller inn mentioned on p. 214) to a waiting-room, with a post office, booths, and a veranda (view). Hence a flight of steps ascends to the large dining-room of the hotel (p. 214), which is built into the rock. From the top floor (lift free) a wooden gallery leads into the open, where a safe snow-path continues in a few minutes to the level névé of the Jungfraujoch proper (11,385′),



PANORAMA FROM THE JUNGFRAUJOCH (11,385′).

the saddle between the Mönch and the Jungfrau (meteorological observatory). The *View is very fine (comp. the panorama, p. 216). Between the steep W. cliff of the Mönch and the summit of the Jungfrau, with its precipitous rocky E. side, the snow-field stretches down to the Concordia-Platz and the Aletsch Glacier; in the distance, beyond the Eggishorn (p. 449) and the Rhone valley, appear the Lepontine Alps; the whole scene suggests the appearance of a glacier-filled Alpine valley in the ice period. The view to the N. is quite different, ranging across the abrupt and crevassed Kühlauenen and Guggi Glaciers to the green Wengern Alp and the valley of Lauterbrunnen, to Mürren, Interlaken, the Lake of Thun, and beyond Berne to the Jura and over the plain to the Vosges and the Black Forest in the dim distance. — The Jungfraujoch is a favourite starting-point for Alpine excursions (for all of which a guide is essential), and even in summer sometimes affords ski-ing.

Expeditions from the Jungfraujoch. *Sphinx* (11,729′; ½ hr.; guide 12 fr.), the rocky peak above the station to the left; *Pic Mathilde* (11,680′; ½ hr.; guide 15 fr.), the snowy pyramid in front of the N.E. arête of the Jungfrau; *Upper Jungfraujoch* (11,450′; ¾ hr.; guide 18 fr.), between the Sphinx and the Mönch; *Ober-Mönchjoch* (11,870′; ¾-1 hr.; guide 25 fr.), viâ the *Sphinx Tunnel*, constructed in 1927, and the Jungfrau Glacier; viâ the *Ober-Mönchjoch* and *Unter-Mönchjoch* (11,680′) to the *Bergli Hut* (p. 221; guide 35 fr.), 2½ hrs.

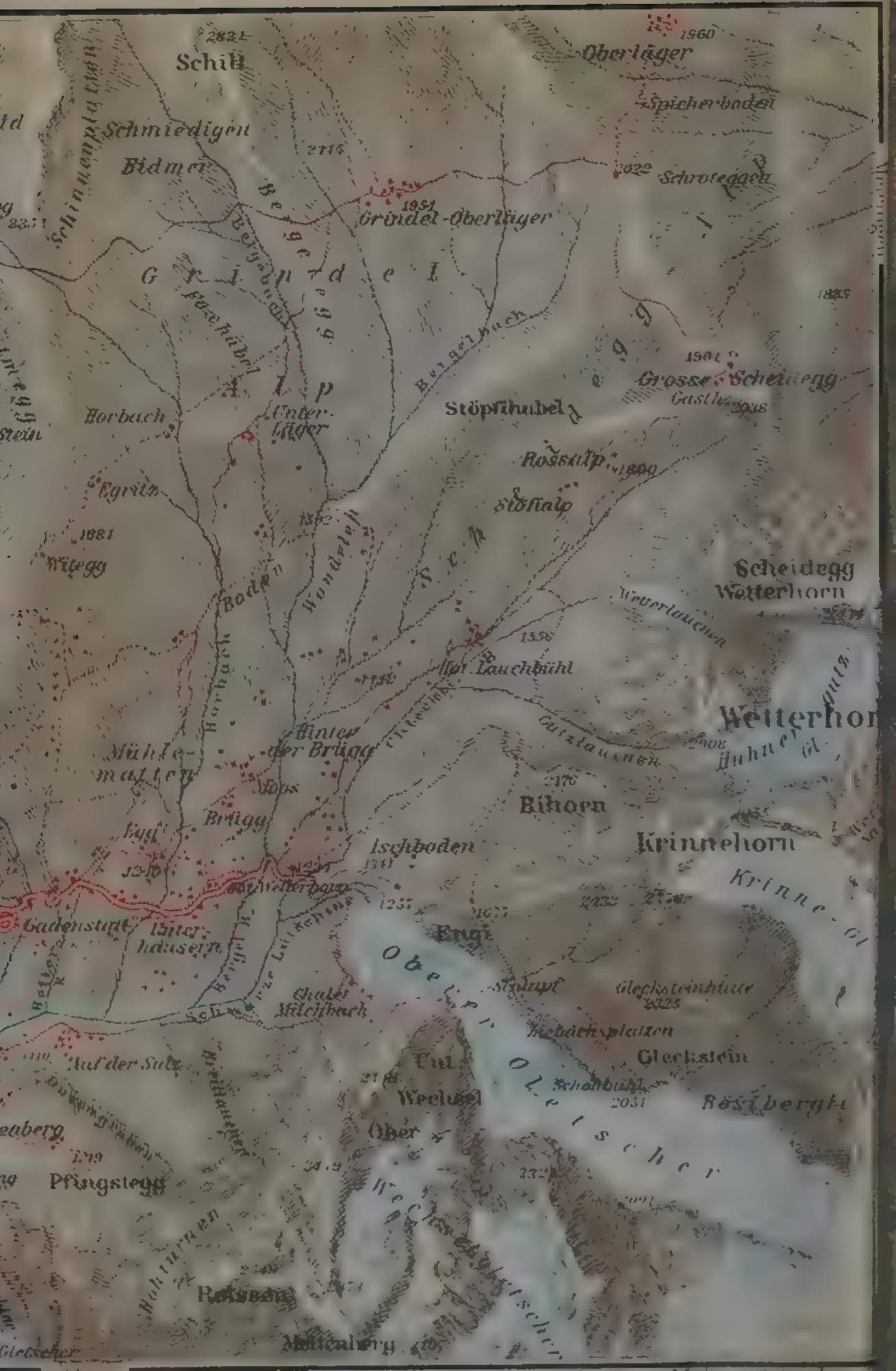
The route to the **Concordia-Platz** (p. 450; 2½-3 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), an easy glacier expedition, is steep for a short distance, then leads over the uncrevassed Jungfrau snow-field. A good return-route leads viâ the Ewig-Schnee-Feld and the *Ober-Mönchjoch* (see above; 4½-5½ hrs.); thence past the (2-2½ hrs.) Märjelen Lake to the (2 hrs.) *Eggishorn Hotel* (guide 80 fr.), see p. 450, 449. — *Lötschenlücke* (Egon von Steiger Hut, p. 399), 5 hrs.

The ***Jungfrau** (13,670′; 3-3½ hrs.; guide 60, porter 50, with descent to the Concordia-Platz 80 and 70, to the Eggishorn Hotel 120 and 90 fr.), the most popular ascent from the Jungfraujoch, is climbed several times daily in fine weather; it is fatiguing but not particularly difficult and when the snow is in good condition is quite without danger. This mountain was scaled for the first time in 1811, viâ the Rottal-Sattel, by Rudolf and Hieronymus Meyer of Aarau, with two chamois-hunters from the Valais. From the hotel we descend to the upper Jungfrau Glacier and proceed in a S.W. direction, keeping almost level for about 1 hr., then ascend gradually to the (1½ hr.) *Rottal-Sattel* (12,713′), which is often overhung with snow, finally climbing the steep ice-covered S.E. arête to the (¾-1 hr.) summit. The view is magnificent. Close by rise the mighty peaks of the Bernese Oberland, while to the S.W., beyond the Bietschhorn, are the Alps of Valais (Monte Rosa, Mischabel, Breithorn, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, Dent Blanche, Grand Combin) and Mont Blanc. — The ascents from the *Bergli Hut* (p. 221; guide from Grindelwald 110 fr., with descent to the Eggishorn Hotel 150 fr.) viâ the Mönchjoch (see above; 7½-8 hrs.) or from the *Concordia Hut* (p. 450; 6-6½ hrs.; guide from the Eggishorn Hotel 90 fr.) are not so frequent. — The ascents from the *Rottal Hut* (p. 209) viâ the Rottal-Sattel (see above) or the S.W. arête are trying and difficult, and should be attempted only when the rocks are dry and free from snow or ice (6-8 hrs.; guide 100, with descent to the Eggishorn Hotel 150 fr.). We ascend over rocks for 4-4½ hrs., the last part being a steep climb up the gneiss walls of the arête. We then follow a snow-arête, which requires a steady head and is sometimes rather unpleasant (in late summer even solid ice). This brings us in 1 hr. to the upper névé, on which we ascend to the (1 hr.) top.

The **Trugberg** (12,905′), ascended viâ the Ober-Mönchjoch (p. 217) in 3-4 hrs., is difficult (guide 60 fr.) but commands a splendid panorama. — The ascent of the **Mönch** (13,465′), by crossing the S.E. ridge to the left a little below the Ober-Mönchjoch (p. 217), and mounting the E. arête, the N. side of which is frequently overhung with snow, is difficult (2½-3½ hrs.; guide 60 fr., with descent to the Concordia Hut 80, to the Eggishorn Hotel 120 fr.). The ascent from the Guggi Hut (p. 215) by the N.W. side, viâ the ice-wall of the Nollen, is very difficult (8-10 hrs.; guide, with descent to the Jungfraujoch, 120 fr.), as is also the direct ascent viâ the S.W. arête (guide 70 fr.). — *Eiger* (p. 213), viâ the Ober-Mönchjoch (p. 217) and S. Eigerjoch, difficult (7-8 hrs.; guide, with descent to the Little Scheidegg, 120 fr.). — *Finsteraarhorn* (14,026′), viâ the Concordia-Platz (p. 450) and the Grünhorn-Lücke (10,813′) in 5½-6 hrs. to the Finsteraarhorn Hut and thence in 5 hrs. to the summit (comp. p. 222; guide 110, porter 90, with descent to the Grimsel 130 and 100 fr.). — Other peaks ascended by experts from the Jungfraujoch are the *Gletscherhorn* (p. 450; 4 hrs.; guide 70 fr.), *Ebnefluh* (p. 399; 7 hrs.; 80 fr.), *Aletschhorn* (p. 450; 7-9 hrs.; 110 fr.), *Gross-Fiescherhorn* (p. 221; 5 hrs.; guide 80, with descent to the Finsteraarhorn Hut, p. 234, 100 fr.), and *Gross-Grünhorn* (p. 450; 7 hrs.; 80 fr.).

47. Grindelwald and its Environs.

Hotels (generally open in winter also; visitors' tax 30 c. per day, in winter 60 c.). Near the station: **Grand-Hôtel Bär* (Bear Hotel), 3 min. E., patronized by English visitors, 250 beds, 60 bath-rooms, R. from 7, B. 2¼, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 (winter from 19) fr.; **Regina-Alpenruhe*, at the station, 170 beds from 7, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 (winter from 16½) fr.; **Belvedere*, 3 min. W., 120 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 13 (winter from 15) fr.; *Villa Sans-Souci*, opposite the Bar, 30 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12½ fr.; **Schweizerhof*, N.W. of the station, 80 beds from 5, B. 1¼, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Bahnhof-Hotel Terminus*, at the station, 45 beds from 5 fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 11 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz*, at the station, 35 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4-5, P. from 12 fr., well spoken of; *National*, 28 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9½ fr.; *Central-Hotel Wolter*, 35 beds from 4, B. 1¼, L. or D. 4, P. from 10 fr., plain but good; *Oberland*, 25 beds from 4, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Bel-Air-Eden*, below the station, 42 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôtel du Glacier*, 6 min. below the station, to the S., 50 beds from 4 fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; *Jungfrau*, next to the Belvedere, to the W., 30 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 8 fr. — To the E. of the Bär: **Adler*, 8 min. from the station, with garden, 60 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. or D. 5, P. from 12 (winter from 14) fr.; **Schönegg*, in a quiet situation above the road, 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 (winter from 14) fr.; **Bristol-Grindelwald*, 70 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 (winter from 14) fr., **Beau-Site*, 43 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 (winter from 14) fr., both belonging to the English Polytechnic Touring Association (p. xvii); *Hirschen*, opposite, 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 9 fr. — Beyond the church, on the road to the upper glacier (all pensions): *Lauberhorn*, 25 beds from 3½, P. from 8½ fr.; *Gletschergarten*, 20 beds from 3½, P. from 8 fr.; *Kirchbühl*, 25 beds, *Alpenblick*, 20 beds, plain but well spoken of, at both P. from 8 fr. — By the upper glacier: *Wetterhorn* (p. 220), 15 beds from 3½, B. 2, L. or D. 4, P. 9-10 fr., well spoken of, but noisy during the day. — On the slope of the Dürrenberg, finely situated near the woods, 10 min. above the station: *Wald-Hotel Villa Bellary*, 30 beds from 6, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 12 fr.; *Silberhorn*, 10 min. W. of the station, 30 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6½, S. 5½, P. from 13 (winter from 15) fr., Jewish. — On the left bank of the Lütschine, 5 min. from Grund station (p. 213): *Pension Bodenwald*, 30 beds, P. from 7 fr.



Schill
Oberläger
Spicherboden
Schmiedigen
Bidmer
Schroteggen
Grindel-Oberläger
Grindel
Alp
Horbach
Unter-läger
Stöpfihubel
Grosse Scheidegg
Rossalp
Stöfialp
Egritz
Witegg
Boden
Wandeleh
Scheidegg
Wetterhorn
Wetterlauenen
Hot. Lauchbühl
Wetterhorn
Hinter der Brügg
Mühle-matten
Moos
Brügg
Egg
Bihorn
Krinnehorn
Ischboden
Gadenstatt
Engi
Chalet Milchbach
Glecksteinhütte
Glecksteinplatten
Glecksteinhütte
Auf der Sulz
Unt. Wechsel
Ober
Pfingstegg
Rotsoen
Mettenberg

Restaurant. *Bellevue*, close to the Hotel Adler (L. 4, S. 3½ fr., also 10 beds from 4 fr.). — **Confectioners.** *Au Rendez-vous*, *Binoth*, both E. of the Bear Hotel; *Wolter*, at the hotel of that name, near the station; *Gunten*, at Tufbach (see below). — **Post Office** at the station.

English Church *(St. James')*, next to the Bear Hotel; services mid-May to mid-Sept. and mid-Dec. to late-February. — PRESBYTERIAN SERVICES in the season. — ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL in the garden of the Hotel Adler.

Cabs. With one horse to the Hotel Wetterhorn near the upper glacier 10, two horses 18 fr., there and back 15 or 25 fr., to the Gorge of the Lütschine and back 10 or 18 fr., to both places 22 or 40 fr.

Guides. Gottfried Bohren (head-guide); Christen, Peter (two), and Rudolf Almer; Fritz Amatter; Peter and Rudolf Baumann; Christen, Hans, Peter, and Rudolf Bernet; Peter Bleuer; Christen, Eduard, and Hans Bohren; Johann and Samuel Brawand; Hans Brunner; Adolf, Gottfried, Hans, and Peter (two) Burgener; Christen (two), Hans, and Peter Egger; Johann Gertsch-Kaufmann; Christen and Peter (two) Inäbnit; Christen Jossi; Adolf, Christen (three), Fritz (two), Johann, Peter (two), and Rudolf (two) Kaufmann; Otto Konzett; Rudolf Lauener; Johann Moser; Gottfried Reist; Hans Schläppi; Christen Schlunegger; Emil, Fritz (two), and Gottfried (two) Steuri; Friedrich Suter; and Christen Teutschmann. — **Inquiry Office** opposite the Hotel Bristol.

Winter Sports. Several *Skating*, *Curling*, and *Ice Hockey Rinks*; *Toboggan Runs* from the Bear Hotel to the Hôtel du Glacier, on the Interlaken road, etc.; *Bob Run* (2¾ M.; toboggan-run also) from the Brandegg (comp. pp. 214, 215; special sports trains of the Scheidegg Railway); *Ski-ing* (jump on the way to the Gorge of the Lütschine, p. 221).

Grindelwald (3402′ at the station, 3468′ at the church), the 'glacier village', a large parish with 3000 inhab., in a sheltered, sunny, and mist-free situation, is an excellent headquarters for mountaineers, a favourite summer resort, and one of the most popular winter sports centres in the Bernese Oberland. Three gigantic mountains bound the valley on the S.: the Eiger (13,038′), the Mettenberg (10,194′), and the beautiful Wetterhorn (12,150′), the characteristic feature of the entire landscape. Between the Wetterhorn and the Mettenberg descends the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, and between the Mettenberg and the Eiger the Lower Grindelwald Glacier. These glaciers feed the *Schwarze Lütschine*.

The **Terrace Walk** (Terrassen-Weg) affords a good view. From the station (1½ hr. there and back) we follow the main road to the (10 min.) church; the churchyard contains the graves of several mountaineers, including that of W. A. B. Coolidge (1850-1926), who lived after 1897 in the Chalets Almer and Montana. Beyond the school we ascend the road to the left to a point just short of the (20 min.) bridge over the Mühlebach (to the upper glacier, see p. 220), then skirt the slope to the left, partly through woods. The view is magnificent, with the Fiescherhörner appearing especially beautiful (to the right, behind the Eiger, the Silberhorn). At the hamlet of *Tufbach* or *Duftbach* (confectioner, see above) we descend to the left back to the (50 min.) station.

From Tufbach we may follow the road to the W. (straight on) for 10 min. and then (sign-post) take the footpath leading to the right to the *Abbach Falls*, 1 hr. from Grindelwald. — The *Allfluh* (4682′; rfmts.; views),

on the slope of the wooded *Dürrenberg*, is reached from Grindelwald in 1 hr.: ascending N. (sign-post) near the Hotel Weisses Kreuz, at the station, we cross the Terrace Walk after 1/4 hr.

A walk to the **Upper Glacier** requires from the station 2 1/2 hrs. (there and back; cabs, see p. 219). We may follow the road to the Mühlebach bridge (1/2 hr.; see p. 219), or take the shorter but more fatiguing footpath which leads straight on beyond the school and joins the road after 1/2 hr., at Unterhäusern. About 1/2 hr. from the bridge, beyond the 'Hallerstein', a memorial to Dr. A. Haller, killed on the Finsteraar-Joch in 1880, we reach the *Hotel Wetterhorn* (p. 218; 4040′), whence the bridle-path goes to the left to the Great Scheidegg (pp. 230, 229). The broad path descending to the right crosses the Chlecklibach and leads to the (10 min.) edge of the glacier, which, after retreating for over fifty years, advanced rapidly in 1915-24, but has now come to a standstill again. In the ice is an artificial grotto (60 c.; guide unnecessary). To the left is the lower station (4124′) of the old Wetterhorn lift which ascended to the *Engi* (5502′; see below) but has not been working since 1914.

To the left of the Hotel Wetterhorn, behind a booth, a path crosses the (5 min.) Checklibach and in another 10 min. reaches the *Eisboden* ('Ischboden'; 6368′), a meadow at the foot of the Wetterhorn dotted with trees and commanding good views.

A view of the séracs of the upper glacier is obtained from the *Chalet Milchbach* (4330′; rfmts.), 20-25 min. from the edge of the upper glacier (yellow way-marks) and visible to the right on the left-hand moraine. We return by keeping to the left when the path forks, cross the woods on the Mettenberg, skirt the Lütschine past the houses of *Auf der Sulz* (3641′), and cross the iron bridge mentioned on p. 221, reaching Grindelwald in a little over an hour.

From the Chalet Milchbach we may ascend in 3/4 hr. (1 fr.; guide unnecessary) to the edge of the glacier above the séracs (5250′), by means of ladders in the *Gorge of the Milchbach*. We may then proceed (with guide, from Grindelwald 25, to the Gleckstein Hut 30 fr.) across the glacier to the (c. 20 min.) *Schlupf*, and ascend to the right (to the left to the Engi, 1/4 hr., see below) by a route steep in parts and keeping high above the glacier. We finally have an uninterrupted view of the upper ice-fall, and beyond the *Ziebachsplatten* and *Schönbühl* (6729′) reach the (2-2 1/2 hrs., 5 hrs. from Grindelwald) **Gleckstein Hut** of the S.A.C. (7671′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 60). Climbers free from dizziness (guide essential), starting from the Hotel Lauchbühl (p. 230; 1 1/2 hr. from Grindelwald), may turn to the right across the meadows and follow the path visible on the rocky precipices of the Wetterhorn to reach the (1 hr.) *Engi*, above the old upper station of the Wetterhorn lift (see above), soon reaching the path described above from the Schlupf to the Gleckstein Hut. The hut is the starting-point for the ascent of the ***Wetterhorn** (12,149′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 80, porter 60 fr.), often made in midsummer in good weather, but demanding endurance and freedom from dizziness. The route is viâ the *Krinne-Firn* and a stiff rock-climb to the *Wettersattel* or *Sätteli* (11,611′), between the *Mittelhorn* (12,165′) and the nearer summit of the Wetterhorn, known as *Hasli-Jungfrau* (12,149′; first scaled from Grindelwald by Sir Alfred Wills in 1854, comp. p. xxx), up which the final ascent is made. Descent to the Dossen Hut (Rosenlaui or Innertkirchen), see p. 231 (guide 95 or 105 fr.). The ascent of

the *Krinnehorn* (9695′), 1½-2 hrs. from the Gleckstein Hut, is easier (guide advisable, 20 fr.). — The **Berglistock** (11,998′), 6-6½ hrs. from the Gleckstein Hut viâ the Grindelwald-Firn (guide 95 fr.), commands a magnificent view of the Schreckhorns, Wetterhorns, etc. — Passes from the Gleckstein Hut, see pp. 222, 231.

To the **Lower Glacier** (2 hrs. there and back). A road, between the Adler Hotel and the church, and footpaths, below the Adler Hotel and beyond the school-house, descend to the (25 min. from the station) iron bridge (2915′) spanning the branch of the Lütschine that issues from the upper glacier. On the left bank the path straight on (to the left for the Chalet Milchbach, p. 220) ascends to the Bäregg Inn (see below), while we take that to the right through the hamlet of *Mettenberg* and finally, ascending a little, cross the discharge of the glacier to a (¼ hr.) restaurant at the entrance of the imposing *Gorge of the Lütschine*, to which iron galleries afford access (80 c.) At the end of the gorge we see the overhanging glacier, which has been advancing since 1919.

A zigzag path to the right of the restaurant leads in ¾ hr. across the left lateral moraine to the edge of the glacier. Hence steady-headed climbers may ascend three ladders to the wooded slopes of *Bonern* and then follow a fairly level path (blue way-marks; views) W. to *Alpiglen* (p. 214; 3-3½ hrs.; guide 25 fr.).

About 5 min. beyond the iron bridge over the Lütschine a path to the left ascends the right (E.) lateral moraine to the (¼ hr.) marble quarry (rfmts.), 3 min. to the right of which is a bridge over the Lütschine gorge commanding a fine view of the gorge below and of the end of the glacier. Keeping straight on, we follow the moraine. After ½ hr. a path diverges on the left for the Bäregg path (10 min.; see below). About 5 min. farther on is an artificial ice-grotto (60 c.). — By keeping straight uphill after leaving the iron bridge we reach (1¾ hr., by a steep path) the **Bäregg Inn** (5410′; 8 beds at 4 fr.) on the *Lower Eismeer* ('sea of ice'), the large basin in which the glacier, now covered with débris, accumulates before it descends into the valley. Above it rise the Zäsenberghorn, Grindelwald Grünhorn, Grindelwald Fiescherhörner, and Fieschergrat.

The *Mettenberg* (10,193′; 5-6 hrs. from the Bäregg, guide 50 fr.) affords a superb view of the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, and Finsteraarhorn.

An excellent circular tour from the Bäregg (7-8 hrs., guide 40 fr.) is as follows. Over the glacier in 1 hr. to the *Zäsenberg* (6076′), on the grassy slopes of which sheep are pastured in summer. Thence up the (1½ hr.) *Zäsenberghorn* (7687′), whence we obtain a near view of the imposing peaks of the Eiger and the Grindelwald Fieschhörner and Schreckhörner. We then cross the *Fiescher-Firn*, make the steep descent viâ the *Kalli*, and return to the Bäregg.

From the Bäregg we climb in 5-6 hrs. (guide 50 fr.) viâ the Kalli and the Fiescher-Firn to the **Bergli Hut** of the S.A.C. (10,823′; accommodation for 30; comp. p. 217), now less frequented than before the opening of the Jungfrau railway, and in another 4 hrs. make the steep and difficult crossing of the *Unter-Mönchjoch* (11,680′) and the broad *Ewig-Schneefeld* to the *Concordia Huts* (p. 450). — The Bergli Hut is a starting-point for the difficult ascents of the *Gross-Fiescherhorn* (13,294′; 4½-5½ hrs.; guide 100 fr.), viâ the Unter-Mönchjoch or the Fieschersattel, the *Mönch* (13,468′; 8-9 hrs.; guide 100, with descent to the Jungfraujoch 120 fr.; comp. p. 218),

and the *Eiger* (13,038′; 8-9 hrs.; guide 100 fr.), viâ the Eigergrat and Eigerjoch (comp. p. 213).

The continuation of the Bäregg path (marked and safeguarded, but guide advisable for novices, 30 fr.) crosses the edge of the Lower Eismeer and leads viâ the (¾ hr.) *Bänisegg* (5817′; views) to the (2½ hrs.) **Schwarzegg Hut** of the S.A.C. (8166′; accommodation for 10), whence the *Klein-Schreckhorn* (11,473′) makes an interesting rock-climb for experts (4-5 hrs.; guide 70 fr.).

From the Schwarzegg Hut we may cross (with guide) the *Upper Eismeer* to (1 hr.) the **Strahlegg Hut** of the S.A.C. (8858′; accommodation for 30), a headquarters for several ascents, some of which are very difficult, e.g. the *Gross-Schreckhorn* (13,386′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 110 fr.), viâ the Schreckjoch, and the *Grosses Lauteraarhorn* (13,264′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 110 fr.). The finest is viâ the Finsteraarjoch (see below), the *Agassizjoch* (12,631′), and the *Hugisattel* (13,415′) to the (10-11 hrs.) ***Finsteraarhorn** (14,026′), the highest peak in the Bernese Alps (difficult; guide, with descent viâ the Finsteraarhorn Hut to the Eggishorn Hotel 150, porter 120 fr., with descent to the Grimsel 140 and 110 fr.; comp. pp. 233, 450). Glorious view.

The passes from the Strahlegg Hut TO THE GRIMSEL (p. 233; guide 80, porter 70 fr.) are likewise suitable for experts only. Over the (2 hrs.) **Strahlegg** (10,994′; steep climb and descent), the Strahlegg-Firn, and the Finsteraar and Unteraar Glaciers to the (3 hrs.) Dollfus Pavilion and the (3 hrs.) Grimsel, 8 hrs. in all. — Viâ the **Finsteraarjoch** (10,958′), with superb views of the Finsteraarhorn, 9-10 hrs. — Viâ the **Lauteraar-Sattel** (10,354′), which may be reached also from the Gleckstein Hut (p. 220) viâ the Upper Grindelwald-Firn (4 hrs.), then viâ the Lauteraar-Firn and the Lauteraar and Unteraar Glaciers to the Dollfus Pavilion and the (6 hrs.) Grimsel, 9-10 hrs.

From Grindelwald to the Faulhorn, $4^1/_2$-5 hrs., down in $3^1/_2$ hrs. guide unnecessary). — At the top is a good *Inn* (32 beds at 5, B. 3, L. or D. 5 fr.).

The marked paths from the station (between the Post and Kreuz Hotels), from the Bär Hotel (past the stables), and from the Adler (past the dépendance Schlössli) meet in $^1/_2$ hr. above the Terrace Walk (p. 219). We now follow the main route, partly through woods. After 40 min., on the *Hertenbühl* pasture (5157′), the path ascends sharply to the left, ascending past a refreshment hut into (6 min.) the forest; $^1/_4$ hr., to the right, past a pond; 20 min., a gate; $^1/_4$ hr., *Waldspitz* (6398′; Alpenrose, 6 beds, P. from 7 fr.), above the tree limit, with a splendid view. This point is about halfway. Farther on (20 min.), to the left, is a fall of the *Mühlebach,* which we cross near the *Oberläger Chalets* (6496′). The path keeps to the left at the fork $^1/_4$ hr. farther on, crosses the *Weissbach,* and ascends to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Bach-See* (7428′), in a stony basin, with a dam, bounded on the left by the Rötihorn and Simelihorn (p. 224) and on the right by the *Ritzengrätli* (8282′). [Short of the stone hut the path for those descending to the Scheidegg (see below) diverges to the right.] The top of the Faulhorn is now in view. The path, indicated by stakes, ascends rapidly for 1 hr. over a stony chaos. Higher up, on the *Gassenboden,* we pass another stone hut, cross nearly level ground to the foot of the peak, and reach the top (inn, see above) by a zigzag path in 20 min. more. Just below the inn we are joined on the left by the path from the Schynige Platte (comp. p. 201).

The ***Faulhorn** (8805′), composed of a crumbling calcareous schist and noted for its rich flora, is one of the classical Swiss view-points, affording a close survey of the snow-clad giants of the Bernese Oberland. To the N., at our feet, lies the Lake of Brienz, with its mountains, from the Augstmatthorn to the Rothorn; to the W., a part of the Lake of Thun, with the Niesen and Stockhorn, is visible; to the N.E. are parts of the Lakes of Lucerne and Zug, with the Pilatus, Rigi, and Titlis; and to the N.W. are the Lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel.

For the return to Grindelwald (3 hrs.) pedestrians may take the path by the *Buss Alp,* which diverges to the right at the stone hut on the Gassenboden. To the W. of the Oberläger chalets rises the *Burg* (7250′), a rugged ridge which is sometimes ascended from Grindelwald direct in $3^1/_2$ hrs. for the sake of the view (care must be taken to avoid the precipices on the S. side; guide 20 fr.).

From the Faulhorn to the Great Scheidegg (3 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 30-35 fr. from Grindelwald). The path (red way-marks) diverges to the left (sign-post) from the Grindelwald path 130 paces beyond the ($^3/_4$ hr.) stone hut at the S.E. end of the Bach-See (see above), and traverses the slope of the Ritzengrätli; $^1/_2$ hr., a gate between the *Bach Alp* and the *Widderfeld Alp;* after crossing the bed of the Weissbach we turn to the right and descend, after $^1/_2$ hr. passing through a second gate in a stone wall between the Widderfeld Alp and *Grindel Alp.* Above the *Lüngenbalm-Egg* (on the left, the precipices of the *Schinnen-Platten*), we

traverse the pastures of the *Upper Grindel Alp*, cross several arms of the Bergelbach, and, keeping to the left along the slope, reach the (½ hr.) *Grindel-Oberläger* (6411′), with springs. We then pass through a (10 min.) gate, cross two deep brook-beds, and reach another gate (20 min.), on the arête (6631′) that joins the Great Scheidegg to the Gemsberg and Schwarzhorn. Skirting the arête to the right this side of the wooden fence, we round a little hill, pass (12 min.) through a gate in the fence, and continue along the arête to the (10 min.) Scheidegg Inn (p. 229).

The view from the Faulhorn is partially intercepted by the neighbouring group of the *Simelihorn* (9030′) and the **Rötihorn** (9052′). The latter, from which the view is uninterrupted, is ascended from the Bach-See (p. 223) in 1½ hr. (guide advisable, from Grindelwald 35-40 fr.).

The view is still more extensive from the ***Schwarzhorn**, or *Grindelwald Schwarzhorn* (9610′), which, with the *Wildgerst* (9490′), intercepts the view from the Faulhorn on the E. side. The lakes of Lungern, Sarnen, Alpnach, Lucerne (in part), Küssnacht, and Zug are visible hence, all lying in the same line. The ascent is made from Grindelwald in 5-6 hrs.; from the Great Scheidegg viâ the *Grindel Alp* and the *Krinnenboden* in 3 hrs.; from the Kurhaus Schwarzwaldalp (p. 229) in 3¾ hrs.; or from Axalp (p. 227) in 5½ hrs. (guide 30-35 fr.).

48. From Meiringen to Interlaken. Lake of Brienz.

Continuation of the Brünig Railway (R. 35), 18 M. in 1 hr. (4 fr. 95, 3 fr. 5, 2 fr. 20 c.). Best views to the left. — Steamer from Brienz to Interlaken, 8 times daily in 1 hr. 10 min. (1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 30 c.; railway tickets may be used on the steamers also; restaurant on board, L. 3½ and 4½ fr.).

Road, 18¾ M. We skirt first the left bank, then, beyond the (5 M.) *Wilerbrücke* (1806′; near Brienzwiler station), where we are joined by the Brünig road, the right bank of the Aare as far as *Brienz* (8 M.; 1873′). Thence along the N. bank of the Lake of Brienz to (18¾ M.) *Interlaken* (1867′; p. 195).

Meiringen. Hotels (visitors' tax 20 c.). ***Grand-Hôtel du Sauvage Wildermann*, with a large garden, 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.; ***Bär*, with garden, 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 6, P. from 12 fr. ***Brünig-Terminus*, 90 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; ***Flora*, 70 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Krone*, 48 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr., well spoken of; *Post*, 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz*, 60 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; *Park Hotel Oberland*, with garden, 35 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr., well spoken of; *Central Löwen*, 31 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr., well spoken of; *Hirschen*, 10 min. from the station, also with garden, 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr. — *Rössli*, 25 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 10 fr.; *Bahnhof*, 20 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½ fr., plain but good; *Adler*, 40 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Zollinger* (temperance), 18 beds from 2½ fr., plain. — Beyond the Aare, ½ hr. from the station: *Willigen*, 18 beds at 2½-3, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 3, P. 8 fr., plain.

Restaurants. *Casino* (music), belonging to the Hotel du Sauvage, opposite the post office; *Confiserie Restaurant Bellevue*, next to the Bär. — Beer Garden at the *Gasthaus zur Brauerei*, beyond the Hirschen. — Swimming Bath near the Willigen Bridge (p. 225).

English Church (1891; services mid-June to mid-Sept.) in the garden of the Hôtel du Sauvage. — Roman Catholic Services in summer in the Unterweisungs Haus, near the church.

Tramway in summer from the station through the main street and past the Reichenbach Fall (40 c.) to the *Gorge of the Aare*, $1^1/_2$ M. in 12 min. (60 c., there and back 1 fr.). — Cable Railway to the *Upper Reichenbach Fall* in summer every $^1/_4$ hr. in 10 min. (up 1 fr., down 75 c., there and back $1^1/_2$ fr.).

Guides. Melchior Kohler (head-guide), Alfred Anderegg, Johann and Kaspar Jaggi, Johann Jaun, Andreas, Hans (two), Kaspar, and Niklas Kohler, Kaspar Roth, Alfred Streich, Johann Thöni, Johann Winterberger, and Simon Zenger.

A '*Grimsel' Exhibition* (adm. 1 fr.), consisting of relief-models, maps, diagrams, tools, etc., is being held in summer in the Meiringen gymnasium during the construction of the Ober-Hasle electricity works (see p. 233).

Meiringen (1952′), with 3100 inhab. and a station on the Brünig Railway (R. 35), is the chief place of the *Hasle-Tal*, the inhabitants of which are skilful weavers and woodcarvers. The village lies on the right bank of the *Aare*, in a wide valley surrounded by wooded mountains. In the main street is the *Hasle Historical Museum* (50 c.). The *Parish Church*, with a detached Romanesque tower, dates from the late 17th century. In 1915 parts of an older church and remains of frescoes were discovered beneath the present building (adm. free; to the left of the church-door). To the S. appear the Reichenbach Falls, with the Wellhorn and Rosenlaui Glacier above them. The *Dorfbach, Alpbach*, and *Mühlebach*, descending from the *Hasleberg* (p. 160) to the N.E. of the village, form considerable falls. The Hasleberg is reached by a good footpath past the lower entrance of the (25 min.) *Gorge of the Alpbach* (adm. 80 c.) to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Reuti (see p. 160). It may also be climbed from the gorge in 25 min. by about 300 steps cut in the rock.

The ***Gorge of the Aare** *(Aareschlucht, Aarelamm)*, nearly 2 M. from the station, is a romantic gap worn by the river through the rocky barrier of the Kirchet (p. 230). The tramway (see above) crosses the Aare outside the village (Willigen Bridge, see p. 230) and turns to the left at Reichenbach. Walkers ($^1/_2$ hr.) keep straight on at the Hirsch (sign-post). At the entrance to the gorge is a restaurant (L. 3-$3^1/_2$ fr.), where tickets (1 fr.) are obtained.

The gorge ('Lamm'), 1531 yds. long, has been made accessible throughout. After 8 min. we pass the *Schrüyback Fall* on the left. About 7 min. farther on is a bridge crossing to the right bank, whence steps (400) ascend to the *Trockene Lamm* (hardly worth visiting). Farther on (3 min.) the *Finstere Schlucht* (comp. below) diverges to the right. In 10 min. more we reach the head of the gorge, on the Grimsel road, $^1/_4$ hr. from the *Lammi Inn* (p. 230), situated on the top of the Kirchet. An alternative route to the inn for those not wishing to return through the Aare gorge is by the steep path through the above-mentioned Finstere Schlucht, with remarkable cauldrons formed by erosion ($^1/_4$ hr. from the sign-post). An easy path leads from the Lammi to *Geissholz* (2628′; p. 228), where we turn to the right at the ($^1/_4$ hr.) sign-post and finally follow a narrow meadow-path to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Hotel-Pension Schwendi* (p. 228).

The ***Upper Reichenbach Fall** in height and volume is one of the largest waterfalls in the Alps. We ascend to it by the cable railway (see above; 723 yds. long; lower station 1992′), which crosses

the Reichenbach below the central fall. From the upper station (2743′) on the left bank a good but somewhat wet path leads to (10 min.) a terrace above the uppermost fall and then, crossing the Reichenbach, to the (10 min.) Zwirgi Inn (p. 228).

The *Lower Reichenbach Fall*, 8 min. W. of the Reichenbach lower station by road, also deserves a visit. The Reichenbach here descends in two copious cascades, and drives a saw-mill. — It will be remembered that Sherlock Holmes disappeared at the Reichenbach Falls.

The Brünig Railway skirts the canalized *Aare* below Meiringen. The beautiful *Oltschibach Fall* descends from the cliff on the left. — 4½ M. *Brienzwiler* (Hotel Balmhof), 20 min. below the village (p. 157). The line then skirts the *Ballenberg* (2385′).

The railway now skirts the **Lake of Brienz** (1860′; 8½ M. long, 1-1½ M. wide, and 850′ deep; area 10 sq. M.), which fills the broad valley of the Aare between the chalk ridge of the Brienzer Grat and the Jurassic Faulhorn group. The lake was once united with the Lake of Thun, but its surface is now 19′ higher. The water is light-green, and the hill-slopes are wooded.

7¾ M. **Brienz.** — The Station is at the E. end of Brienz, close to the Steamer Pier.

Hotels. **Weisses Kreuz & Post*, near the station, 55 beds from 4, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Bären*, 8 min. from the station, with a shady terrace on the lake, 48 beds from 3½, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôtel de la Gare*, 30 beds at 3-4, B. 1½, L. 3, P. 7-8 fr.; *Sternen*, with terrace on the lake, 28 beds from 3, P. from 7 fr.; *Rössli*, 10 min. from the station, 28 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Schützen*, 10 beds; *Steinbock*, 8 beds, P. from 7 fr.

Brienz (1873′), a village of 2500 inhab. adjoined on the E. by *Tracht*, stretches for 1¼ M. along the bank of the lake, backed by green pastures dotted with fruit-trees, above which rises the *Brienzer Grat*, whence descend the *Trachtbach* and the *Mühlbach*. Brienz is the centre of the Oberland wood-carving industry. A pretty view of the valley, with the Sustenhörner in the background, is obtained from the hill crowned by the old church.

The ***Brienzer Rothorn** (7720′; 5-5½ hrs.; rack-and-pinion railway not working), the highest point of the Brienzer Grat, is ascended by a bridle-path on the right bank of the *Trachtbach*, viâ *Goldried* (3347′), to the (2½ hrs.) *Planalp* (4416′; Kurhaus, 50 beds, P. from 7½ fr., well spoken of) and the (¾ hr.) *Mittel-Stafel* (5023′), whence, turning to the right, it ascends by the (¾ hr.) *Oberst-Stafel* (5958′) in zigzags to the (1½ hr.) summit. The glorious view embraces the whole chain of the Appenzell, Uri, Engelberg, and Bernese Alps, from the Sentis to the Diablerets. The Hotel Rothornkulm, close to the terminus of the old rack-and-pinion railway (7389′), ¼ hr. below the summit, is closed. — Descent viâ Sörenberg and Flühli to *Schüpfheim* (p. 166), 3½-4 hrs.

The Interlaken railway passes beneath the village of Brienz by a tunnel 979 yds. long and then skirts the hillside about 100′ above the lake, with views of the Alps. There are stations at (10¼ M.) *Ebligen*; at (12 M.) *Oberried* (Rössli-Alpenblick, 25 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½-4, S. 3½, P. 7½-9 fr.), at the foot of the Rieder

Grat; and at (14 M.) *Niederried*, situated among fruit-trees at the foot of the Augstmatthorn (p. 200).

$15^3/_4$ M. **Ringgenberg.** — Hotels. *Seeburg*, on the lake, with garden, 70 beds at $3^1/_2$-5, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, S. $3^1/_2$, P. 9-12 fr.; *Beau-Séjour*, higher up on the slope, 60 beds at $3^1/_2$-4 fr., B. 1 fr. 70 c., L. $3^1/_2$-4, S. 3-$3^1/_2$, P. 8-10 fr.; *Bellevue*, in the village, with good views, 35 beds, P. from 8 fr.

Ringgenberg (1991′) is a village of 1380 inhab. with weather-beaten wooden houses. Above is a church built in 1671 among the ruins of a castle; close by is a pretty view-point.

Passing *Goldswil* (p. 199), the railway crosses a lofty bridge (views) over the *Aare* to its terminus at (18 M.) *Interlaken-Ost* (comp. p. 195).

The Steamer (comp. p. 224) crosses the lake in 10 min. from Brienz to Giessbach, affording a glimpse of the Sustenhörner to the left (S.E.), with the Tierberge on the right. — A new motor-road leads from Brienz to Giessbach and on to Axalp (see below).

$2^1/_2$ M. **Giessbach.** — From the landing-place (1880′) we may walk by a wide forest-path in 20 min., or ascend by the *Cable Tramway* (350 yds. long; maximum gradient 32 : 100; fare 1 fr., down 75 c., there and back $1^1/_2$ fr.) in 6 min. to the *Hotel Giessbach* (2175′; 80 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.), with a restaurant on the terrace opposite the falls, connected by a covered promenade with the older *Kurhaus* (70 beds, P. from 10 fr.). To the right, 5 min. higher up, is the less pretentious *Beau-Site* (35 beds, P. from 9 fr.).

The **Giessbach*, copious at all seasons, forms seven cascades on its way to the Lake of Brienz. Falling from rock to rock and framed in dark-green foliage, these are together 980′ in height. Only the lowest fall is seen from the steamer; the terrace in front of the hotel affords a complete view. The falls are crossed by three bridges. Paths lead on both banks to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) second bridge, whence we ascend on the right bank to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) highest bridge, where the Giessbach, issuing from a sombre ravine, is precipitated into an abyss, 190′ in depth. About noon rainbows are formed in the spray.

A sign-post behind the Kurhaus indicates the way, to the left, to the (20 min.) **Rauft** (2460′), a wooded rock commanding a view of the lake. The path to the right from the sign-post leads past the chalets of *Enge* and a jutting rock known as the *Näseli* to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) E. end of the lake, whence Brienz may be reached in $^3/_4$ hr. by crossing the Oltschi Canal and the Aare. — From the lowest bridge over the falls a path leads to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Hohfluh* (view) and on to (1 hr.) Iseltwald.

A new mountain-road (comp. above) leads from the Giessbach through the *Rütiwald* to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Schweiben Alp* (3648′), with a children's holiday home, whence we may descend to Iseltwald. The road goes on to (1 hr.) **Axalp** (4790-5050′; Bellevue, 65 beds at 3, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, S. 3, P. 8-9 fr.; Pension Brienzersee, P. from $6^1/_2$ fr.), a health resort, whence we may ascend (with guide) the *Axalphorn* (7635′; $2^1/_2$ hrs.), the *Schwarzhorn* (9610′; $4^1/_2$-5 hrs.; comp. p. 224), and the *Wildgerst* (9490′; $4^1/_2$ hrs.). About 1 hr. from Axalp (red marks; 3 hrs. from the Hotel Giessbach) is the little *Hinterburg-See* (5000′), charmingly situated in woods at the base of the *Oltschikopf* (7343′).

From the Giessbach the steamers follow the precipitous S. bank, only occasionally calling at *Oberried* (p. 226), on the N. bank, finally passing the wooded *Schnecken-Insel*, with its little chapel.

$6^3/_4$ M. **Iseltwald.** — Hotels. *Hôtel du Lac*, 50 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, S. 4, P. from 10 fr., good; *Strand-Hotel*, 40 beds at $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, S. $3^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; *Iseltwald*, 35 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, S. $3^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; *Belvedere*, 32 beds at $3^1/_2$-5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, S. 3, P. 8-10 fr.; *Bären*, 25 beds, *Bellevue*, 12 beds, at both P. from 9 fr.; *Bernahof*, 20 min. W., on the Interlaken road, 25 beds at $3^1/_2$-4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$-4, S. 3, P. $7^1/_2$-$9^1/_2$ fr.; *Schweizerhof*, on the Sengg, 20 min. higher up, 24 beds at 3-4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, S. 3, P. 8-9 fr.

The village of *Iseltwald*, with 520 inhab., lies amid orchards on a rocky spur projecting into the lake and crowned with an old castle. A road connects it with Interlaken (6 M.), viâ Bönigen.

The steamer steers obliquely across the lake to *Ringgenberg* (10 M.; p. 227), on the N. bank. Opposite is the influx of the *Lütschine*, with its grey glacier-water. The steamer stops at (11 M.) *Bönigen* (hotels, see p. 196; railway, see p. 195), at the S.W. end of the lake, and enters the canalized Aare. On the right is the tower of Goldswil (p. 199). — The pier at (13 M.) *Interlaken* is opposite the Ost-Bahnhof (p. 195).

49. From Meiringen to Grindelwald over the Great Scheidegg.

$7^1/_2$-8 hrs. Road to Schwarzwald Alp ($3^1/_2$ hrs.; carriage to Rosenlaui in 2 hrs., with one horse 25, two horses 45 fr.); Bridle-Path from Schwarzwald to the Great Scheidegg $2^1/_4$ (descent $1^1/_4$) hrs.; from the Scheidegg to *Grindelwald* 2 (ascent 3) hrs. Guide (unnecessary) 25 fr., including the Faulhorn 30-35 fr.

Meiringen (1952′), see p. 224. — The road diverges to the right from the Grimsel road (p. 204) at (20 min.) the hamlet of *Willigen* (p. 230) and ascends viâ ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Schwendi* (2555′; hotel-pension, 25 beds from 3, P. from $6^1/_2$ fr., plain but good) in windings, finally traversing woods, to (40 min.) the *Zwirgi Inn* (3200′; fine retrospect of the Hasle-Tal). Walkers reach the Zwirgi Inn in 1 hr., ascending past the Reichenbach Falls.

Travellers from Rosenlaui to Innertkirchen (Grimsel, Engstlen Alp, etc.) may save nearly an hour by following the road below Zwirgi for 18 min. beyond the point where the path to the falls diverges, and then, where the road bends to the left, follow a footpath straight on, descend to the village of (25 min.) *Geissholz* (2628′), hidden among fruit-trees. Then uphill across the meadow and down the *Kirchet* (p. 230) to (40 min.) *Innertkirchen* (p. 230).

The *Ober-Zwirgi Inn* (non-alcoholic beverages only) is 10 min. above the Zwirgi. The road ascends high above the right bank of the Reichenbach, on the slope of the *Hohbalm* (4498′), in windings which may be cut off by the old bridle-path. Before us soon appears the Wellhorn, with the Wetterhorn to the right of it, and behind it

the Rosenhorn to the left, and the sharp peak of the Eiger to the right. We pass the (3/4 hr.) *Kurhaus Kaltenbrunnen* (3986′; 50 beds at 3-3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. 7-8 fr.). A path to the left (not to be missed) ascends hence through pastures to (½ hr.) the top of the Hohbalm, which commands a superb view of the Wetterhorn group.

In the wild Ochsen-Tal, 2 hrs. from Kaltenbrunnen, is the *Engelhorn Club Hut* (6660′; accommodation for 24), a headquarters for several difficult ascents: the *Grosser Simmelistock* (8159′; 2 hrs.; guide 80 fr.), *Kingspitz* (8615′; 3½-4½ hrs.; guide 70 fr.), *Grosses Engelhorn* (9130′; 4-5 hrs.; guide 100 fr.), etc.

Farther on we leave to the right (¼ hr.) a new bridge leading to a private estate and in 8 min. more reach the *Gschwandenmad* (4260′), a pasture commanding a celebrated **View: to the left, the Engelhörner (9130′), the Rosenlaui Glacier between the Dossenhorn (10,300′) and the Wellhorn (10,485′), and, to the right, the snow-clad Wetterhorn (12,150′), together with the dark fir-woods in the foreground presenting an unforgettable picture. — The road goes on to (20 min.) Rosenlaui (a path diverging to the right leads direct to the Hotel Schwarzwaldalp, but is not recommended).

Rosenlaui-Bad (4364′; *Kurhaus, 100 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr., visitors' tax 20 c. per day, open May-Oct.) lies in the wooded valley of the Reichenbach, which forms a waterfall in the gorge behind the Kurhaus.

About 20 min. E. and 300′ above the hotel is the ***Rosenlaui Gorge**, through which the Weissenbach, descending from the glacier, rushes in picturesque falls. It has been made accessible by means of a path cut in the rock (adm. 1 fr.). From the (12 min.) exit we may proceed past a wooden bridge to (9 min.) a point overlooking the glacier. A footpath leads hence to (1½ hr.) the *Rosenlauihubel* (5741′), which commands the lower Rosenlaui Glacier.

The road ascends in a wide bend and after 20 min. crosses the Reichenbach to the *Breitenboden Alp;* then, crossing the *Pfannibach,* it reaches the (8 min.) **Kurhaus Schwarzwaldalp* (4813′; 90 beds at 4½-5, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. 11-13 fr., open June-Sept.). Continuing by the stony bridle-path, we pass a saw-mill and, emerging from the woods, cross a bridge (25 min.; 5315′) and ascend by the *Alpiglen Alp* past (1 hr.) a shelter-hut.

¼ hr. **Great Scheidegg** or **Hasle-Scheidegg** (6434′; inn, 25 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4, D. 4½ fr.), which commands a striking *View to the W. The verdant valley of Grindelwald, bounded on the W. by the Little Scheidegg, contrasts picturesquely with the bare precipices of the Wetterhorn, which towers giddily above us. To the S.W. of the Wetterhorn are the Mettenberg, Fieschergrat, Mönch, Eiger, and farther on the Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, and Blümlisalp. To the N. are the sombre Schwarzhorn and other peaks of the Faulhorn chain.

The Route to the Faulhorn (4 hrs.; see p. 223) diverges to the right close to the inn, and cannot be mistaken. The (¾ hr.) chalets of the *Grindel-Oberläger,* where the view begins to open, are visible from the

Great Scheidegg. — From the Oberlager we may walk viâ the *Unterläger* to (1½ hr.) Grindelwald, or to the (1 hr.) Hotel Wetterhorn on the upper Grindelwald glacier.

The descent is by a stony path, unpleasant at first. In 1 hr. we reach the *Hotel-Pension Lauchbühl* (4856′; 25 beds at 2½-3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. 7½-8½ fr.). To the left of the Mettenberg appear the Schreckhorns and the Lauteraarhorn. — ½ hr. *Hotel Wetterhorn* (4049′; p. 218), near the Upper Grindelwald Glacier. Road thence to *Grindelwald* (¾ hr.), see p. 220.

50. From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier over the Grimsel.

23 M. Motor Post 5 times daily in summer in 2½ hrs. (14 fr. 85 c., out of season 11 fr. 15 c.), to Handeck in 1½ hr. (8 fr. 5 or 6 fr. 5 c.); diligence in winter as far as Guttannen. Motor-cars for hire at Meiringen station. A railway (3¼ M. long) to Innertkirchen, piercing the Kirchet (see below) by a tunnel 1662 yds. long, and an aerial railway (11¼ M. long) constructed by Bleichert & Co. are used to convey building materials to the Ober-Hasle power station (p. 233). — On Foot (9-10 hrs.): from Meiringen to Innertkirchen 1¼ hr., Guttannen 2 hrs., Handeck 1¾ hr., Grimsel Hospice 2 hrs., Grimsel Pass 1 hr., Gletsch 1 hr. (in the reverse direction 8-8½ hrs. in all).

Meiringen (1952′), see p. 224. — We cross the *Aare* by the (¼ hr.) Willigen-Brücke (leaving on the left the road to the Gorge of the Aare, p. 225, through which runs the shortest footpath to Innertkirchen), pass the (5 min.) hamlet of *Willigen* (2034′; hotel, see p. 224), where the road to Rosenlaui diverges to the right (see p. 229), and ascend the *Kirchet*, a rocky barrier (525′ high) of Jurassic limestone, which separates the upper and the lower **Hasle-Tal** or **Hasli-Tal.** The granite blocks scattered over the ridge were left behind by the diluvial Aare glacier. Near the top (20 min.) is the inn *Zum Lammi* (2313′).

The path from the Aare Gorge (p. 225) debouches to the left 2 min. short of the inn, and at a sign-post on the right diverges a path leading viâ *Geissholz* (2628′) to Schwendi (Upper Reichenbach Fall; comp. p. 226). — The direct route from Innertkirchen to Geissholz viâ *Winkel* (2034′) takes ¾ hr.

The road descends past the upper entrance of the Aare gorge (p. 225) in three long curves (short-cuts), with a view of the Gelmerhörner in the background and of the Ritzlihorn and Tristenstock to the right. It then reaches the flat Hasligrund and finally crosses the Aare to (3½ M.; ½ hr.) —

Innertkirchen. Hotels. *Hof & Post*, 30 beds from 3½, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 11 fr.; *Alpenrose*, short of the bridge, 50 beds at 3-3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. from 3, P. 9-11 fr.

Guides. Alexander Tannler (head guide), Johann Fuhrer, Arnold Kehrli, Andreas and Kaspar Maurer, Alexander, Johann, and Melchior Nageli, and Johann Thöni.

Innertkirchen (2054′), also known as *Hof*, is situated at the junction of the *Nessen-Tal* (Susten road, see p. 163; bridle-path

through the Gental to the Engstlen Alp, see p. 161) and the *Urbach-Tal* with the Aare valley. To the S.E. rise the *Pfaffenkopf* (6073′) and the *Benzlauistock* (8304′; 5 hrs., guide 25 fr.); to the S.W., the *Burg*, with the *Simmelistock* (p. 229). A large power-station of the Ober-Hasle electricity works (p. 233) has been under construction since 1925.

URBACH-TAL (to the Gauli Hut 7-8 hrs., guide 30 fr.; comp. the map, p. 199). Road to the (1 hr.) level floor of the *Sandei* (2635′), whence an Alpine path leads to the (1 hr.) *Alp Rohrmatten* (3390′) and, becoming steeper, to the (1¼ hr.) *Alp Schrättern* (4940′; quarters; path to the Dossen Hut to the right, see below). Just before the (1½ hr.) *Matten Alp* (6102′), at the foot of the *Ritzlihorn* (10,768′; 6 hrs., guide 50 fr., an interesting rock-climb), we ascend to the right to the *Urnen Alp* (7195′), with the (1¾ hr.) **Gauli Hut** of the S.A.C. (7211′; accommodation for 32), a headquarters for mountaineers near the huge *Gauli Glacier*. Among the ascents to be made hence are the *Ewigschneehorn* (10,930′; 5 hrs.; guide 50, with descent to the Grimsel, see p. 233, 60 fr.); the *Hühnertälihorn* (10,435′; 5 hrs.; guide, with descent to the Handeck, comp. p. 232, 50 fr.); the *Hangend-Gletscherhorn* (10,810′; 4 hrs.; guide 50 fr.); the *Renfenhorn* (10,735′; 3½ hrs.; guide 45 fr.); the *Berglistock* (12,030′; 6 hrs.; guide 35 fr.); and over the Gauli Glacier to the *Bergli-Joch* (11,155′; 5-6 hrs.), whence the descent is made viâ the Grindelwald-Firn and Krinne-Firn to the (2½ hrs.) *Gleckstein Hut* (p. 220; guide 80 fr.).

From the Alp Schrättern (see above) a fatiguing path leads (r.) in 3½ hrs. viâ the *Enzen Alp* to the **Dossen Hut** of the S.A.C. (8694′; accommodation for 24), 7 hrs. from Innertkirchen (guide 30-35 fr.) and 5 hrs. from Rosenlaui-Bad (p. 229). This is the starting-point for the *Dossenhorn* (10,300′; 1¾ hr.; guide 40 fr.), the *Wellhorn* (10,485′; 3 hrs., guide 60 fr.; laborious), the *Renfenhorn* (10,735′; 2½-3 hrs.; guide 45 fr.); the *Rosenhorn* (12,110′; 6 hrs.; guide 70 fr.), the *Mittelhorn* (12,165′) and *Wetterhorn (Hasli-Jungfrau,* 12,150′; 5 hrs., guide 75 fr. each and 110 fr. together; easier hence than from the Gleckstein Hut, p. 220); over the *Rosenegg* (10,480′) to the Gleckstein Hut (5½-6 hrs.; guide 80 fr.; difficult); and over the Rosenegg and the Lauteraarsattel (10,355′; p. 222) to the Grimsel (16 hrs.; guide 80 fr.), a grand glacier expedition, for thorough experts only.

The valley soon contracts, and the road gradually ascends, high above the rapid Aare, to the (½ hr.) *Äussere Urweid* (2349′). Beyond the short Zuben Tunnel, over which a waterfall descends, it reaches the (¼ hr.; 6 M.) *Innere Urweid* (2493′; small inn). It then crosses the *Schlagbächli* and beyond another tunnel, through a cliff of the *Tönende Fluh*, arrives at (1½ M.) *Boden* (2874′), where a second power-station of the Ober-Hasle electricity works is being built, and crosses the Aare before ascending to (10 min.; 7¼ M.) *Aegerstein-Mettlen* (3084′). It then winds up the expanding valley, crosses the *Spreitlauenenbach*, and traverses woods and rock-strewn pastures to (40 min.) —

9½ M. **Guttannen.** — HOTELS. *Bären*, 35 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 9 fr.; *Sternen* (temperance), 12 beds from 2½, S. 2½, P. 6-7 fr. — GUIDES. Alexander Nägeli and Kaspar Krenn.

Guttannen (3481′), with 300 inhab., is the last village in the Oberhasle-Tal and lies at the foot of the *Ritzlihorn* (10,768′; 7½ hrs., guide 60 fr.; trying). Over the Furtwang-Sattel to the Windegg Hut, see p. 163.

The valley narrows and becomes wilder, and the road ascends more steeply. After $^1/_2$ hr. it crosses the foaming Aare by the *Tschingel-Brücke* (3740′) and skirts stark black rocks. Huge masses of débris are reminiscent of avalanche and torrent. About $^1/_2$ hr. farther on we recross the Aare by the *Schwarzbrunnen-Brücke* (3995′). The stream becomes wilder and descends in noisy rapids. The road hugs the cliffs of the *Stäubenden*, traverses a wood, and ascends 500′ in three windings to the (40 min.) valley-shelf of the Handeck, where a third power-station (comp. p. 231) is under construction. The ***Handeck Fall** (150′ high), which falls unbroken halfway to the bottom, in its rebound forms a dense cloud of spray, in which rainbows are formed by the sunshine between 10 and 1 o'clock. The silvery water of the *Aerlenbach* falls from a height to the right into the same chasm, mingling halfway down with the grey-green glacier-water of the Aare. Passengers may alight here and rejoin the motor post 5 min. later. The road threads a tunnel (4510′) and, above the fall, crosses the Aerlenbach, near which is a splendid *View of the fall.

12$^1/_2$ M. *Hotel Handeck* (4528′; 50 beds from 4, B. 2, L. or D. 4$^1/_2$, P. from 11 fr.).

A path on the right bank of the Aare leads E. to (1$^1/_2$ hr.) the *Gelmer-See* (6000′), raised 157′ by a dam 1263 yds. long and 190′ high for the Ober-Hasle electricity works, and (20 min.) the *Gelmer Alp* (6102′). About 1$^3/_4$-2 hrs. farther up, in the wild *Diechter-Tal* (3$^1/_2$-4 hrs. from the Handeck), is the *Gelmer-Hütte* of the S.A.C. (8005′; accommodation for 25-30), opened in 1926. This is a starting-point for the ascents of the *Ofenhorn* (9679′; 3 hrs.), *Guttanner Gwächtenhorn* (10,558′; p. 163; 4 hrs.), *Diechterhörner* (11,119′, 10,915′, and 10,928′; ski-ing), and *Tieralplistock* (11,175′; ski-ing). The *Gross-Gelmerhorn* (8632′; guide 100 fr.) and *Klein-Gelmerhorn* (8550′; guide 120 fr.) provide stiff rock-climbs. For the pass over the *Diechterlimmi* to the Trift Hut, see pp. 164, 163. — A difficult route is W. from the Handeck viâ the *Aerlen Alp* and the *Gruben Glacier* to the top of the *Hühnertälihorn* (10,436′; 6 hrs.), whence the descent is made viâ the Gruben-Grat to the Gauli Hut (p. 231).

The road now traverses the boulder-strewn floor of the valley, with a view (l.) of a fall of the *Gelmerbach*, which descends from the Gelmer-See. The old bridle-path (preferable for walkers) diverges to the right and leads over rounded slabs of granite, called the *Helle Platten*, worn by glacier-friction. The road crosses the Aare below a waterfall by means of the *Hellemad-Brücke* (4678′) and ascends in a wide curve, in places blasted out of the granite, amid grand and savage scenery. To the right (N.W.), above us, is the Aerlen Glacier, with the rocky ridge of the Aerlengrätli peering over it. Below is the brawling Aare. Traces of glacial action are visible on both sides. The (14 M.) *Kunzentännlen Alp* (5300′) lies in an expansion of the valley halfway between Handeck and the Grimsel Hospice. We ascend steadily. The last firs now disappear and only dwarf pines appear. Rhododendrons abound. On the opposite bank appear the chalets in the *Räterichsboden* (5595′), and high up, to

the left, is the Gersten Glacier. Beyond the wild defile of *Spitallamm*, worn by the stream between the *Nollen* (6499′) and the spurs of the *Juchlistock* (9353′), the Zinkenstöcke come into sight; behind them, to the right, rise the Finsteraarhorn and the Agassizhorn and, still further, the Great Grindelwald Fiescherhorn. The bridle-path (r.) rejoins the road at this point.

The (17 M.) *Grimsel Hospice* (6155′; no accommodation) lies in a dreary basin at the W. end of the dark little *Grimsel Lake*, the outflow of which joins the Aare on its way from the two Aare Glaciers before it dashes into the Spitallamm.

The Grimsel Hospice, founded in the 15th cent., is being utilized in the construction of the **Ober-Hasle Electricity Works.** The dam (197 yds. long and 315′ high) which is being erected in the Spitallamm will convert the upper part of the Aare valley as far as the Unteraar Glacier into an enormous lake, and the hospice itself will disappear. A new hospice is being built on the Nollen (see above), but will not be opened until the completion of the dam; the road has been diverted. The discharge of the reservoir, augmented by an influx from the Gelmer-See (see p. 232), will supply the three power-stations, still under construction, at the Handeck Fall (100,000 h.p.), Boden (88,000 h.p.), and Innertkirchen (56,000 h.p.). The scheme was started in 1925 and will probably be completed in eight to ten years. Comp. the exhibition at Meiringen (p. 225).

To the Dollfus Pavilion on the Unteraar Glacier, 3½-4 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), somewhat fatiguing but interesting. A footpath leads from the old hospice along the right bank of the Aare to the (20 min.) *Balmsteg* (6013′; substantial bridge) and then up the left bank viâ the *Unteraar Alp* to the (40 min.) chalets of *Ghälter* (6160′). About 5 min. farther on the path ascends to the right of the *Unteraar Glacier* and in 10 min. more we take to the middle of the glacier (direction indicated by cairns). We ascend for ½ hr. over débris and for 1 hr. more over névé, until we reach a point where the hut comes in sight, to the right. Here we ascend the large moraine (cairn) and strike a path leading to (½ hr.) the **Dollfus Pavilion,** or *Dollfus Hut* (7858′; accommodation for 10), on a rocky height overlooking the Unteraar Glacier. The hut, built by Daniel Dollfus-Ausset in 1844 and handed over to the S.A.C. by his family in 1872, replaces the 'Hôtel des Neuchâtelois', where Agassiz, Desor, Karl Vogt, Wild, and other savants carried on their glacier observations. Opposite rise the Zinkenstöcke (9980′), Tierberg, Scheuchzerhorn, and Escherhorn; in the background, above the Finsteraar Glacier, the mighty Finsteraarhorn; and to the right the Lauteraarhorn and Schreckhörner. — We may continue our walk on the glacier as far as (¾ hr.) the foot (8169′) of the *Abschwung*, a rocky ridge where the Finsteraar and Lauteraar Glaciers unite with the Unteraar Glacier and where we enjoy a full view of the majestic Finsteraarhorn. — The Dollfus Pavilion is a starting-point for the following ascents (for experts only, with guide): the *Grosses Lauteraarhorn* (13,264′; 7-9 hrs.; guide 100 fr.), *Scheuchzerhorn* (11,388′; 3-4 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), *Ankenbälli* (11,827′; 4-6 hrs.; guide 60 fr.), *Berglistock* (11,998′; 6-8 hrs.; guide 80 fr.), *Hühnerstock* (10,984′; 5-7 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), and *Ewigschneehorn* (10,928′; viâ the Gauli Pass, 4½-5 hrs., guide 50 fr.; better from the Gauli Hut). Comp. p. 231.

From the old Grimsel Hospice we ascend viâ the (1¼ hr.) *Trübten-See* (7736′), the *Oberaar Alp*, and the whole length of the *Oberaar Glacier* to (6-7 hrs.) the **Oberaar-Joch** (10,351′). A little higher up is the *Oberaar-Joch Hut* of the S.A.C. (10,826′; accommodation for 32 and emergency provisions), a headquarters for the difficult ascents of the *Oberaarhorn* (11,949′; 1½ hr.; guide 50 fr.), the *Studerhorn* (11,932′; 2½-3 hrs.; guide 60 fr.), and the ***Finsteraarhorn** (14,026′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 100 fr.), which

is reached viâ the *Studer-Firn*, the *Gemslücke* (*Rothorn-Sattel*, 11,023′; N.W. of the Finsteraar-Rothorn, 11,641′), and the (3 hrs.) *Finsteraarhorn Hut* (10,171′; comp. p. 450). — From the Oberaar-Joch to the *Eggishorn Hotel* (8 9 hrs.; guide from the Grimsel 80 fr.): to the (¾ hr.) Gemslücke (see above), then a steep descent to the *Fiescher-Firn*, to the right to the (1¼ hr.) *Grünhornlücke* (10,843′), and down to the (¾ hr.) *Concordia Huts* (p. 450).

Passes from the Grimsel. To the Furka over the *Nägelisgrätli* (5 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), see p. 150. — To Grindelwald viâ the *Strahlegg* (14 hrs., guide 70 fr.; easier than in the reverse direction; the night may be spent at the Dollfus Pavilion), or viâ the *Finsteraar-Joch* (14 hrs.; guide 70 fr.), or viâ the *Lauteraar-Sattel* (15 hrs.; guide 70 fr.), see p. 222. — To Inserkirchen viâ the *Triftlimmi* and the *Trift Hut* (12 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), see p. 164.

The new road (comp. p. 233) does not pass the Grimsel Hospice, but ascends the E. side of the valley in a curve, joining the old road above the Grimsel-See. We then wind up (retrospect of the Grosses Schreckhorn, on the right) to the —

19½ M. **Grimsel Pass** (7159′; plain inn), which marks the boundary between Canton Berne and the Valais. The name of the *Toten-See* ('lake of the dead'; 7034′), on the Valais side, commemorates the bitter fighting here in 1799 between the Austrians and the French. Fine view of the Valais Alps and the great Gries Glacier.

The ascent of the ***Kleines Siedelhorn** (9082′) takes 3-4 hrs. We return by the Grimsel road for 5 min. and beyond the first bend (7077′) ascend to the left (W.), on the right side of the brook descending to the Grimsel-See (no path at first), over pastures, débris, and rocks. Farther up a distinct path ascends the crest, finally over granite débris, to the top. The view is impressive: to the W. the Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, and Fiescherhorner; to the N.E. the Galenstock, a lofty dome from which the Rhone Glacier descends; to the S. the Upper Valais chain with its numerous glaciers, particularly the Gries Glacier; to the S.W., in the distance, the Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. — Travellers bound for Obergestelen descend (guide advisable) the S.E. side of the Kleines Siedelhorn, there gaining the direct foothpath from the Grimsel to Obergestelen. This diverges from the road at the bend (7077′) mentioned above and leads S., at first over a stony plateau to a height of 7251′, then descends viâ the *Grimsel Alp* to (2 hrs.) *Obergesteln* (p. 447; in the opposite direction 2½-3 hrs.; follow the poles; guide advisable in dull weather).

From the pass the road, in six great curves, descends the steep slope of the *Maienwang*, in view of the Rhone Glacier, the Galenstock, and the Dammastock. The bridle-path (shorter) is stony and only to be recommended for the ascent. In 1 hr. (up 1½ hr.) we reach the (23 M.) *Hôtel du Glacier du Rhône* (5750′) at *Gletsch* (5778′; p. 447).

51. From Spiez viâ Kandersteg to Brigue. The Lötschberg Railway.

Berne-Lotschberg-Simplon Railway (B.L.S.; electric), 46 M. Express in 1½ hr., ordinary train in 1¾-2 hrs. (17 fr. 25, 12 fr. 10, 8 fr. 65 c.; from Berne to Brigue 21 fr., 16 fr. 80 c., 12 fr.; from Spiez to Kandersteg 6 fr. 60, 4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 30 c.). — **Best views to the left.**

The *Lötschberg Railway from Frutigen to Brigue was constructed in 1906-13 by a French company at an expense of 83 million francs. There are 34 tunnels, 22 bridges and viaducts, and several avalanche-galleries. The ascents (maximum 27 : 1000) were conquered partly by loops and spiral tunnels. The highest point of the line (4078′) is in the *Lötschberg Tunnel*, which was pierced in 1911 after 4½ years' work. The tunnel was originally intended to follow a straight course, but owing to falls of waterlogged débris below the Gastern-Tal during its construction it was made to bend to the E.

Road from Spiez to Kandersteg, 17 M. The Kander-Tal road diverges to the S. from the Thun road about ½ M. to the W. of Spiez. — 5 M. *Mülenen* (2313′). — 9¼ M. *Frutigen* (2644′). — 11¾ M. *Kandergrund* (2881′). — 17 M. *Kandersteg* (3865′; p. 237).

From Spiez to (4¼ M.) *Mülenen-Aeschi* (2280′), see p. 189. — The railway follows the right bank of the Kander.

5½ M. **Reichenbach** (2329′; Bären, 25 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 8½ fr.), a village 5 min. E. of the station and ½ M. below the mouth of the picturesque *Kiental*, is built on an alluvial hillock deposited by the Reichenbach torrent.

The Kiental Road (diligence to Kiental twice daily in 1¼, back in ¾ hr., 2 fr. 10 c.; one-horse carriage 10, two-horse 18 fr.) ascends S.E. through the straggling village of (2 M.) *Scharnachtal* (2756′; Pension Fritz Wenger, 15 beds, P. from 6 fr.), beyond which opens a splendid view of the deep, wooded valley, commanded by the Blümlisalp.

3½ M. **Kiental** (3156′; Bären, 50 beds from 4, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 9½ fr.; Kurhaus Bergfrieden, 40 beds from 4, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr., well spoken of; Kientalerhof, 100 beds at 2½-3½, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 8-11 fr.; Schönegg, 32 beds from 2½, L. 2½, D. 3, P. 8-9 fr.; guides: Wilhelm Linder and Christen, Jakob, and Rudolf Mani) is a summer resort, noted like Zimmerwald (p. 184) for the international Socialist meetings held here during the War (April 1916, etc.). It is dominated on the E. by the *Höchstfluh* (6903′) and the *Dreispitz* (8277′; 4½ hrs.; guide 20 fr.; comp. p. 189), and on the S. by the *Bachfluh* (6762′; 20 fr.) and the *Armighorn*, (9009′; 5 hrs., viâ the Bach Alp, with a final rock-climb; 23-30 fr.; repaying and not difficult).

From Kiental a road (1½ hr. by carriage, 2¼ hrs. on foot to Griesalp) on the right bank of the Kienbach leads through the *Gorneren-Grund* (as the Kiental is now called) and past the junction of a brook descending from the *Spiggen-Grund*, to the (1 hr.) *Hotel Alpenruh* (3740′; 25 beds from 3½, L. or D. 3½, P. from 8 fr.). Farther on we obtain a fine view of the jagged Gspaltenhorn. We now wind up the wooded ravine of the *Pochtenbach*, as the upper course of the Kienbach is called, passing the (½ hr.) *Lower Pochtenbach Fall* (immediately above which, to the left, is the curious round *Hexenkessel* or 'Witches Cauldron') and the pretty *Dünden Fall* (2 min. beyond which, to the left of the path, is the imposing *Upper Pochtenbach Fall*), and ascend through woods to the (½ hr.) *Waldrand Inn* (4593′; 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; often crowded on Sat. & Sun. in summer) and the (¼ hr.) —

*Kurhaus Griesalp (4954′; 100 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.; English Church Services from late-July to early-Sept. and Christmas to Feb.), frequented for winter sports also. The *Gorneren Club Hut* (4790′; accommodation for 80) is 10 min. N. of the Kurhaus.

Passes and ascents from Griesalp. Over the *Lower* (5545′) and *Upper Bund Alp* (6099′) and the *Hohtürli* (8881′; hut, with keeper) to the Oschinen-See and *Kandersteg* (7 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), comp. p. 208; viâ the Pochtenbach Bridge to the *Steinenberg Alp* (4856′), and then viâ the *Bürgli Hut* and the (2 hrs.) *Dürrenberg Hut* (6546′) to the *Seffnenfurgge* (8583′), and down to *Mürren* (8 hrs.; guide 45 fr.), comp. p. 208; viâ the Gspaltenhorn Hut (p. 236), the *Gamchilücke* (9295′), and the Tschingel Glacier to the *Upper Steinberg*

(8 hrs., for experts only; guide 55 fr.), comp. pp. 209, 208; viâ the Gspaltenhorn Hut, Gamchilücke, and Mutthorn Hut (p. 209) to the *Tschingelhorn* (11,742′; 8½-9 hrs.; guide 70 fr.). — The **Gspaltenhorn** (11,295′; 8½-9 hrs.; guide 60 fr.) is a very difficult climb (ropes at the worst places), for thorough experts only: to the (4 hrs.) *Gspaltenhorn Hut* of the S.A.C. (7841′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 30), on the W. side of the Gspaltenhorn, then over the *Büttlassenlücke* and the N.W. arête to the summit. — The **Büttlassen** (10,489′), ascended from the Dürrenberg Hut (p. 235) in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 40 fr.), is not difficult for experts. — **Dündenhorn** (9400′), for experts (6½ hrs.; guide 35 fr.): to the (1½ hr.) *Upper Dünden Alp* (6742′) and by the rocky ledges of the *Dündenband* and débris to the (3½ hrs.) top, comp. p. 239. — From the Dürrenberg Hut over the *Telli* to the *Schilthorn* (9757′; guide 30, with descent to Mürren 45 fr.) and the *Grosses Hundshorn* (9620′; guide 25 fr.), 3½-4 hrs. each, comp. p. 207.

The railway crosses the Kander (to the left, view of the Kiental, with the Blümlisalp and Gspaltenhorn). — 7 M. *Wengi* (2480′).

8½ M. **Frutigen.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — HOTELS. *Bellevue*, 50 beds at 2½-4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. 8½-11 fr.; *Lötschberg*, 15 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Bahnhof*, 24 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. 7-8 fr.; *Hôtel des Alpes & Terminus*, 18 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Simplon*, 25 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 7½ fr.; *Adler-Landhaus*, 18 beds from 3 fr., B. 1 fr. 60 c., L. 3-3½, S. 2½, P. 7-8 fr.; *Helvetia*, 15 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½, P. 7-8 fr.; *National*, 20 beds. — PENSIONS. *Zum Bad*, with chalybeate spring, 20 beds, P. from 7 fr.; *Müller-Hächler* (temperance), with restaurant, R. 2½-3, B. 1½, L. or D. 2½, P. from 6 fr.; *Villa Waldegg*, ¼ hr. from the station, on the Adelboden road, 18 beds. — *Doldenhorn*, on the *Bärischmatte* (3281′), 50 min. S.W., 36 beds at 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3, P. 8 fr.

Frutigen (2560′), a village of 4750 inhab., is situated in the fertile valley of the *Engstligenbach*, which falls into the Kander lower down. The road to Adelboden (p. 241) ascends this valley. Beautiful view, up the Kander-Tal, of the Elsighorn, Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, Altels, etc.

The *Gerihorn* (6998′; 3½-4 hrs. E.; guide unnecessary) is an easy and attractive ascent. — A more imposing view is afforded by the *Steinschlaghorn* (7620′), to the N.W., scaled viâ the Ueblenberg in 4 hrs. (guide unnecessary for experts). — From Frutigen to the *Niesen* (p. 189), 4½-5 hrs.: the path ascends gradually near Wengi (see above).

Beyond the ruined *Tellenburg* the railway crosses the Kander by a stone viaduct of eleven arches, 90′ high. — 11 M. *Kandergrund* (2657′). The village, on the left bank, has large electricity works, which supply the power for the Lötschberg Railway and are connected with the Chippis works (p. 393) by a power-cable over the Gemmi (45,000 volts). On the right bank is the church of *Bunderbach*.

The railway now ascends in two large bends, the second of which threads a spiral tunnel 1800 yds. in length, passes the ruin of *Felsenburg*, which the traveller observes twice above him, then below him. To the W. are the steep slopes of the *Elsighorn* (7694′). — 14 M. *Blausee-Mitholz* (3209′), for the **Blausee* (2952′), which is visible from the train and is reached from the station in ¼ hr. The lake, embosomed in woods, is remarkable for its brilliant colour (adm.

Kander-Thal
Kander-steg
Kander-Firn
Blümlisalp
Blümlisalphn
Doldenhorn
Dolden
Gasteren-Th.
Peters Grat
Lötschenthal-Gr.
Lötschen-Th.
Wildstrubel
Gemmi
Leukerbad
Torrenthorn
Balmhorn
Altels
Rinderhorn
Schilthorn
Hockenhorn
Birghorn
Sackhorn
Tennbachhorn
Ferden
Kippel
Wilerhn
Hohgleffen
Schwarzhorn
Bietschhn
Tschingelhn
Mutthorn
Weisse Frau
Wilde Frau
Gspaltenhorn
Büttlassen
Zahlershorn
Mittholz
Kirchhorn
Elsighorn
Elsigfirst
Stand
Bonderspitz
Hubel
Klein-Lohner
Gr. Lohner
Gellihorn
Tatlishorn
Ob. Tatlishorn
Kl. Rinderhn
Plattenhörner
Majinghorn
Mannlihn
Resti-Rothhn
Faldum-Rothhn
Niven
Gamchi-Gl.
Tschingel-Firn
Tellispitzen
Grindelspitzen
Im Grindel
Rind
Bietschhn
Thiereggh
Im Ram
Krutighn
Inden
Gampel u. Brig
1:150 000

1 fr., including a row on the lake; Blausee, 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 10 fr., with restaurant and fine wooded grounds). — Farther on the line threads the Riedbach-Tunnel (1676 yds. in length) and ascends the *Bühlstutz* (view of the falls of the Kander to the right).

19½ M. **Kandersteg.** — The Railway Station (3868′; restaurant) is on the left bank of the Kander, the village mainly on the right.

Hotels (visitors' tax 25-30 c. per day). Near the Kander bridge: **Viktoria*, 155 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; **Schweizerhof*, 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 13 fr.; *Adler*, 30 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 11 fr.; *Müller*, 22 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½, P. from 9 fr., well spoken of. — Farther to the N.: **Sport Hotel Bernerhof*, 65 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; **Central & Bellevue* (two houses), 70 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 11 fr.; *Alpenblick*, 25 beds from 3 fr., B. 1 fr. 70 c., L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8½ fr.; *Blümlisalp*, 33 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Touriste*, 18 beds from 3½ fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr., with confectioner's; *Alpina*, 25 beds from 3, P. from 8 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel*, 110 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 13 fr.; *Erika*, 12 beds from 3, P. from 8½ fr.; **Kurhaus & Bühlbad*, at the N. end of the village, 20 min. from the station, 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr. — At Bütschels, on the l. bank of the Kander: **Waldrand*, ¼ hr. S.W. of the station, 50 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 11 fr., with grounds; *Pension Regina*, 20 beds, P. from 9 fr. — On the r. bank, 8 min. S. of the bridge: *Hôtel des Alpes*, 30 beds from 3½ fr., B. 1 fr. 60 c., L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9½ fr.; *National*, 20 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Simplon*, 20 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 8½ fr.; *Doldenhorn*, off the main road, 30 beds from 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Kreuz* (temperance), 52 min. from the station, 45 beds at 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. 9½ fr., plain but good; *Alpenrose*, 40 beds from 3½ fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. or D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; **Park Hotel Gemmi*, 70 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr. — At Eggenschwand (see below), ½ hr. from the station: **Bären*, 75 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 11 fr. — At the Öschinen-See (p. 238): *Öschinensee*, 30 beds from 3½, B. 2, L. or D. 4½, P. from 10 fr., plain. — In the Gastern-Tal (p. 238): *Gasterntal*, 20 beds from 3, P. from 7½ fr.; *Waldhaus*, 8 beds at 3½ fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 4, S. 3½, P. 9 fr.

The following hotels are open in winter also: Viktoria, Schweizerhof, Adler, Bernerhof, Grand-Hôtel, Kurhaus, Waldrand, National, Kreuz, and Gemmi.

Post Office, opposite the Viktoria. — Inquiry Office in the station.

English Church Services in July & Aug. and Dec.-Feb. at the Swiss church. — Roman Catholic Church.

Guides. Hans Stoller (head-guide), Hans Bohny, Fritz Gottfried, Johann and Peter Künzi, Gottfried Minnig, Abraham, Adolf, Fritz, and Gottfried Müller, Fritz (two) and Robert Ogi, Samuel Ogi-Künzi, Samuel Ogi-Hari, Rudolf Rauber, Adolf Schnidrig, Hans Weibel, and Christian Zurbuchen.

Winter Sports. Five *Skating Rinks*; three *Curling Rinks*; several *Toboggan Runs*; *Bob Runs* from the Öschinen-See (1 M.) and the Bühl (4½ M.); *Ski-ing* (Lötschberg Ski Jump).

Kandersteg (3835′-3937′), the highest village in the Kander-Tal, with 720 inhab., a few pretty farmhouses, and a small 16th cent. church, is both a summer and a winter resort. It straggles from the *Bühlbad* (Kurhaus, see above) for 2½ M. along the main road as far as *Eggenschwand*, at the beginning of the Gemmi path. A fine

panorama is seen from here: N.E. is the jagged Birrenhorn; E. the glistening snow-mantle of the Blümlisalp and the Doldenhorn; S.E. the barren Fisistöcke. — Walks may be taken from the Kurhaus to the E., at first by a path with blue marks, then across steep pastures to the top of the *Libigen* (4449′; ½ hr.); N.W. across to the Kander to *Ägerten* and up the *Senggi* (1½ hr. there and back); from the station N.W. up the *Höh* (4396′), returning viâ *Bütschels* (2 hrs.); past the Hotel Doldenhorn to the *Unterer Biberg* (5059′; 1¼ hr.) or the *Fisi Alp* (6450′; 2 hrs.); from the Kreuz Hotel W. across the Kander to the *Schneitboden* (½ hr.; view of the whole valley).

For the walk to the Öschinen-See (1¼ hr.) we follow the left bank of the *Öschinenbach* from the Hotel Viktoria, cross to the right bank after ¾ hr. (on the right is the Staubbach Fall), and then ascend steeply. The ***Öschinen-See** (5190′; 1 M. long, ¾ M. wide, and 187′ deep) presents a superb spectacle with an amphitheatre of rocks and glaciers as its background. Mirrored in the lake are the Blümlisalp, Fründenhorn, and Doldenhorn, with their waterfalls. The finest view-point is the path along the bank to the left of the hotel (see p. 237; rowing-boat 1 fr. per hour). The path goes on viâ the (1 hr.) *Obere Öschinen Alp* (6470′) to the (2½-3 hrs.) Blümlisalp Hut (comp. below and p. 208).

The Gastern-Tal deserves a visit. From the Hotel Bären (½ hr. from the station) a new road ascends to the (12 min.) ***Klus**, in which the Kander descends in picturesque falls. After ¼ hr. we reach the basin of *Gasternholz* (4478′). A bridge crosses the Kander to the (5 min.) Hotel Waldhaus (p. 237), which commands a fine view of the valley, bounded on the S. by the precipices of the Tatlishorn and the Altels. The road continues to follow the right bank to the chalets of (1¼ hr.) **Selden** (5216′; Gasterntal Hotel, p. 237; rfmts. in the Schwyzer Hüsli); the chalets of *Heimritz* (5315′; Gletscherhaus, 6 beds) are ¼ hr. farther on. Thence viâ the Tschingel Pass to *Lauterbrunnen*, see pp. 209, 208 (12-13 hrs., guide 45 fr.; to the Mutthorn Hut 7-8 hrs., 30 fr.). — A steep and giddy path (guide 20 fr.) ascends from the Waldhaus to the S. to the (2½ hrs.) *Wildelsigen* or *Balmhorn Hut* of the S.A.C. (7546′; accommodation for 16), whence the *Balmhorn* (p. 239) may be ascended in 8-9 hrs. (difficult; guide 80 fr.). — The path crossing the Kander short of Selden ascends S. to the (¾ hr.) *Gfäll Alp* (6037′; plain inn, 8 beds); thence viâ the Lötschen Pass to *Ferden* (7 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), see p. 398. A longer but very interesting route (12 hrs. from Kandersteg; guide 45 fr.) is by the Tschingel Pass path to the summit of the Kander-Firn, then to the right over slopes of névé to the *Peters-Grat* (10,515′), with a wonderful view, and finally through the Telli-Tal down to *Ried* (p. 397).

The **Blümlisalp** or **Frau**, a huge mountain-group, covered on the N. side with a dazzling mantle of snow and on the S. descending in bold precipices to the Kander-Firn, culminates in three peaks. To the W. is the *Blümlisalphorn* (12,040′), the highest; in the centre is the snowy *Weisse Frau* (12,010′), and to the E. is the *Morgenhorn* (11,905′) with the lower *Wilde Frau* (10,693′), *Blümlisalpstock* (10,560′), *Blümlisalp-Rothorn* (10,828′), and *Öschinenhorn* (11,450′). The starting-point for these ascents is the Blümlisalp Hut (p. 208) on the Hohtürli (9124′; 4 hrs. from the Öschinen-See, comp. above), whence the Wilde Frau may be ascended in 2 hrs. (guide 35 fr.), the Blumlisalpstock in 3½ hrs. (guide 35 fr.), the Weisse Frau in 4½ hrs. (guide 60 fr.), the Blümlisalphorn (guide 65 fr.) and the Morgenhorn (guide 55 fr.) each in 5 hrs. (the three last difficult).

The **Dündenhorn** or *Witwe* (9400′; 4-5 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), ascended from the Öschinen-See viâ the *Öschinen Alp*, not difficult for experts, affords a splendid survey. We may follow the arête to the *Bundstock* (9050′) and the (2 hrs.) *Blümlisalp Hut* (p. 208), and descend to Kandersteg (13-14 hrs. in all). — The **Birre** or **Birrenhorn** (8218′), viâ the Öschinen Alp in 4 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), is repaying and not difficult.

The **Doldenhorn** (11,975′; guide 60 fr.; difficult) is ascended from the *Doldenhorn Hut* of the S.A.C. (accommodation for 16), 3 hrs. from Kandersteg, on the *Upper Biberg* (6300′), in 6 hrs. — The **Fründenhorn** (11,045′; guide 60 fr.) is not difficult for experts (from the Öschinen-See viâ the *In den Fründen Alp* in 6-7 hrs.). — Difficult passes lead across the *Öschinen-Joch* (10,430′), between the Öschinenhorn and the Fründenhorn, and across the *Fründen-Joch* (9845′), between the Fründenhorn and the Doldenhorn, to the Mutthorn Hut (p. 209; 9 hrs.; guide 60-70 fr.).

The ***Alpschelenhubel** (7385′; 3 hrs.; guide, unnecessary for experts, 18 fr.) attractive and not difficult. From the Bären Hotel we cross the *Alpbach* (r.) and ascend the *Üschinen-Tal* to the (1 hr.) *Üschinen Alp* (5239′; wild flowers), and thence to the right by the Bonder-Krinden route (p. 243; steep at places, but safe) to the *Alpschelen Alp* (6870′). Thence N.E. to the (2 hrs.) summit, with a signal and a grand view.

Other ascents from Kandersteg are the *Fisistöcke* (9675′; guide 30 fr.; beautiful view); *Elsighorn* (7695′; guide 20 fr.); *First* (8370′; 20 fr.); *Bonderspitze* (8360′; 15 fr.); *Gellihorn* (7503′; 20 fr.); and the *Klein-Lohner* (8500′), *Gross-Lohner* (10,020′) and *Tschingellochtighorn* (8990′; guide 35 fr. each). Comp. p. 242. — The ***Schilthorn** or *Hockenhorn* (10,817′) is ascended from Selden (p. 238) in the Gastern valley by the Lötschen Pass (p. 398) in 6 hrs. (guide 30, to Ried 40 fr.; not difficult).

From Kandersteg over the *Bonder Krinden* to *Adelboden*, see p. 243 (6 hrs.; guide 20 fr.); over the *Hohtürli* to the *Kiental*, see p. 235.

From Kandersteg over the Gemmi to Leukerbad, $6^1/_4$ hrs., bridle-path (guide or porter 15-20 fr.; horse to the summit of the pass 35 fr.; riding down the Gemmiwand impracticable). — The bridle-path, shady in the morning, begins at the Bären Hotel ($^1/_2$ hr. from the station) and ascends straight towards the *Gellihorn* (7510′), at the head of the Kander-Tal. On the right the *Alpbach* descends from the *Üschinen-Tal*. The path winds up the hill-slope in 35 zigzags for $1^3/_4$ hr. to the height 'Beim Stock' (6015′). It then gradually ascends through woods high above the Gastern-Tal and, farther on, above the *Schwarzbach Valley*, affording views of the Fisistock, Doldenhorn, etc. After 50 min. we reach the *Spitalmatte* (6240′), a pasture strewn with stones and débris, which is overwhelmed from time to time (last in 1895; memorial tablet) by a burst of the glacier covering the slopes of the Altels, to the left. Between the Altels and the black rocky peak of the Kleines Rinderhorn (adjoining which is the snow-clad Grosses Rinderhorn), lies the *Schwarz Glacier*. We next ascend the débris of an old moraine to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) —

Hotel Schwarenbach (6780′; 40 beds from 4, B. 2, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.), a mountaineers' headquarters in the small uppermost valley, with a triangular lake.

The **Rinderhorn** (11,340′, 5 hrs.; guide 40 fr.) is not difficult. — The ***Balmhorn** (12,175′), ascended in 6-7 hrs., viâ the Schwarz Glacier and

the *Zagen-Grat* (10,000′; toilsome, but free from danger; guide 50, to Leukerbad 65 fr.), affords a magnificent panorama of N. Switzerland and of the Bernese and the Valais Alps as far as Mont Blanc. To the S., far below, is Leukerbad; to the S.E., the colossal Bietschhorn; on the N., the Kander-Tal, extending to the Lake of Thun. Expert climbers may descend from the Zagen-Grat to the (2 hrs.) Fluh Alp (p. 396) and (1 hr.) Leukerbad. Climbers free from dizziness may reach the **Altels** (11,930′; guide 70 fr.) in 1-1½ hr. from the Balmhorn. — The **Wildstrubel** (10,670′; guide 35, with descent to Lenk 65 fr.) is ascended from the Gemmi over the Lämmern Glacier in 4½ hrs. (comp. pp. 242, 249; on the near side of the glacier is a rather difficult passage). — Over the Engstligen-Grat to *Adelboden* (5-5½ hrs.; not difficult; guide 25 fr.), see p. 243.

We next reach the (35 min.) *Daubensee* (7265′), 1¼ M. long, with no visible outlet, and frozen over for 8-10 months in the year. The path skirts the E. bank of the lake for 25 min., and, 10 min. beyond it, reaches the **Gemmi,** or *Daube* (7640′; Wildstrubel, 48 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. or D. 5, P. from 12 fr., good), the top of the pass, commanding a surprising *View of the Rhone Valley and the Valais Alps; to the right is the Wildstrubel, with the Lämmern Glacier, and far below lies Leukerbad. The view is still less impeded from the *Vorderes Plattenhorn* (8595′; an easy ¾ hr. E.).

About 4 min. beyond the pass we reach the brink of an almost sheer precipice, 1660′ high, down which, in 1737-40, the cantons of Berne and Valais constructed a narrow bridle-path. The windings are hewn in the rock, often resembling a spiral staircase. The steeper parts are protected by railings. At the foot of the cliff extends a slope of débris, the lower part of which is covered with firs. — 1½ hr. *Leukerbad* (p. 395).

About 1¼ M. to the S. of Kandersteg the Lötschberg Railway enters the **Lötschberg Tunnel** (p. 235; c. 9 M. long, traversed in 12 min.), the third longest of the great Alpine tunnels, which runs S.E. beneath the Gastern Valley and the Lötschen Pass (p. 398) and emerges in the narrow lower *Lötschen-Tal*. — 30 M. *Goppenstein* (4003′; railway restaurant), with interesting contrivances for protection against avalanches, is the station for visitors to the Lötschen-Tal (1¼ hr. from Kippel, 2¼ hrs. from Ried, p. 397). — The train crosses the *Lonza* by a lofty viaduct and runs through a series of tunnels and avalanche-galleries (comp. the map, p. 407) to (33¾ M.) *Hohten* (3546′), where a splendid *View of the Rhone Valley is disclosed; ahead of us, on the floor of the valley 1312′ below, are the villages of Gampel (p. 397) and Raron (p. 399). The picturesque gorge of the *Bietschbach* is crossed by an iron bridge, 255′ high. — From (38 M.) *Ausserberg* (3068′) a rough path descends S.E. to Visp (p. 399; ¾ hr.). A path leads N.E. through the wild *Baltschieder-Tal* to the *Baltschieder-Klause* (9160′; 6½-7 hrs.; p. 398), viâ *Alp Steinen* (4206′; 1½ hr. and the (2½ hrs.) *Martischilpfe* (6319′; emergency accommodation in three caves denoted

by iron flags). — We next cross the Baltschieder-Tal. To the right is the hamlet of *Eggerberg;* opposite lies Visp, at the mouth of the Visp valley, commanded by the dazzling snow-clad peaks of the Mischabel (p. 415). Beyond (4 1/4 M.) *Lalden* (2638′) we cross the *Gredetsch-Tal* and finally the *Rhone* to (46 M.) *Brigue* (2234′; p. 399).

52. From Frutigen to Adelboden.

10 M. Motor Post 4-6 times daily in 1 hr. (5 fr., in winter 5 fr. 60 c.). — Private motor-cars must not take less than 35 min. for this route.

Frutigen (2569′), see p. 236. — The narrow road ascends through the deep and well-wooded Engstligen-Tal on the left bank of the stream, crossing several torrents descending on the right from the Niesen chain. — 2 1/4 M. *Ried* (2986′). The village (3599′) is on the hill to the right. We then pass below the *Linterfluh,* where writing-slate is quarried. At the head of the valley appear the rocky crest of the Fizer and the snow-clad Wildstrubel. We cross the *Hoher Steg* (3516′), a single-span iron bridge 230′ above the stream. — 5 3/4 M. *Achseten* (3543′), a scattered village. We recross to the left bank and ascend in great curves (short-cut).

10 M. **Adelboden.** — Hotels (all open in winter also, when pension-prices are usually raised by 1-2 fr.; visitors' tax 25-40 c. per day). **Nevada Palace,* 120 beds from 8, B. 2 1/2, L. 6, D. 8, P. from 17 fr., of the highest class; **Grand-Hôtel,* 190 beds, **Regina,* 140 beds, at both R. from 7, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15 fr.; **National,* 120 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Kulm-Hotel Kurhaus,* higher up, 135 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.; **Adler & Kursaal,* 80 beds from 5, B. 1 3/4, L. 4 1/2, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Park Hotel Bellevue,* 45 beds from 5, B. 1 3/4, L. 5, S. 4 1/2, P. from 13 fr.; *Huldi's Privat-Pension,* 25 beds, P. 9 1/2-12 fr.; *Sport Hotel Waldpark & Schönegg,* 55 beds from 5, B. 1 3/4, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 12 fr.; *Victoria,* 40 beds from 5, B. 1 3/4, L. 4 1/2, S. 4, P. from 12 fr.; *Beausite,* 80 beds from 5, B. 1 3/4, L. 4 1/2, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Edelweiss & Schweizerhof,* 50 beds from 4 1/2, B. 1 3/4, L. 5, S. 4 1/2, P. from 9 1/2 fr., good; *Alpenrose,* 60 beds from 4, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, S. 3 1/2, P. from 9 1/2 fr., well spoken of; *Bristol-Oberland,* 30 beds at 3 1/2-4 1/2, B. 1 3/4, L. 3 1/2-4 1/2, D. 4 1/2, P. 9-14 fr.; *Alpenruhe.* 60 beds from 4, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, S. 3 1/2, P. from 9 fr.; *Pension Hari zum Schlegeli* (Protestant), 20 min. N., 180 beds in a large house and eight chalets, P. 7 1/2-8 1/2 fr; *Pension Alpina,* at Boden (p. 242), 30 beds, P. from 8 1/2 fr.; *Pension des Alpes,* at Gilbach, 1/2 hr. S.W., 10 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Engstligenalp* (p. 242), 30 beds at 2-4, B. 1 1/2, P. 7-10 fr. (closed in winter). — Several children's sanatoria.

Post Office in the middle of the village.

English Church (services in June-Sept. and in winter). — Roman Catholic Church.

Inquiry Office. — Photographs and photographic materials at *Eduard Gyger's,* near the Hotel Victoria.

Guides (for ski-ing also). Alfred Amschwand, Friedrich Hager, Gottfried Künzi, Johann and Christian Pieren, Fritz and Christian Hari, Fritz Allenbach, Christian, Stephan, Gottlieb, and Fritz Bärtschi, Hans and Arnold Klopfenstein, Hans Brunner, Emanuel Gyger, and Peter and Sepp Schmid.

Winter Sports. Four *Skating Rinks*; five *Curling Rinks*; *Toboggan* and *Bob Runs*. Good *Ski-ing* (Lohner Ski Jump), especially at the Hahnenmoos Pass (see below) and on the excursions to the Bonderspitze and Elsighorn (see below).

Adelboden (4450′), a village of 2000 inhab. situated on a sheltered hill-slope 400′ above the confluence of the Engstligenbach and Allenbach, with a view of the Lohner range and the Wildstrubel, is frequented as a summer resort and also for winter sports. On the S. side of the church is a 15th cent. wall-painting.

The walks in the environs are marked with coloured signs. Black: N. viâ Ausserschwand to (¾ hr.) the *Bütschegg* (4480′), in the *Tschenten-Tal*, with view of the Frutig-Tal and Niesen range. Red: to the right from the Bütschegg path (½ hr.) to the (1 hr.) *Choleren-Schlucht*, a rocky gorge excavated by the Tschentenbach; thence down the left bank to (¼ hr.) the *Pochtenkessel*, in the ravine of the Engstligenbach, over the bridge, and back by the main road (1¼ hr.). White: to the top of the *Schwandfeldspitze* (6655′; view), 2 hrs. W. Yellow: W. across the Allenbach to (1 hr.) the *Restaurant Schermtanne*. Red: S. over the stone bridge and through *Boden* (Restaurant Sonne) to the (1½ hr.) *Lower* and (1 hr.) *Upper Engstligen Falls*, and thence to the (½ hr.) *Engstligen Alp* (6365′; hotel, see p. 241), a dried-up lake at the foot of the Wildstrubel; diverging to the right, 6 min. beyond the stone bridge, a path ascends to the *Kuonisbergli* (5708′; and (½ hr. farther) the *Höchst* (6470′; pretty view of the Adelboden valley).

Ascents. Viâ the Bonder Alp to the **Bonderspitze** (8359′; 4 hrs., easy; guide 20 fr.). — Viâ the Elsigen Alp, with its pretty lake, to the **Elsighorn** (7694′; 5 hrs., easy; guide 20 fr.; comp. p. 239). Diverging to the left from the Schermtanne path (see above) after 20 min., a path (blue marks) crosses the Allenbach and ascends the *Gilbach-Tal*, past (¾ hr.) the Pension-Restaurant des Alpes, then to the right up the *Geilsbach-Tal* to (2½ hrs.) the pass of **Hahnenmoos** (6431′; view), whence another hour brings us to the ***Laveygrat** (7396′; 3½ hrs. from Adelboden, guide 15 fr.). View of the Bernese, Vaud, and Fribourg Alps, with the Baths of Lenk at our feet. — Viâ the Schwandfeldspitze (see above) then up the crest, and finally through a chimney to the arête and the top of the **Gsür** (8898′; 4 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), with an extensive view. Viâ the Schermtanne and the *Furggi Alp* (6870′) to the ***Albristhorn** (9072′; 5½ hrs.; guide 20 fr.). Superb view of the Bernese and Valais Alps. Descent S. over the *Seewlenhorn* (8311′), *Tierberg* (7792′), and the Laveygrat (guide 25 fr.), or from the Tierberg W. to Lenk (p. 247). Comp. p. 243. — From the Engstligen Alp (see above) to the **Tschingellochtighorn** (8989′; 2½ hrs.; the last ½ hr. rock-climbing), or to the **Tierhörnli** (9514′; 3½ hrs.), both rather difficult (guide 35 and 20 fr.). — From the Engstligen Alp viâ the *Hinterberg* and *Artelengrat* (guide 35 fr.) or viâ the difficult W. arête (guide 50 fr.) to the **Gross-Lohner** (10,023′; 4 hrs.; comp. p. 239), toilsome, for experts only; glorious view. — From the Engstligen Alp (see above) to the ***Wildstrubel** (E. peak or *Gross-Strubel*, 10,670′), a very interesting glacier expedition, not difficult for sturdy climbers (5½-6 hrs.; guide 35, to Gemmi or Lenk 50 fr.). The steep route leads over débris and the crevassed *Strubel Glacier* to the 'Fruhstucks-Platz' (9295′), then over the steep ice-slope of the upper *Ammerten Glacier* to the top of the Gross-Strubel, with a magnificent view. The ascent from

the E. viâ the *Strubelegg* (9613′) is difficult (guide 70 fr.). The descent is made to (3 hrs.) the *Gemmi* (p. 240; difficult bit near the end of the Lämmern Glacier), or viâ the *Lämmern-Joch* (10,276′) and the *Plaine Morte* to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) the Wildstrubel Hut and (4 hrs.) *Lenk* (p. 247).

Passes from Adelboden. To *Lenk* (comp. p. 248). To the Hahnenmoos ($2^1/_2$ hrs.), see p. 242; the descent is over pastures (wild flowers), with a view of the Simmen-Tal, Wildstrubel, Rätzli Glacier, Wildhorn, etc. (simple inn at the *Bühlberg*, 5450′). A longer and laborious route is viâ the *Ammerten Pass* (8031′) to the Sieben Brunnen (p. 248; 8 hrs., with guide, 25 fr.). — To *Kandersteg* over the **Bonder Krinden** (7831′; 6 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), interesting and not difficult; the ascent of the Bonderspitze may be included (comp. p. 239). — To the *Gemmi* (7-8 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), interesting. The bridle-path (red marks) ascends to the left from the (3 hrs.) Engstligen Alp to (2-$2^1/_2$ hrs.) the **Engstligen-Grat**, close to the *Kindbettihorn* (8845′). The descent is past the *Ueschinen-See* (7887′) and over débris to the end of the glacier, which is crossed without danger; on the other side, passing a small cairn, we ascend to the arête (8635′), then down through the *Rote Kumme* to the *Daubensee*, cross the Lämmernbach near the point where it joins the lake, and then by paths (red marks) to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) Gemmi (p. 240).

53. From Spiez *(Interlaken)* to Zweisimmen and Saanen *(Montreux)*.

From Spiez to Zweisimmen, $21^3/_4$ M., Bernese Alpine Railway (electric) in 1-$1^3/_4$ hr. (13 fr. 10, 8 fr. 60, 4 fr. 50 c.). — From Zweisimmen to Saanen, 12 M., Montreux-Oberland Railway (electric narrow-gauge) in $^3/_4$-1 hr. (8 fr. 50, 5 fr. 80, 3 fr. 50 c.). — Express between Interlaken and Montreux in summer in 4 hrs. (restaurant-car between Zweisimmen and Les Avants).

Road, $31^1/_2$ M. Beyond *Spiezwiler* (2139′) we cross the Kander to reach *Wimmis* (3 M.; 2070′) and gain the left bank of the Simme, which we skirt as far as Zweisimmen. — $6^3/_4$ M. *Latterbach* (2306′), opposite Oey-Diemtigen station. — 8 M. *Erlenbach* (2320′). — 12 M. *Weissenburg* (2582′). — 17 M. *Boltigen* (2723′). — 23 M. *Zweisimmen* (3100′; p. 245). — $27^1/_4$ M. *Saanenmöser* (4209′; p. 245). — Thence, without touching Gstaad, to ($31^1/_2$ M.) *Saanen* (3389′; p. 247).

Spiez, see p. 187. — The railway diverges to the left from the Thun line, descends past ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Spiezmoos* into the valley of the Kander, crosses the river (view of the Blämlisalp to the left), and enters the Simmen-Tal, at the beginning of which lies (3 M.) *Wimmis* (p. 190). — Flanking the defile, known as the *Port*, through which the Simme enters the plain of Wimmis, rise the *Simmenfluh* (r.; 4778′) and the *Burgfluh* (l.; 2952′), the latter skirted by the railway. The valley widens.

6 M. **Oey-Diemtigen** (2206′; Bahnhof Hotel), with the village of *Oey* (Bären Inn) on the left. To the right, *Latterbach*, on the left bank of the Simme. About $1^1/_4$ M. to the S., in the Diemtig-Tal, on the left bank of the *Kirelbach*, is the village of *Diemtigen* (2657′; Hirschen, 20 beds from 2, B. $1^1/_2$, L. or D. $2^1/_2$-3, P. from 6 fr.).

A road (motor post twice daily in summer in 55 min.; 4 fr. 85 c.) ascends the Diemtig-Tal to Grimmialp. At ($2^1/_4$ M.) *Horboden* (2658′) a path diverges to the left for ($^3/_4$ hr.) the *Rotbad* (3396′), with a chalybeate spring. Our road goes on viâ ($5^1/_4$ M.) *Zwischenflüh* (3418′) and ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Tiermatten* (3825′).

8½ M. **Grimmialp** (4009′; *Kurhaus, 90 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12, in winter from 16 fr.), a summer resort, frequented also for winter sports (especially by English visitors), with a mineral spring (iron and lime), occupies an open situation with fine views on the *Schwendenegg*, a foothill of the *Arbenhorn* or *Arsenhorn* (6896′).

Ascent of the ***Seehorn** (*Rötihorn*, 7420′; 3 hrs., with guide). The route leads viâ the (1 hr.) *'Alp'* (4725′) and the (½ hr.) *Upper Kummli Alp* (5550′), beyond which it ascends by the (½ hr.) N. arête to (1 hr.) the top. Magnificent view of the Diemtig-Tal as far as the Lake of Thun, and of the High Alps from the Titlis to the Dent du Midi and Mont Blanc. — **Männlifluh** (8705′; 4-5 hrs.), rather steep but not difficult. We either follow the path to the (2 hrs.) *Ober-Gurbs Alp* (6270′), then traverse the *Bütschenen-Bänder* (narrow ledges covered with débris; no path), and finally ascend steeply to (2 hrs.) the summit; or (easier) we may proceed by the (1 hr.) *Filderich Alp* (4330′), the (1 hr.) *Mittelberg Alp* (5640′), and the (¾ hr.) *Oberberg Alp* (6234′) to the (¾ hr.) *Obertal Chalet* (7135′), below the Otterngrat (see below), and then ascend the grassy slopes on the W. side (steep but not difficult) to (1½ hr.) the top. The panorama is extensive.

From the Grimmialp to Adelboden (p. 241), viâ the Obertal Alp (see above) and the **Otterngrat** (7485′), 6 hrs., with guide (35 fr.), attractive; view of the Bernese Alps. — To Matten in the Simmen-Tal, 4 hrs., interesting. A path ascends to (1¼ hr.) the *Obere Grimmi Alp* (5730′) and the (¾ hr.) **Grimmi Alp Pass** (6645′), between the *Rauflihorn* (7631′) on the left and the rugged *Grimmialp-Rothorn* (7910′) on the right. The view to the S., comprising the Albristhorn, Rawylhorn, Wildhorn, Diablerets, etc., is very striking. We descend viâ the (5 min.) *Blutlig Alp* (6510′), whence the *Albristhorn* (p. 242) may be ascended in 3½ hrs., with guide, and through the *Fermel-Tal* to (2 hrs.) *Matten* (p. 247).

We now cross the Kirelbach and the Simme, the left bank of which we follow as far as Zweisimmen. — 7 M. **Erlenbach** (2240′; Krone, 20 beds at 3-5, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½-4½, P. 8-11 fr.; Alpina, 24 beds at 2-4, B. 1½, L. 3-4½, S. 3, P. 7-10 fr.); the picturesque village lies to the right, above the station.

The ***Stockhorn** (7195′) may be ascended hence without difficulty (guide desirable for novices) in 4½ hrs. (plain inn, 5 min. below the top, to the S.). Grand view. The ascent may be made also viâ the *Unterwal Alp* (4567′) to Weissenburg.

10 M. *Därstetten* (2496′). — 11 M. **Weissenburg** (2575′); the village (Weissenburg, 25 beds from 3½, L. 3, P. from 8 fr.) lies below, at the confluence of the *Bunschibach* with the Simme.

In the wooded gorge of the Bunschibach, 20 min. N.W., lies the **Weissenburg-Bad** (2770′; Kurhaus Waldhaus, 150 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr., open May-Oct.). The mineral water, impregnated with sulphate of lime (70° Fahr.), is beneficial for bronchial affections. — From Weissenburg-Bad a pretty walk may be taken to (½ hr.) *Weissenburgberg* or *Oberweissenburg* (3280′; Stern Inn). The *Flühberg* (4685′) is ascended thence in 1¼ hr. — From Weissenburg to the Gurnigel-Bad (6 hrs.). An attractive path leads through the *Klus*, past the *Katzensprung Waterfall* (197′ high), to the (3½ hrs.) *Morgetengrat* (6437′), between the *Bürglen* (7110′; easily ascended hence in ¾ hr.) to the left and the *Gantrisch* (7143′) to the right. We then descend viâ the *Upper* and (¾ hr.) the *Lower Gantrisch Hut* (4921′), whence a path diverges to the left for the Schwefelberg-Bad (½ hr.; p. 282), and cross the Gurnigelberg to the *Gurnigel-Bad* (1½-2 hrs.; p. 183).

The line crosses the gorge of the Bunschibach by a viaduct, 100′ high, and ascends to the plateau of (13 M.) *Oberwil* (2755′).

Romont
BULLE
Bulle
les Ponts
Mosse d'en bas
Grand Praz
les Granges
Tour de Trême
Praz Pachoud
Part Dieu
Pâquier
Epagny
Verrerie
Châtelaine
Montbarry
les Alpettes
Gros Chalet neuf
Pt Chalet neuf
les Vernes
Senisales
Praz Roud
les Villeux
Ennéy
les Joux
Mt Niremont
Moléson
Bonne Fontaine
Gros Moléson
Praz du Chet
Pt Niremont
Rathvel
Perry
Tremettaz
Villars-sous-Mont
Parties
Montgévin
Tersachaux
Praz Catillaz
Neirivue
Bon Riaux
Chap. de l'Evi
Vanil-blanc
Albeuve
Mt Corbelles
Pralel
Dent de Lys
Grand Praz
les Prés
Lessoc
Follin Borna
Montboyon
Mt Mollard
Vanil des Artses
Cape au Moine
Corbex
Dent de Corjon
Beau Regard
Pte de Planachaux
Rochers de Naye
Chalets de Chaude
Kilometer 1:150.000
Engl. Miles
Châtel St Denis

We descend (short tunnel) to (16¼ M.) **Boltigen** (2690′; Bären, 15 beds, Simmental, 20 beds, at both P. from 7 fr.), a thriving village of 1875 inhab. in an expansion of the valley. To the W. rises the *Mittagfluh* (6198′).

A road ascends the Simmen-Tal from Boltigen to (1 M.) *Reidenbach* (2756′), then in wide curves to the right up viâ *Bruchberg* (Hotel Alpenrose) to (6¼ M.) the *Jaun Pass* (4941′). Thence down to *Jaun* and *Bulle* (p. 284).

The valley again contracts. The railway follows the Simme closely to (18 M.) *Weissenbach* (2776′) and ascends across two viaducts and through a short tunnel under the *Laubegg-Stalden* to (20 M.) *Grubenwald* (2995′). It then runs along the embankment of the Simme for ½ M., passing (l.) *Mannenberg* (see below).

21¾ M. **Zweisimmen.** — Hotels (mostly open in winter also; visitors' tax 20 c. per day). **Bristol-Terminus*, at the station, with garden, 60 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Simmental*, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 8 fr.; *Monbijou*, 23 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 8½ fr.; *Krone*, 80 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Post*, near the station, 25 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8½ fr.; *Bergmann*, 15 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3-4, S. 3, P. from 7½ fr.; *Bären*, 15 beds from 3, P. from 7½ fr.

Confectioner near the station. — Swimming Baths in the Simme

English Church Services in Dec. and Jan. at the Hotels Bristol and Krone.

Winter Sports. *Skating* and *Curling;* four *Toboggan Runs* (1-3 M. long); *Bob Run* on the Saanen-Möser road (see below; 3¾ M.); good *Ski-ing*, especially on the Rinderberg (see below).

Zweisimmen (3100′), with 2630 inhab., the chief village in the upper Simmental, the terminus of the Bernese Alpine Railway and junction for the lines to Lenk (p. 247) and Montreux (see below), is frequented both as a summer resort and especially as a centre for winter sports. It lies in a broad valley at the confluence of the *Grosse* and *Kleine Simme*. The church in the upper part of the village contains 16th cent. stained glass.

Walks. From the station to the E. over the Simme by the Lischen-Brücke, then N., past the (¾ hr.) ruin of *Mannenberg* (3333′), viâ *Grubenwald* (see above), to the (½ hr.) *Laubegg Fall* of the Simme, near the Laubegg ruin. We return by road (1 hr.). — To the W. to the *Pfaffenmatt* and thence to the (1½ hr.) *Hinterfluh* (4610′; view of the Stockhorn range, Wildstrubel, etc.). — To the S. through the *Schlegelholz* to *St. Stephan* (p. 247; 1 hr.).

The ***Hundsrück** (7260′), 4 hrs. W., commands a view of Mont Blanc, the Grand-Combin, and the Bernese, Fribourg, and Vaudois Alps. The ***Rinderberg** (6825′; 3 hrs. S.) is another fine point of view. Both these ascents are easy. — From Saanen-Möser (see below) the Hundsrück is reached in 3½ hrs., the Rinderberg in 4 hrs.

The Montreux-Oberland Railway (comp. p. 243) ascends through pastures and viâ a curved tunnel at the foot of the Rinderberg to the green valley of the Kleine Simme, the right bank of which it skirts, high up on the slope. — 3½ M. *Öschseite* (3785′). — 6 M. **Saanen-Möser** (4173′; *Sport Hotel & Kurhaus, 100 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12, in winter from 16 fr.), 10 min. this

side of the pass, is a summer resort and winter sports centre (excellent ski-ing). Excursions, see p. 245 (Zweisimmen) and p. 247 (Saanen). — As we descend, beyond (7¼ M.) *Schönried* (4048′; Pension Alpenrose, 30 beds, P. 7½-8½ fr.), a view is disclosed of the frowning Rüblihorn, the serrated Gummfluh, the snow-fields of the Sanetsch beyond it, and lastly the huge Gelten Glacier to the left. The line winds down into the Valley of the Sarine (Ger. *Saane*).

10½ M. **Gstaad.** — Hotels (visitors' tax 2 fr. 10 or 2 fr. 80 c. per week in summer, in winter 5-12 fr., including use of skating-rink). **Royal Hotel & Winter Palace*, 250 beds (90 bath-rooms) from 12, B. 3, L. 8, D. 9, P. from 20 (winter from 25) fr., of the highest class (visitors' tax 10 or 17½ fr. per week), **Grand-Hôtel & Alpina*, with a fine view, 80 beds from 6, B. 2¼, L. 5-6, D. 6-7, P. from 13 (winter from 18) fr., both loftily situated; **Bellevue & Kurhaus*, 90 beds from 8, B. 2, L. 5-6, D. 6-7, P. from 13 (winter from 16) fr.; **Park Hotel*, 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 (winter from 18) fr., in a lofty situation; **Bernerhof*, 100 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. or D. 5, P. from 12 (winter from 15) fr.; *Oldenhorn*, in a lofty situation 20 min. from the station, 70 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 (winter from 14) fr.; *National*, 50 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 (winter from 12) fr.; *Victoria*, 50 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4-5, P. from 9 (winter from 12½) fr.; *Alpenblick*, 35 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 (winter from 12) fr.; *Bellerive-Seehof*, 30 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 9 (winter from 12) fr.; *Alpenruhe & Nevada*, ¼ hr. from the station, on the way to Saanen, 35 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 (winter from 11) fr.; *Rössli & Post*, 35 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 8½ (winter from 10) fr.

Bookshop. *Wega.* — Inquiry Office. Bathing Beach.

Guides. Heinrich Fuhrer, Friedrich Gempeler, and Emanuel Romang.

English Church Services from Dec. to early-Feb. in the chapel of St. Nicolas (15th cent.; restored in 1927), near the station.

Winter Sports. Three *Skating Rinks*; *Curling*; several *Toboggan Runs*, including the 'La Nevada' run (with tunnels, bridges, maze, etc.), N. of the village; *Bob Run* from *Schönried* (see above) to Saanen (p. 247), 5 M.; good *Ski-ing* (ski-jump near Matten); *Hornegyli* ski-ing but on the N. slope of the Hornfluh (see below).

Gstaad (3450′), a village finely situated amid meadows and woods, on the right bank of the *Sarine* and at the mouth of the *Lauenen-Tal*, is visited as a summer resort and as a sports centre in winter. To Gsteig and the Diablerets, see R. 71.

From Gstaad or Saanen we may ascend the *Gummfluh* (8074′; 4½-5 hrs. S.W., with guide, 25 fr.); the *Rüblihorn* (7503′; 4 hrs. W., with guide, 25 fr.; descent to Château-d'Oex, see p. 286; the *Hornfluh* (6401′; 2-3 hrs. N.E.); and the *Gifferhorn* (8343′; 4½-5 hrs. S.E., with guide, 25 fr.; descent to Lauenen, see below) and *Witenberghorn* (7720′; 4½-5 hrs. S.W., with guide), both interesting. — To the (3½ hrs.) *Arnen-See* (*Lac d'Arnon*, 5045′), in the *Tscherzis Valley*, and to the (1¾ hr.) *Wallegg* (6736′), see p. 335. — Through the *Turbach-Tal* and over the *Reutissen Pass* (5637′) to *St. Stephan* (p. 247), 4-4½ hrs.

From Gstaad to Lauenen, 4 M. by road up the valley of the Lauibach (motor post 3 or 4 times daily in 20 min., 2 fr. 30 c.; sleigh in winter in 1¼ hr.).

4 M. **Lauenen** (4131′; Bären, 25 beds at 2½-3, B. 1½, L. 3-3½, S. 2½-3, P. 8 fr.; Wildhorn, 30 beds, plain; guides: Robert Oehrli and Christen Schwitzgebel), a charmingly situated village, has a small late-

Gothic church (c. 1520). The picturesque *Lauenen-See* (4557'; inn), 1 hr. S., is best surveyed from the Bühl, a hill on the E. side. To the S. the streams descending from the Gelten and Dungel glaciers form fine waterfalls on both sides of the *Hahnenschritthorn* (9304'). — An excellent excursion on the E. side of the valley is viâ the (3¼ hr.) *Kühdungel Alp* (6883') to the (1 hr.) *Gelten Hut* of the S.A.C. (c. 6550'; keeper in attendance in summer; accommodation for 20) and the (1 hr.) *Rottal*, at the foot of the *Gelten Glacier* (waterfalls); back viâ the *Feissenberg Alp* and the Lauenen-See (3 hrs.). — The **Lauenenhorn* (7927'), 4 hrs. N.E., is easily ascended from Lauenen (last part rather steep); the Gifferhorn (p. 246) is ½ hr. farther on. — The *Wildhorn Hut* (p. 248; guide 20-25, with the Wildhorn 40 fr.) is reached in 4½-5 hrs. by a route leading viâ the Kühdungel Alp (see above), then N. round the Niesenhorn (p. 248) and S.W. above the Iffigen-See. — From Lauenen viâ the *Krinnen* (5446') to *Gsteig* (p. 334; 3-3½ hrs.; guide, 10 fr., unnecessary); to *Lenk*, see p. 249.

12 M. **Saanen.** — Hotels. *Kranich & Gross-Landhaus*, 40 beds; *Saanerhof*, 35 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Bahnhof*, 25 beds at 2½-3, B. 1½, L. 3, S. 2½-3, P. 6-9 fr.; *Krone*.

Saanen, Fr. *Gessenay* (3326'), frequented in summer and for winter sports, with an old church, is the last village in Canton Berne and the capital of the upper valley of the Sarine. The 4500 inhabitants rear cattle and manufacture famous cheese.

To the ***Hugeligrat** (6240'; 3 hrs. N.), with a superb view extending from the Jungfrau to the Diablerets. Thence we may proceed N. along the arête to (¾ hr.) the *Vordere Schneit Alp*, and descend by a good path to (1 hr.) *Saanen-Möser* (p. 245). — Ascents of the *Gummfluh*, *Rüblihorn*, and *Hornfluh*, see p. 246. — A route leads N. viâ *Unter-Port* (3793'), through the *Griesbach-Tal* or *Vallée des Fenils*, and viâ *Grubenberg* (5413') to (4 hrs.) *Ablündschen* (4272'; Kreuz Inn), at the base of the bare *Gastlose* chain (p. 286). Thence along the *Jaunbach* down to *Jaun* (1½ hr.; p. 284). — Up the *Kalberhöhnital*, to the S. of Saanen, then along the hills to the Pillon road (9-10 hrs.), see p. 335.

Continuation of the railway to *Château-d'Oex*, *Les Avants* and *Montreux*, see R. 64.

54. From Zweisimmen to Lenk and over the Rawil to Sion.

8 M. Montreux-Oberland Railway (electric; comp. p. 243) in ½ hr. (3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 30 c.). — The Road (8 M.) skirts the railway.

Zweisimmen (3100'), see p. 245. — Railway and road cross the *Simme* near *Gwatt*, and ascend its right bank to (1 M.) *Blankenburg* (3150'; Pension Alpina, 18 beds, P. 7-8 fr.), with its 18th cent. château (now the district court). The hamlet of *Betelried* is close by. — 2¾ M. *Stöckli* (3186'). — 4 M. *St. Stephan-Grodei* (3268'; Adler Inn). Thence, with views of the Wildstrubel, viâ (5¼ M.) *Matten* (3366'; Alpenblick, at the station, 25 beds at 2½-3, L. or D. from 2½, P. 7-8 fr.), at the mouth of the Fermel-Tal (p. 244), to (7 M.) *Boden* (3408'; Pension Victoria).

8 M. **Lenk.** — Hotels (all, except the Kurhaus, open in winter also; visitors' tax 15 c. per day). **Park Hotel Bellevue*, in an open situation, 8 min. from the station, 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 11 fr.;

**Wildstrubel*, opposite the station, with restaurant, 80 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 11 fr. — *Sternen*, 35 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Krone*, 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3, P. from 8 fr. — **Bad & Kurhaus* (3625′), 10 min. S.W., above the village, with cold sulphur springs, restaurant, and grounds, open May-Sept., 230 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 13 fr. — Several Cafés (with confectionery).

Inquiry Office opposite the post office.

English Church Services from Dec. 20th to March 1st.

Guides. Gottfried Beetschen (head-guide), Alfred and Gotthard Jagi, Gottfried Kohli, Johann Ludi, and Jakob Trachsel.

An der Lenk (3514′), a village finely situated amid Alpine pastures and fir-woods in the highest part of the Simmen-Tal, is frequented as a health resort and for winter sports. The Wildstrubel, with its snow-fields, forms a grand termination to the valley.

Excursions and Ascents. Behind the Kurhaus we ascend to the right and again to the right (N.W.) at the corner of the building to the (35 min.) *Wallbach-Schlucht*, with waterfalls and 'glacier mills'. — To the Siebenbrunnen (2¼ hrs. S.E.): by road past the *Burgfluh*, a nummulite rock, and viâ *Oberried* (inn) to the (1¼ hr.) *Saw Mill* (3668′) at the end of the level part of the valley. An easy footpath now ascends, skirting deep gorges with waterfalls, to the chalets of *Stalden* (4232′) and (1 hr.) the chalets on the *Räzliberg* (4606′; small inn, 6 beds). To the S. the infant Simme issues from the **Siebenbrunnen** (4644′), seven openings in the precipitous rocks of the Fluhhorn (see below); to the left is the conspicuous *Upper Laubbach Fall*. The excursion may be extended (guide, 20 fr., advisable) by a path ascending the Fluhwände to the (1¾ hr.) *Fluhseeli* (6709′), a clear blue sheet of water, and thence (20 min.) the top of the *Fluhhorn* (7011′; view of the Wildstrubel).

To the ***Mülkerblatt** (6362′; 2½ hrs.; guide, 15 fr., unnecessary for experts). Behind the Kurhaus we ascend (red marks) the left bank of the *Krummbach*, (20 min.) cross it, traverse pastures, passing the chalets of *Im Erb* (5400′), and mount (no path) to the top. The descent may be made viâ the W. slope of the *Tschuggen* and the *Wallegg* (4757′). — The **Oberlaubhorn** (6571′; easy and repaying) is ascended from Lenk, either viâ *Oei* and *Trogegg* (3196′) in 3½ hrs., or from the *Iffigen Alp* (p. 249) viâ the *Ritzberg Alp* (5710′) in 1½ hr. (with guide; yellow marks).

To the **Iffigensee** (6791′; 4 hrs.; guide, 15 fr., unnecessary). By the (2¼ hrs.) Hotel Iffigenalp (p. 249) we ascend a marked path to the right to the (20 min.) *Stieren-Iffigen Alp* (5512′; rfmts.). The path, steep and stony in places, then ascends to the (1¼ hr.) saddle bounding the lake, and skirts the latter to the right to the (¼ hr.) chalet at the W. end (milk). — About ¾ hr. farther up (5 hrs. from Lenk, guide 20-25 fr.; red way-marks), at the base of the Niesenhorn and near the 'Krumme Wasser', is the *Wildhorn Hut* of the S.A.C. (7563′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 50), from which the ***Wildhorn** (10,637′) is ascended in 3½ hrs. (guide from Lenk 40, with descent to Lauenen or Ayent 50, to Sanetsch 60 fr.). We ascend the moraine of the *Dungel Glacier* and the E. slope of the *Kirchli* (9150′) to the névé of the *Wildhorn Glacier*, whence a gentle incline leads to the E. summit (trigonometrical signal), which is connected by a snow-clad arête, 300 yds. long, with the equally high W. summit. Splendid view. The descent may be made N.W. viâ the Gelten Hut to (5 hrs.) Lauenen (p. 216). The interesting *Niesenhorn* (9118′) may easily

be ascended from the Wildhorn Hut in $1^1/_2$ hr. (guide 20 fr.). More laborious is the ascent of the *Hahnenschritthorn* (9304′), $2^1/_2$ hrs. from the Wildhorn Hut (30 fr.).

The ***Wildstrubel** (W. peak 10,665′; central peak 10,655′; E. peak or *Gross-Strubel*, 10,670′), ascended from Lenk in 9 hrs. (guide 40, with descent to Adelboden or to the Gemmi 65 fr.), is not difficult for adepts. From the ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) Hotel Iffigenalp (see below) on the Rawil road we ascend in 2 hrs. to the Rawil-See (7742′; see below), short of which we diverge to the left for ($1^3/_4$-2 hrs.) the *Rohrbach-Haus* (16 beds and 6 haybeds) and the *Wildstrubel Hut* (9515′; built in 1927; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 42, open all the year), two adjoining S.A.C. huts. Thence we cross the *Glacier de la Plaine Morte* and the *Lämmern-Joch* (10,275′; p. 394) to the W. summit in $2^1/_2$ hrs., and to the E. summit in $3\text{-}3^1/_2$ hrs. Imposing view. Descent to the E. over the *Lämmern Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) Gemmi (comp. p. 240); S.W. over the *Wildstrubel Glacier* to (5 hrs.) Montana (p. 393); or N. over the *Strubel Glacier* to the *Engstligen Alp* and (6 hrs.) Adelboden (p. 241). The *Rohrbachstein* (9688′) and *Weisshorn* (9685′) may easily be ascended from the Wildstrubel Hut in 20 min. and $^1/_2$ hr. respectively (guide from Lenk 30 fr. each).

To Lauenen (p. 246), 5 hrs., easy and interesting (guide, 20 fr., unnecessary), viâ the *Trüttlisberg* (6693′; blue way-marks). — To Adelboden viâ the *Hahnenmoos*, $4^1/_2$ hrs. by a blue-marked path (guide 20 fr.), see p. 242.

From Lenk over the Rawil to Sion. To the Rawil 5 hrs., to Sion 10 hrs. (guide advisable, 18 or 45 fr.). The road ascends the W. side of the valley, and at ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Flühli* enters the pleasant *Pöschenried-Tal*, watered by the *Iffigenbach*, which forms a *Waterfall (426′ high) 50 min. farther on. The road ascends in a curve to the right, and above the fall (20 min.) enters a wooded dale, in which is the ($^1/_2$ hr.) **Iffigen Alp** (5308′; Iffigenalp, 35 beds, P. from $8^1/_2$ fr.). The road is now continued by a bridle-path (signpost to the left). We pass through a small wood on a stony slope in steep zigzags, skirt the rocks, cross (50 min.) a brook, and reach (10 min.) the decayed refuge-hut on the *Platten*, whence we overlook the Simmen-Tal. We then skirt the W. side of ($^3/_4$ hr.) the little *Rawil-See* (7743′) and reach ($^1/_4$ hr.) a cross *(La Grande Croix)*, which marks the boundary of Berne and Valais and the summit of the **Rawil** (7923′; shelter-hut). The pass is a desolate stony plateau *(Plan des Roses)*, enclosed by lofty and partially snow-clad mountains: to the W., the long Mittaghorn (8822′); S.W., the Schneidehorn (9646′) and the snowy Wildhorn (10,630′); S., the Rawilhorn (Six des Eaux-Froides; 9525′) and the Wetzsteinhorn (9120′); E., the Rohrbachstein (9690′) and Weisshorn (9685′).

Beyond the pass and a second lake (l.) we reach ($^3/_4$ hr.) the margin of the S. slope *(Les Hors)*, which affords a view of the Valais mountains. We descend a steep rocky slope (leaving the chalets of *Armillon*, 6925′, on the left) into the valley of the *Liène*, and ($^1/_2$ hr.) cross a bridge (5970′; spring). Leaving the chalets of *Nieder-Rawil* (*Les Ravins*, 5768′) on the left, we turn to the right short of the chalets of *Proz du Sex* and skirt the hillside,

first ascending in zigzags, then crossing a brook and descending through woods to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Praz Combeira* (5345′), a cluster of chalets. Lastly a descent, at first through woods, to the chalets of *Gita* (3895′), then by a better path, crossing several streams, to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Ayent* (3400′; Hôtel du Rawil).

The cowherds' path from Nieder-Rawil (p. 249) to Ayent, shorter by 1 hr., leads by the 'Chändle' (i.e. channel), Fr. *Sentier du Bisse*, but is fit for steady heads only and is dangerous in places.

From Ayent a road leads viâ *Grimisuat* (2895′) and *Champlan* to (2 hrs.) *Sion* (p. 391).

IV. WESTERN SWITZERLAND. LAKE OF GENEVA. RHONE VALLEY BELOW MARTIGNY.

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55. From Bâle through the Val Moutier to Bienne and Neuchâtel *(Lausanne)*.

Federal Railway (electrified beyond Delémont) to Bienne viâ Granges Nord, 52¾ M. in 1½-2¼ hrs. (8 fr. 95, 6 fr. 40 c.); to Neuchâtel, 70¾ M. in 2¼-4 hrs. (12 fr., 8 fr. 55 c.); express from Bâle to Geneva in 4¾ hrs.

Road, 72 M. — 6¾ M. *Aesch* (991′; see below). — 15 M. *Laufen* (1175′; p. 253). — 25½ M. *Delémont* (1430′; p. 253). — 28½ M. *Courrendlin* (1150′; p. 254). The road enters the Val Moutier. — 33½ M. *Moutier* (1745′; p. 254). We traverse the *Gorges de Court*. — 37¼ M. *Court* (2195′; p. 254). — 43¾ M. *Tavannes* (2484′; p. 254). — 53½ M. *Bienne* (1430′; p. 254). — 62¼ M. *Neuveville* (1137′; p. 257). — 72 M. *Neuchâtel* (1581′; p. 262).

Bâle (925′), see p. 2. — The train soon diverges from the Lucerne line (p. 16) to the right, and near (3 M.) *Münchenstein* (906′) crosses the *Birs*. — 5 M. *Dornach-Arlesheim* (975′); the station is at *Dornachbrugg*. About ¼ hr. to the E. is the large village of *Arlesheim* (1115′; Löwen; Adler), with many country-seats and a collegiate church built in 1681 and fitted up in the rococo style in 1760. Above it, on a wooded hill, is the former castle of the bishops, *Birseck*. About 20 min. S.E. of the station is *Dornach* (tram from Bâle, see p. 3), with the *Goetheanum* (1926-28), an ultra-modern concrete building for the academy of 'anthroposophy' (a combination of theosophy and occultism), founded by Rudolf Steiner (1861-1925).

The train follows the right bank of the Birs. — 6¼ M. *Aesch* (991′); the considerable village (1055′) lies on the opposite bank. The

train passes through a tunnel under the well-preserved château of *Angenstein* and enters the Canton of Berne. On a hill to the right is the ruin of *Pfeffingen* (1645′). — $8^3/_4$ M. *Grellingen* (1065′; Bär Inn), with large factories. Hence a motor post (1 hr.; $2^3/_4$ fr.) runs S. through the picturesque *Kaltbrunnen-Tal* to the (10 M.) simple baths of *Meltingen* (1923′). — The train passes through a cutting and crosses the Birs twice.

$14^1/_4$ M. **Laufen** (1175′; Jura; Sonne), a town with 2500 inhab., lies near the confluence of the *Lützel* and Birs. — The train traverses a narrow wooded valley. Beyond (16 M.) *Bärschwil* (1207′) are two tunnels and two bridges across the Birs, which is once more crossed beyond (18 M.) *Liesberg* (1255′). — At ($22^1/_2$ M.) *Soyhières-Bellerive* (1329′), with the ruined castle of *Sagern*, the language changes from German to French. Rugged rocks close in the valley, before its expansion into a broad plain. At the egress, on a hill to the right, is the ruin of *Vorburg*, with a chapel founded in 1049 ($^3/_4$ hr. N.E. of Delémont).

$24^1/_4$ M. **Delémont.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — HOTELS. *Soleil*, Rue des Moulins 18, 20 beds at 3-4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. or D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; *Gare-Terminus*, *Victoria*, both near the station. — CONFECTIONER. *Braun.* — POST OFFICE, at the E. end of the Grand' Rue.

Delémont, Ger. *Delsberg*, with 6600 inhab., lies on the *Sorne*, close to its junction with the Birs. It is composed of the industrial New Town near the station (1365′), on the S., and of the Old Town situated on a height (1430′) to the W., with fountains of the late 16th century. — The *Town Hall*, in the Grand' Rue, 10 min. from the station, was built in 1742-45; the *Château* of the former Prince-Bishops of Bâle, at the W. end of the same street, dates from 1716-1727 and is now used for educational purposes. The church of *St-Marcel* (1762-66), opposite to the E., has a tower of 1850; the sacristy contains goldsmiths' work of the 7th cent., including the crosier of St. Germanus (d. 666).

FROM DELÉMONT TO DELLE, $24^3/_4$ M., Federal Railway in $1\text{-}1^1/_2$ hr. The train ascends the grassy valley of the Sorne to ($7^1/_2$ M.) **Glovelier** (1667′; Hôtel de la Gare), junction for a local line to La Chaux-de-Fonds (p. 268) and station for the *Gorges du Pichoux*, through which the Sorne flows. The road to the Gorges leads viâ *Berlincourt* and *Undervelier* to ($13^1/_4$ hr.) the road-tunnel called *Galerie du Pichoux*, 10 min. beyond which is the Le Pichoux Inn (2411′). — Threading a tunnel $1^3/_4$ M. long and crossing the magnificent viaduct of *Combe-Maran*, we next reach ($11^1/_4$ M.) *St-Ursanne* (1621′; Hôtel du Bœuf), a picturesque little town in the valley of the Doubs, with a Romanesque-Gothic collegiate church and a ruined castle perched on a lofty rock. — Next comes a tunnel $1^3/_4$ M. long through Mont Terrible. — 18 M. **Porrentruy**, Ger. *Pruntrut* (1398′; railway restaurant; Hôtels Terminus, du Cheval-Blanc), an old town of 6400 inhab. on the *Allaine*, is dominated on the N.W. by a château with several towers, in 1529-1798 the residence of the bishops of Bâle. — $24^1/_4$ M. *Boncourt*. Hence a visit (2 hrs. there and back) may be paid to the *Grottes de Milandre*, the best-known and most easily accessible stalactite cave in the Jura. — $24^3/_4$ M. *Delle*, the French frontier-station. The railway goes on viâ Belfort to Paris; comp. Baedeker's 'Northern France'.

Beyond (26¾ M.) *Courrendlin*, Ger. *Rennendorf* (1450′), the train enters the Val Moutier, Ger. *Münster-Tal*, a wild, romantic defile of the Birs, flanked with huge limestone rocks. The line is carried through these '*Gorges de Moutier*' by means of a series of tunnels and cuttings. — 28 M. *Choindez* (1539′), with iron-foundries. — 29¾ M. *Roches* (1644′). The train then in an imposing rocky amphitheatre crosses to the right bank of the Birs, where it runs through a cutting in the rock. At the mouth of the defile the *Raus* is crossed.

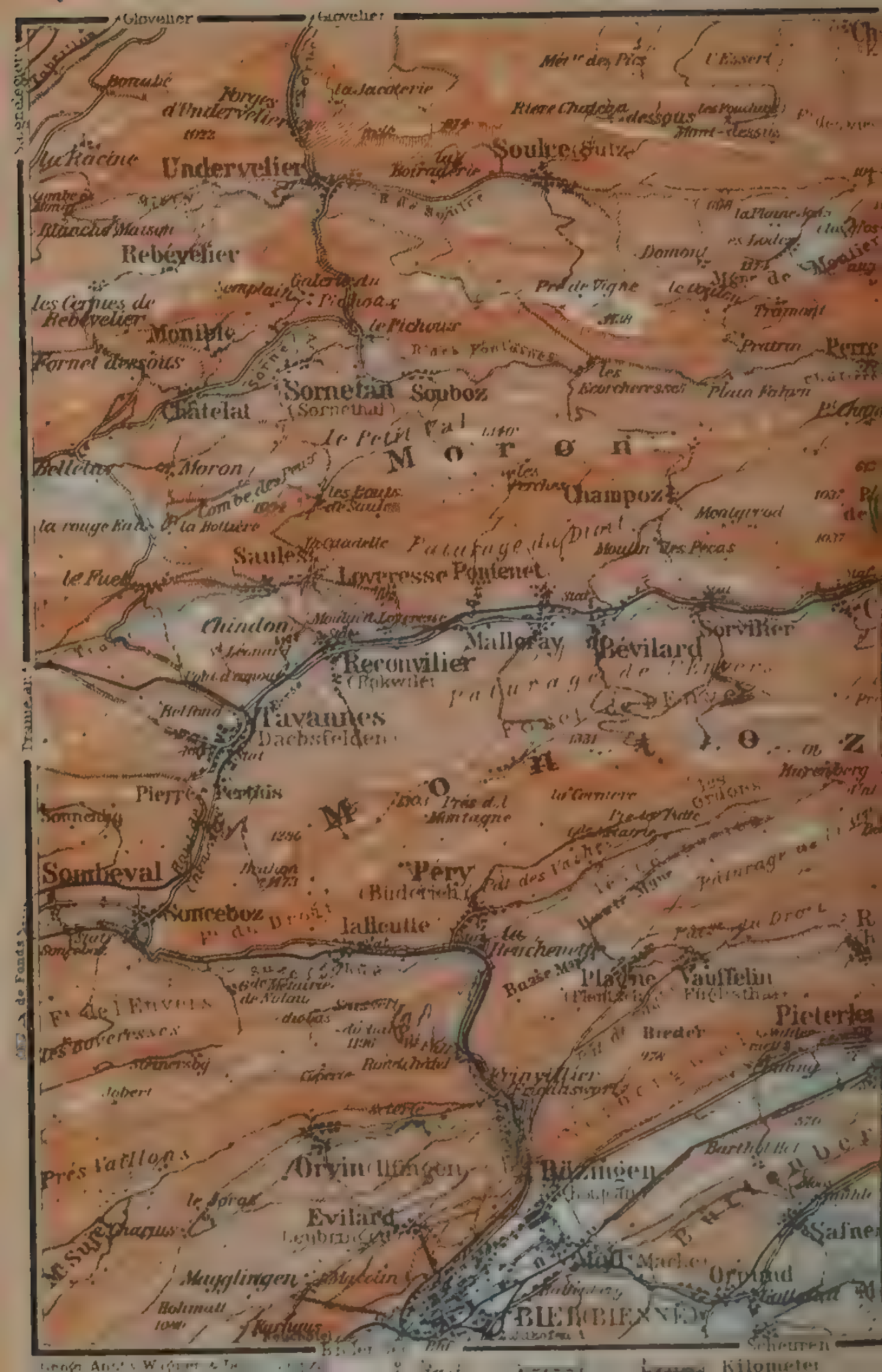
31 M. **Moutier**, Ger. *Münster*. The station (1745′; Hôtel de la Gare; Couronne) is on the right bank of the Birs, the thriving village (Hôtel du Cerf; Suisse), with 4600 inhab., on the left bank. There is now nothing to be seen of the 7th cent. abbey, which in 1530 was transferred to Delémont.

From Moutier to Soleure (p. 258), 13½ M., railway in 1 hr. The line ascends the valley of the Raus viâ (3 M.) *Crémines* (2055′) to (5½ M.) *Gänsbrunnen*, Fr. *St-Joseph* (2370′; Rossli Inn), at the N. base of the Weissenstein, the hotel on which may be reached hence by a shady road in 1½ hr. (see p. 261). — The line passes under the Weissenstein by a tunnel 2 M. in length, from which it emerges at (7½ M.) *Oberdorf* (2120′; p. 260), and descends in a large bend (view of the Aare valley and Bernese Alps).

From Moutier viâ Sonceboz to Bienne, 24½ M., Federal Railway in 1½ hr. (4 fr. 10, 2 fr. 95 c.; road, see p. 252). The line traverses another very picturesque defile, the *Gorges de Court*. Three tunnels. — 3¾ M. *Court* (2195′; Hôtel de l'Ours). Then through grassy dales. — 11 M. **Tavannes**, Ger. *Dachsfelden* (2485′; Hôtel de la Gare; Deux Clefs), a village (3000 inhab.) near the source of the Birs (branch line viâ *Tramelan* to *Noirmont*). — By means of a tunnel the railway passes under the *Pierre Pertuis*, a natural opening in the rock, formerly fortified, then descends in a sharp curve and crosses the *Suze* or *Schüss*. — 15½ M. **Sonceboz** (2150′; Couronne; Cerf), junction for La Chaux-de-Fonds (see p. 269). The train again crosses the Suze and passes through the S.W. spur of the *Montoz* (4367′). 22 M. *Reuchenette*. The line now turns S. and enters the narrow passage which the Suze has forced through the last heights of the Jura. Five tunnels. Finally we cross an iron bridge high above the ravine and descend (views) to (24¼ M.) *Bienne* (see below).

The direct line to Bienne pierces by means of the *Grenchenberg Tunnel* (5¼ M. long; 13 min.) the last ridge of the Jura and there descends, affording a view of the broad basin of the Aare as far as the Alps, to (43½ M.) *Granges* (1542′; North Station, comp. p. 261), Ger. *Grenchen*, with 9100 inhab. and a considerable watch industry. Near (45¼ M.) *Lengnau* (1453′) the railway joins the Soleure line (p. 261) and then continues viâ (47¼ M.) *Pieterlen* along the N. foot of the Buttenberg. — 50¼ M. *Mache*, Ger. *Mett*, station also for *Boujean*, Ger. *Bözingen* (1476′), a watch-making suburb of Bienne, with 3500 inhab., ½ M. to the N. of the station, near the efflux of the *Suze* from the Taubenloch-Schlucht (p. 256). **Tramway, see p. 255.**

52¾ M. **Bienne.** *Railway Restaurant* (L. 4, S. 3½ fr.). — Air Services, see p. xx. Motor cars convey passengers from the Bahnhof-Platz to the aerodrome (opened in 1928), E. of Boujean (see above).



Glovelier
Glovelier
Forges d'Undervelier
la Jacoterie
Mét^{ie} des Pics
L'Essert
Rière Chatoux
dessous
Mont-dessus
Undervelier
Soulce
Boiraderie
Rebévelier
Domont
Pré de Vigne
Tramont
Pratrin
Perre
les Cernies de Rebévelier
Monible
le Pichoux
Fornet dessous
Sornetan
(Sornethal)
Souboz
Châtelat
Plain Fahyn
le Petit Val
M o r o n
Moron
Champoz
Montgirod
Saules
Paturage du Droit
Moulin des Pecas
le Fuet
Loveresse
Pontenet
Chindon
Malleray
Bévilard
Sorvilier
Reconvilier
(Rokwiler)
Paturage de l'Envers
Tavannes
(Dachsfelden)
Pierre Pertuis
Sombeval
Sonceboz
Péry
(Büderich)
Pât des Vaches
Paturage de l'Envers
Plagne
Vauffelin
Pieterlen
Bieder
Frinvillier
Orvin
Ilfingen
Bözingen
Evilard
Mayglingen
Macolin
Orpond
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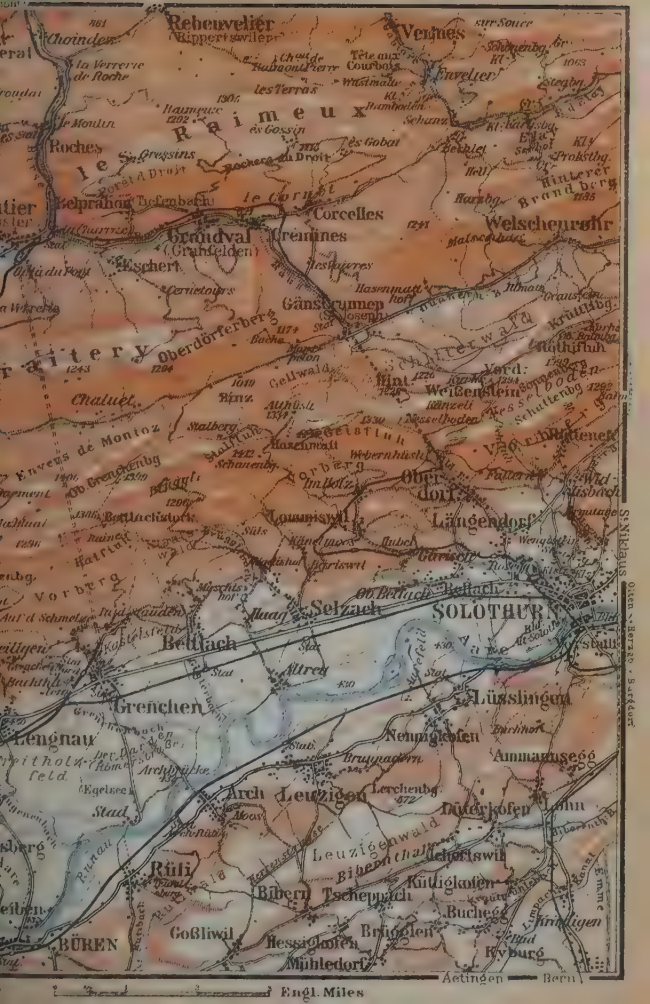
Kilometer



Rebenvelier
(Rippertswiler)
Vennes
Choindez
la Verrerie de Roche
Envelier
les Terras
Raimeux
Roches
Gressins
Belprahon
Tiefenbach
le Cornet
Corcelles
Grandval
(Grunfelden)
Cremines
Welschenrohr
Eschert
Gänsbrunnen
Oberdörferberg
Chaluet
Gellwald
Weißenstein
Nesselboden
Stalberg
Haschmatt
Envers de Montoz
Ober-dorf
Längendorf
Lommiswil
Bettlachstock
Vorberg
Selzach
SOLOTHURN
Bettlach
Altreu
Grenchen
Lüsslingen
Lengnau
Nennigkofen
Ammannsegg
Arch
Leuzigen
Lerchenbg
Lüterkofen
Lohn
Leuzigenwald
Biberntal
Rüti
Bibern
Tscheppach
Küttigkofen
Buchegg
Goßliwil
Hessigkofen
Brügglen
Mühledorf
Kyburg
BÜREN
Aetingen
Bern
St. Niklaus
Olten
Herzog
Burgdorf
Engl. Miles

Hotels. *Hôtel de Bienne & Terminus*, Bahnhof-Str., 40 beds from 4, B. 1³/₄, L. 4, D. 4¹/₂ fr., *National*, Aarberg-Str., 25 beds from 4, B. 1³/₄, L. 4, S. 3 fr., *Victoria*, these three 3 min. from the station; *de la Gare*, Bahnhof-Str., close to the Zentral-Platz, 5 min. from the station, 20 beds from 4, B. 1³/₄, L. 3¹/₂, D. 4 fr.; *Ours*, Nidaugasse 22, 20 beds from 3¹/₂, B. 1³/₄, L. 3¹/₄ fr.; *Croix Blanche*, Untergasse 1, near the Burg-Platz, 30 beds from 3, L. or D. 3 fr.; *Croix Bleue*, Unterer Quai 45, temperance.

At Macolin (p. 256): **Kurhaus*, with view-terrace, 120 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5¹/₂, D. 6, P. from 11 fr.; *Bellevue*, 75 beds from 4, B. 1³/₄, L. 4¹/₂, D. 5, P. from 9¹/₂ fr., plain but good; *Pension Eicher*, 24 beds, P. from 7 fr. — At Evilard (p. 256): *Hôtel des Trois-Sapins*, with garden and view, 50 beds from 3¹/₂, B. 1³/₄, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 8 fr.

Confectioner. *Aimé Perret fils*, Seevorstadt-Str., near the post office. — Post Office, Seevorstadt-Strasse.

Tramways run from the station in one direction S.W. to *Nidau* (p. 256), in the other through the town and to the N.E. to *Boujean* and to *Mache* (p. 254). — Electric Local Railways run from the station viâ Nidau and (5¹/₂ M.) *Täuffelen* to *Ins* (p. 262; 13¹/₄ M. in 1 hr.; 1 fr. 95 c.), also viâ Mache and (4 M.) *Orpund* to *Meinisberg* (6¹/₂ M. in 37 min.; 1 fr. 10 c.).

Cable Railways. To *Macolin* (p. 256) in summer, every hour in the morning, every ¹/₂ hr. in the afternoon, in 9 min. (95 c.; there and back, available viâ Evilard, 1 fr. 20 c.). — To *Evilard* (p. 256) every 20 min. in 6 min. (50 c., there and back 65 c.).

A Steamer on the Lake of Bienne (landing-stage at the mouth of the Suze Canal) plies once daily to Cerlier (p. 257) in 1-1¹/₄ hr. (1 fr. 45 c.).

Inquiry Office, Bahnhof-Str. 21.

Bienne, Ger. *Biel* (1430′), at the N.E. end of the *Lake of Bienne*, is the second town of the Canton of Berne, with 34,600 inhab., one-third of whom are French, and important industries, of which the chief is watch-making. The more modern portions of the town occupy the land at the mouth of the canalized Suze.

From the station (completed 1923) we follow the Bahnhof-Str. straight on, cross the Zentral-Platz, follow the busy Nidaugasse half-left, traverse the Mühle-Platz, and finally take the Burggasse to the (¹/₂ hr.) mediæval upper town, which is built on the slope of the Jura heights. In the Burggasse, which resembles a square, to the left, stands the Gothic *Town Hall* (16th cent.), in front of which is a *Fountain of Justice* (1714). To the right of the Burggasse the short Obergässli leads to the Ring, with arcades and the *Bannerbearer Fountain* (mid-16th cent.). The late-Gothic *Town Church* (1451-55), on the S. side of the square, has 15th cent. frescoes in the naves and stained glass of 1457 in the choir (sacristan at Obergasse 15, N.E. of the church). Opposite, to the E., is the former *Zunfthaus der Waldleute* (2nd half of 16th cent.), now used for the Society of Arts, with a three-storied oriel. A little N. of the Town Hall is the Rosius-Platz, with the *Zeitglockenturm*, rebuilt in 1843, and old keeps. Farther N., adjoining the starting-point of the cable line to Evilard, is the *Technical Institute* for W. Switzerland (1480′). The Seevorstadt-Str. leads W. from the Mühle-Platz (see above) to the Pasquart Promenade, which runs from the upper town in a S.W. direction towards the lake, and contains (l.; corner of Schüss-Promenade) the *Museum Schwab* (free Sun., 11-12 & 2-4,

and Wed. & Sat. 2-4; at other times, except Mon., 50 c.), with antiquities from lake-dwellings, fine relics dating from the iron age (La Tène period), Celtic and Roman weapons, implements, coins, and town-views; the garden behind the museum contains a dug-out canoe of the lacustrine period. At the W. end of the Pasquart Promenade, 12 min. from the Mühle-Platz, is the cable railway to Macolin and the ascent to the *Pavillon* (1608′; view). — About 10 min. S. of the station is the suburb of **Nidau** (tramway and railway, see p. 255), with an old castle, frequently altered and formerly the seat of the Berne provincial governors, and a 14th cent. parish church.

On the slope of the Jura, and connected with Bienne by the cable lines mentioned on p. 255, are two health resorts, frequented both in summer and winter: **Macolin,** Ger. *Magglingen* (2885′; hotels, see p. 255), with a view of the Alps from Sentis to Mont Blanc; and ½ hr. N.E. by road, **Evilard,** Ger. *Leubringen* (2310′; hotel, see p. 255). Pleasant excursion hence (to the left from the station and to the right at the post office; black and white marks) through woods to the (50 min.) Restaurant Wälti at *Frinvillier*, Ger. *Friedliswart* (1811′), at the upper end of the beautiful **Taubenloch-Schlucht** (adm. 15 c.), through which the Suze rushes. A path descends the ravine in 35 min. (ascent in ¾ hr.), past two power-stations and a waterfall, to *Bonjean*, whence a tramway runs to Bienne (see p. 255).

From Bienne to Berne, 20½ M., Federal Railway (electric) in ½-¾ hr. (3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 50 c.). — 6¼ M. *Lyss* (see p. 275). 14¼ M. *Münchenbuchsee* 1827′; Bären Inn, a village of 2300 inhab., has a wireless station. The choir of the early-Gothic church contains 14th cent. stained glass. The building of the commandery of the Knights of Malta, founded in 1180, is now a deaf and dumb institute. — 16 M. *Zollikofen* (p. 16). — 20½ M. *Berne* (p. 172).

The **Lake of Bienne** (1415′), the lowest of the three Jura lakes, is 9½ M. long, 2½ M. broad, and 16 sq. M. in area, with a maximum depth of 246′ (steamer, see p. 255). The train skirts the steep, vine-clad N.W. bank, affording in clear weather a fine view of the Alps. A strip (about 1¼ M. broad) of the S.E. bank was reclaimed in 1870-75 by the regulation of the water-level, and numerous lacustrine dwellings were discovered here.

Beyond (58½ M.) *Douanne*, Ger. *Twann* (1435′; Hôtel de l'Ours, P. from 8 fr.), we pass a fall of the *Twannbach* (usually dry in the middle of the summer).

About 1½ hr. N. of Douanne (carriage may be ordered from the hotel; pedestrians follow the path through the picturesque gorge of the Twannbach) is the *Kurhaus Twannberg* or *Montagne de Douanne* (2865′; 35 beds), with a beautiful view.

59¾ M. **Ligerz,** Fr. *Gléresse* (1433′; Kreuz, 2 min. E. of the station, 15 beds), a pretty village in a sheltered situation.

Cable Railway from Ligerz in 11 min. (1 fr., there and back 1½ fr.) to the health resort of **Tessenberg-Prêles** (2684′; Kurhaus Mon-Souhait, 30 beds from 3, B. 1¼, L. 1½, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr.), situated on the S.

edge of the plateau of the Tessenberg or Montagne de Diesse, a spur of the Chasseral, with a view of the Alps and Lake of Bienne and with level walks over meadows and through fir-woods. A road (diligence to Lamboing 35 min.) runs hence to (1/2 M.) the village of *Prêles*, Ger. *Prägelz* (2723'; Hôtel de l'Ours), and (2 1/2 M.) *Lamboing*, Ger. *Lamlingen* (2707'; Lion Rouge); hence a carriage-road mostly through woods in 1 1/4 hr. to the signal on the E. peak of the ***Spitzberg** (*Mont Sujet*; 4410'), with a view of the Alps similar to that from the Weissenstein (p. 261). — From Prêles to the Chasseral (see below) 3-3 1/2 hrs.; road to (1/2 hr.) *Diesse* (2790') and (1 hr.) *Nods* (3035'), and then a good footpath, mostly through woods.

The wooded *Isle of St. Peter*, at which the Bienne steamer stops, rises high out of the lake, with its former priory, now a Kurhaus (20 beds). A bronze bust after Houdon near the pier commemorates the sojourn of J. J. Rousseau in 1765. The peninsula connecting the island with the S. bank was until 1875 (comp. p. 256) covered by water.

62 1/4 M. **Neuveville,** Ger. *Neuenstadt* (1437'; Hôtel du Faucon, 15 beds from 3, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2 fr.; du Lac, 15 beds from 3, B. 1 3/4, L. 3 1/2, S. 3 fr.), is a pleasant town with 2500 inhab. and numerous boarding schools. The post office, opposite the station, contains an historical collection, including a boat of the lacustrine period and Burgundian guns of the 15th cent. (adm. 50 c.). — On the *Schlossberg* (1750'), 20 min. above the town, rise the picturesque ruins of an old castle of the Bishops of Bâle (no adm.; fine view from the road below it).

The ascent of the ***Chasseral** (5282') is made from Neuveville in 4 hrs., from Prêles (see above) or Twannberg (p. 256) in 3 hrs., and (easiest) from St-Imier (p. 269) in 2 1/2-3 hrs. From Neuveville we follow the road (4 3/4 M.; motor post in 20 min.; 1 1/2 hr.'s walk by the short-cut ascending to the left from the Schlossberg through the picturesque Pilouvi gorge) past *Lignières* (2650'; Beau-Séjour, 28 beds; de la Poste, 30 beds from 2 1/2, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, S. 3, P. from 7 fr.; Pension Walther-Bourguignon), a summer resort (extensive view of the Alps). About 1/4 hr. farther on, near the houses of *Le Moulin* (2680'), a road branches off to the left, leading to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Hôtel du Chasseral* (5100'). The summit (20 min.; signal) commands a famous view embracing W. Switzerland, the Black Forest, the Jura, and the Alps (panorama by Jacot-Guillarmot, 2 1/2 fr.).

The steamer (see p. 255) plies to the picturesque town of **Cerlier,** Ger. *Erlach* (Erle; Hôtel du Port, at the harbour), with 830 inhab. and an old château (now a reformatory for boys), at the base of the *Jolimont*, which really terminates in the Isle of St. Peter (see above). On the top (1/2 hr.; 1853'; view) are the 'Heidensteine' or 'Teufelsbürde', a group of large erratic boulders of Arolla gneiss (p. 403).

Near (62 1/4 M.) *Landeron-Combes* we quit the Lake of Bienne; the little town of Landeron lies on the left, near the influx of the Thièle (or Zihl) Canal, on the opposite bank of which is the former abbey of *St. Johannsen* (now a reformatory). — 64 3/4 M. *Cressier*, with two ancient castles. — 66 M. *Cornaux*. — Tunnel. Near (72 M.) *St-Blaise* the train reaches the Lake of Neuchâtel (p. 262).

70 3/4 M. *Neuchâtel* (1581'), see p. 262.

56. From Bâle viâ Olten and Soleure to Bienne *(Lausanne)*.

Federal Railway (electric), 61½ M. in 2-4 hrs. (15 fr., 10 fr. 50, 7 fr. 50 c.).

Road, 56 M. — *Bâle* (928′; p. 2). — 10 M. *Liestal* (1083′; p. 12). — 12 M. *Bad Bubendorf* (1188′; p. 13). — 18¾ M. *Waldenburg* (1700′; p. 13). - Thence over the *Upper Hauenstein* (2408′) to (22 M.) *Langenbruck* (2339′; p. 13). — 26¾ M. *Balsthal* (1614′; see below). — 35½ M. *Attiswil* (1542′). — 40½ M. *Soleure* (see below). — 47¾ M. *Granges* (1509′; p. 254). — 56 M. *Bienne* (1430′; p. 254).

To (24¾ M.) *Olten*, see pp. 12-14. — The train to Soleure (Gäubahn) crosses the Aare and traverses the plain watered by the *Dünnern*, at the base of the Jura. To the left we have a view of the Alps. — 28½ M. *Hägendorf* (1414′). Through the Devil's Gorge to Langenbruck, see p. 13. — 30½ M. *Egerkingen* (1440′; Kreuz, Inn), a village to the right, at the foot of the Hohe Fluh.

35½ M. *Önsingen* (1526′; Rössli; Kreuz), a considerable village at the mouth of the *Önsinger Klus*. To the right, on the height, is the castle of *Bechburg* (1896′).

From Önsingen a local railway (3 M. in 12 min.) runs through the Klus, past *Bad Klus* and the ruin of *Alt-Falkenstein*, to **Balsthal** (1611′; Rössli; Kreuz; Bahnhof), a village of 3400 inhab. with a large paper factory, surrounded by rocks, woods, and meadows. Over ½ M. to the N.E., on the Langenbruck road (p. 13), are the houses of *St. Wolfgang* (1683′) and on a rugged rock lies the ruin of *Neu-Falkenstein*. — Electric Jura railway (9¼ M. in 1 hr.) from Önsingen viâ Niederbipp (see below), then S.E. viâ *Aarwangen* (1427′; Wildenmann; Bären), a village of 190 inhab. on the Aare, to *Langenthal* (p. 14).

36½ M. *Niederbipp* is connected also with Soleure by an electric railway (see p. 260); to the right is *Oberbipp*, with a handsome château. — Short of (40½ M.) *Wangen an der Aare* (motor post to Herzogenbuchsee, see p. 15) we cross the Aare. - 44 M. *Luterbach* (1421′). Farther on we obtain a view of Soleure; to the right are the Röthi (p. 261) and the Kurhaus on the Weissenstein (p. 261). The train finally crosses the *Emme*, not far from its confluence with the Aare.

46 M. **Soleure.** — Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. F 4; restaurant), on the right bank of the Aare; *Soleure-West* (Pl. C 3), secondary station, for Bienne (see p. 261) and Moutier (see p. 254).

Hotels. *Krone* (Pl. a; E 2), Hauptgasse 64, 60 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4½, P. from 13½ fr., a good old-established house, with café-restaurant; *Terminus* (Pl. f; F 4), 30 beds from 6, B. 1¾, L. 1½, S. 1, P. from 12 fr., good, *Métropole* (Pl. e; F 4), 35 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 1, S. 3½, P. from 11 fr., both near the Haupt Bahnhof; *Adler* (Pl. g; D 4), Berntor-Str., 20 beds from 3½, B. 1¾ fr., L. 1 fr. 20 c., S. 3 fr. 20 c., P. from 8 fr.; *Schwanen* (Pl. h; D 4), Ross-Markt; *Roter Turm* (Pl. b; D 2), Markt-Platz, 20 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3-4, P. from 9 fr.; *Falken* (Pl. i; D 4), Ross-Markt.

Restaurants. *Krone*, see above; *Hirschen* (temperance), Hauptgasse 5 (Pl. D E 2, 3). Cafe. *Zurmühle* (with confectionery), Markt-Platz 2 (Pl. D 2).

Post Office (Pl. D 3), Post Platz. Inquiry Office in the Hauptgasse, opposite the Hotel Krone (see above). — River Baths (Pl. D 3, 4) in the Aare.

SOLOTHURN
1 : 12 000
0 100 200 300 400 Meter
1 Bieler Tor D 2
2 Burristurm D 2
3 Georgsbrunnen D 3
4 Handelsbank D 3
5 Mauritiusbrunnen E 2
6 Riedholzturm E 1
7 Theater E 3
8 Leitglockenturm D 2
Kloster St Josef
St Vereha
Langendorf
Loretto Kap
Kapuziner Klost
Allmend Str
Hermesbühl Str
Gemeindens
Baseltor
St Ursus-Kathedrale
Gas-Fabr.
Amthaus
Rhf Solothurn West
Obach
Leopold Str
Damm Str
Obach Strasse
Aare
Schänzli Str
Dornacher Strasse
Hauptbahnhof
Krummturm
Gottesacker
Bern
Basel-Luzern Bahn
Zuchwiler Strasse
Waffenplatz Str
Rhf

Times of Admission. *Arsenal* (see below): week-days 8 or 9-12 & 1-5, Sun. 10-12 & 1-5; 30 c. *Cantonal Library* (see below): Tues. & Fri. 2-4. — *Cathedral* and *Treasury* (see below): Tues. & Thurs. (Thurs. only in winter) 11-12, free, at other times apply to the sacristan, Haupt-Str. 157, opposite the cathedral (1 fr.). — *Municipal Library* (see below): Mon., Wed., & Sat. 2-5. — *Municipal Museum* (p. 260): daily, except Mon., 9 or 9.30-12 & 1.30-5 or 4.30, Sun. 10-12 & 2-4; free on Sun. morning and Wed. afternoon, at other times 1 fr.

Soleure, Ger. *Solothurn* (1338′; 13,600 inhab.), the capital of Canton Soleure, lies on both banks of the *Aare*, on the left bank the old town, on the right the new. It is the Roman *Salodurum* and joined the Confederation in 1481. This pleasant town deserves a visit not only on account of its monuments and arsenal but also on account of its wooded surroundings.

The stately and loftily situated Cathedral of St. Ursus (*St-Ours;* Pl. E 2), the cathedral of the bishopric of Bâle and Lugano since 1828, was built in the Italian baroque style in 1762-73 by Pisoni, on the site of an older church. Beside the flight of steps are two fountains with statues of Moses and Gideon. A dome covers the crossing and a tower 197′ high stands at the N.E. corner.

The Treasury, in the sacristy (adm., see above), contains MSS. with miniatures of the 9-16th cent., goldsmith's work, including a late-Gothic silver-gilt bust of St. Ursus, a reliquary of St. Oswald (silver hand; 15th cent.), the Läublin monstrance (1697), vestments of the 17-18th cent., etc.

To the N. of the cathedral is the *Mauritius-Brunnen* (Pl. 5; E 2), a painted fountain of 1556, while to the N.E. rises the *Bâle Gate*, erected by Jean Gibelin, a Frenchman, in 1504-8, adjoining which is the *Bastion of St. Ursus* (Pl. E 1), a remnant of the fortifications constructed in 1667-1727.

The Arsenal (*Zeughaus;* Pl. E 2), built in 1610-14, contains the municipal **Armoury*, with notable 16-17th cent. weapons. Adm., see above; catalogue (1925) 1 fr.

On the ground floor are ancient and modern cannon, including an 'organ cannon' with 39 short barrels (a precursor of the machine-gun; 15th or 16th cent.). — The first floor contains the armoury proper, with suits of armour, mostly Nuremberg work; cutting, thrusting, and shafted weapons; in a glass case, Burgundian banners captured at Grandson (p. 273); two embroidered banners presented to the town by Pope Julius II.; and the banner of St. Ursus, said to have been presented by Duke Leopold of Austria in 1318. Here too is a group of figures representing the Diet of Stans in 1481 (comp. p. 159). — On the second floor, uniforms, muskets, pistols, etc.

Near the arsenal is the *Town Hall* (Rathaus; Pl. D E 2), built in the late 15th cent. and enlarged in 1904-5, the E. front in the German Renaissance style (2nd half of 17th cent.). A winding staircase of 1632 in a tower on the N. side leads to the 'Stone Hall', with old stained glass and various curiosities. — In the neighbouring municipal hall (Gemeindehaus; Pl. D 2) is the *Municipal Library* (35,000 vols.; adm., see above), and in the cantonal school (Pl. E 2) is the *Cantonal Library* (85,000 vols.; adm., see above), both with valuable incunabula and MSS.

The *Clock Tower* (Pl. 8; D 2), in the market-place, built about 1250, has a clock of 1545, the mechanism of which sets in motion a group of figures (a king between Death and a warrior). In front of it is the *Fischbrunnen*, with a statue of St. Ursus (16th cent.). — In the Stalden is the *Georgsbrunnen* (Pl. 3; D 3) of 1543. The *Bienne Gate* (Pl. 1; D 2) and the *Burris Tower* (Pl. 2, D 2; 1535) are both farther N.

The *Reformed Church* (Pl. D 2), built by Meili in 1925, and the *Concert Hall* (Pl. D 1, 2), erected in 1900 by Schlatter, are on the N. side of the old town. The **Municipal Museum** (Pl. D E 1), also by Schlatter, was built in 1898-1900. Adm., see p. 259; entrance on the S. side. Illustrated catalogue (1921) for the art section 2 fr.

On the ground-floor, to the left (Rooms IV-VII), are the *Natural History* (fossils from the Jura, including tortoises), the *Ethnographical*, and the *Archæological Collections*, the last reached by steps descending from Room IV and containing prehistoric, Roman, and Alemannian antiquities, mostly found in the environs of Soleure. On the ground floor, to the right, is the continuation of the natural history collection.

First Floor. Art Section. To the left of the stairs, Room VIII. Carved cabinet of 1618, costumes, and church plate, notably chalices. Room IX. Furniture of the 13th century. — Room X. Glass, porcelain, documents, and iron-work. — The stairs lead to Rooms XI and XII. Furnished rooms. — We descend again to Room XIII, the first section of which is devoted to modern artists (208. *Ferdinand Hodler*, Avalanche; 1903), and the second to works by *Frank Buchser* (1828-90). — Room XIV (opposite the stairs). To the right, *209. *Holbein the Younger*, The Madonna of Soleure with St. Ursus (r.) and St. Martin of Tours (l., who is giving alms to a beggar (1522); *Albrecht Mentz* (of Rottweil), 239. Crucifixion. 238. Four Saints; *249. *Upper Rhenish Master* (1420). Madonna of the strawberries; 210. *G. van Honthorst*, Wine, woman, and song; 311. *Turner*, Moonlight (sketch). — Room XV. Pictures of the 19th cent., including (in the second section) works by *Otto Frölicher* (1840-90). Room XVI. Model of Soleure at the end of the 18th century. — Room XVII. Water-colours, drawings, and engravings.

Electric Narrow-Gauge Railway (starting from the Haupt-Bahnhof) viâ (2 M.) *Riedholz*, station for *Attisholz*, with a Kurhaus and brine and sulphur baths, and (9 M.) *Niederbipp* (p. 258) to (10½ M.) *Önsingen* (p. 258). — To *Berne*, see p. 183.

Railway to *Herzogenbuchsee*, see p. 15; to *Burgdorf*, see p. 15; to *Lyss*, see p. 275; to *Moutier*, see p. 254.

Excursion to the Weissenstein. *Soleure-Moutier Railway* (see p. 254) in 20 min. to Oberdorf; thence by carriage, previously ordered (20 fr. for 1 pers.; in winter by sledge in 1½ hr. — *Kurhaus Weissenstein* (founded 1828), with central heating, 85 beds from 4, B. 1¼, L. or D. 3, P. from 10 fr. *Skiing; Tobbogan Run* 5¼ M. long on the Oberdorf road.

The railway ascends viâ (2 M.) *Langendorf* and (3¾ M.) *Lommiswil*, in a bend, with fine views, to (6¼ M.) *Oberdorf* (p. 254; the station (2120′) lies above the village. A road thence climbs in windings to the *Nesselboden* (3445′) and to the Kurhaus (3¾ M., a walk of 2 hrs.). A preferable route for walkers (3 hrs.) quits Soleure to the N.E. (comp. Pl. E 1) and leads by the Fögez Allee to the (20 min.) Restaurant Wengistein, where we turn to the left

and ascend the *St. Verena Gorge*. Farther on, passing quarries of Jurassic limestone (fossils and rocks showing glacial action) and erratic granite boulders, we reach the (1/4 hr.) *Hermitage of St. Verena* (1620'), where we turn to the left and follow the road to (25 min.) the hamlet of *Fallern* (1827'; inn). Above it we enter the wood to the left and ascend in zigzags, up the abrupt rocks of the *Riesi*, partly by steps, to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Nesselboden*. Proceeding by the road (see p. 260), or taking after 10 min. the short-cut to the right, we arrive in 1/2 hr. more at the —

***Weissenstein** (4220'; see p. 260). The view of the Alps is one of the most celebrated in Switzerland. To the E. (in clear weather) are the Sentis and Glärnisch, with the Rigi in the foreground, the Tödi between the Rigi and Pilatus, the snowy saddle of the Titlis, W. of Pilatus; in the centre, beyond Soleure, the Bernese Alps; then the Diablerets, and to the S.W. Mont Blanc (panorama 2 fr.).

The mountainous district round about is equipped with way marks showing the walks. About 10 min. S.W. from the Kurhaus is the *Känzeli* (4093'); to the S. the magnificent beech-wood of the *Sonnenberg*; to the N. the *Schitterwald*. — Towards the W. a road leads from the Kurhaus across pastures (a more pleasant way is the footpath to the right, above, through the wood, which one quits after 20 min. at the sign-post to the left, to (25 min.) *Hinter-Weissenstein* (4027'; inn.); quite near is the *Nüllenloch*, the entrance to a deep cave. About 10 min. farther on, the *Dilitsch* (3850'), with a view of the Jura. — The ***Röthi** (4587', 1/2 hr. E. of the Kurhaus, commands a view of the Black Forest and the Vosges, which are hidden from the Weissenstein; good view of the mountains and valleys of the Jura and of the course of the Emme, which flows into the Aare below Soleure. Still more extensive is the panorama from the ***Hasenmatt** (4745'), 1 1/4 hr. W. of the Kurhaus: road to Hinter-Weissenstein (see above) as far as (20 min.) the sign-post, a few min. before the inn; hence, to the left, a red and yellow marked path leads to the (1 1/4 hr., broad grassy summit. On the W. side is a footpath down to (8 min.) *Althüsli* (4375'; rfmts.); from here back to Hinter-Weissenstein (50 min.), or W. by a good footpath to the (20 min.) chalet of *Staldberg* (4327'; view from the *Stahlfluh*, 4596', 10 min. S.) and to the (3/4 hr.) inn of the *Upper Grenchenberg* (4468'), thence viâ the *Lower Grenchenberg* and the *Stierenberg* (3717') down to (1 1/2 hr.) Granges (see below).

On the N.E. slope of the Weissenstein (diligence from Soleure once daily on week-days viâ *Widlisbach* in 1 1/2 hr. to *Balm*; thence a bridle-path through the Gipsmühlenschlucht, a steep ascent of 1 hr.) lies *Ober-Balmberg* (3478'), a cantonal convalescent home, with a restaurant, a view of the Alps, and woodland walks (to the Röthi, see above, 1/2 hr.). — The diligence goes on from Balm to (1/2 hr.) *Günsberg*.

The Bienne line crosses the Aare, touches at (46 1/2 M.) *Soleure-West* (p. 258), and runs along the base of the Jura viâ (50 1/4 M.) *Selzach*, where Passion Plays have been performed every four years (last in 1927), in summer, since 1893, and (51 1/2 M.) *Bettlach* to (52 3/4 M.) *Granges* (South Station) and (54 1/2 M.) *Lengnau*, where it joins the Bâle-Moutier-Bienne line (see p. 254).

57. From Berne to Neuchâtel.

Berne-Neuchâtel Railway (electric), 33½ M. in ¾-1½ hr. (8 fr. 10, 5 fr. 70, 4 fr. 5 c.).

Road, 29¾ M. — 5½ M. *Frauenkappellen* (2011′). — 11¼ M. *Gümmenen* (1631′; see below). — 20 M. *Ins* (1417′). — 29¾ M. *Neuchâtel* (1441′).

Berne, see p. 172. — The direct line diverges to the right from the Fribourg railway (p. 277) and leads viâ (3 M.) *Bern-Bümpliz-Nord* to (6¾ M.) *Riedbach* (1873′). On a hill to the right is *Frauenkappelen*, with a suppressed convent. — The line traverses woods to (9¼ M.) *Rosshäusern* (1913′), threads a tunnel 1200 yds. in length, and crosses the *Sarine* by a viaduct 88′ high. — 13¾ M. *Gümmenen* (1631′; branch-line to Flamatt, see p. 277) and (15 M.) *Ferenbalm-Gurbrü* (1631′) are each followed by a short tunnel. — 17½ M. *Kerzers*, Fr. *Chiètres* (1463′), junction for Lyss and Lausanne (p. 275). — We now cross the Grosses Moos (p. 275) to (20½ M.) *Müntschemier*, Fr. *Monsmier*. — 23½ M. **Ins**, Fr. *Anet* (1447′). The village (1548′; Ours Inn) lies on a hill to the right. Electric local lines to Bienne (see p. 255) and viâ Morat to Fribourg (see p. 282). — Beyond (26 M.) *Gampelen*, Fr. *Champion* (1430′), at the S. foot of the *Jolimont*, the railway crosses the canalized Thièle (see below). View of the Lakes of Neuchâtel and Morat and of the Alps.

28½ M. *Marin-Epagnier* (1485′). About 8 min. W. of the station is the village of Marin (Hôtel-Pension du Poisson), 7 min. to the S.E. of which, on the lake, is the lunatic asylum of *Préfargier*. The famous prehistoric finds excavated since 1858 at *La Tène*, 10 min. E. of Préfargier, at the efflux of the Thièle Canal, have suggested the name ('La Tène period') for the later iron age among the Celtic races N. of the Alps (500-50 B.C.). *Montmirail*, a Moravian girls' school, is 20 min. N.W. of Marin village. — 30½ M. *St-Blaise* (Hôtel du Cheval-Blanc), a village at the N.E. end of the Lake of Neuchâtel and a station on the Bienne-Neuchâtel line (p. 257).

The **Lake of Neuchâtel** (1427′), the Roman *Lacus Eburodunensis* (24 M. long, 4-5 M. broad; depth 500′), is the largest of the three Jura lakes, and among Swiss lakes is surpassed in area only by the Lakes of Geneva and Constance. The conversion of the *Thièle* or *Zihl* into a canal in 1878 has lowered the level of the lake by 8′. Above the vine-clad W. bank rise the Jura Mts., and to the E. we enjoy a comprehensive view of the Alps from the Bernese Oberland to Mont Blanc.

33½ M. **Neuchâtel.** — Railway Station (1581′; restaurant), above the town, ¼ hr. from the lake; tramway, see p. 263. Steamer several times daily viâ *Auvernier* (p. 269) and *Cortaillod* (*Boudry*, p. 273) to *Estavayer* (p. 282) in 1½ hr.; to *Morat*, see p. 276.

Hotels. **Hôtel des Alpes & Terminus* (Pl. e; E 1), at the station, with view-terrace and café-restaurant, 80 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 12½ fr.; *du Lac & Bellevue* (Pl. b; C 3), Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 4,

NEUCHÂTEL
1:10.000
0 50 100 150 200 250 m
Fontaines monion. B 3
Tramway
Bureau de Renseignements C 4
Cret du Plan
Chaumont
Vieux Châtel
Grande Rochette
Petite Rochette
Château
Collégiale
Hôt. de Ville
Théâtre
Temp. Neuf
Halles
Collège
Musée
Musée des Beaux-Arts
Bains du Port
Bains du Crêt
Place du Port
Quai Ph. Godet
Quai Léopold-Robert
Rue du Seyon
Rue des Moulins
Rue des Terreaux
Rue Louis Favre
Rue du Pommier
Rue du Concert
Rue du Coq d'Inde
Rue du Temple Neuf
Rue du Château
Rue du Collégiale
Rue du Vieux-Châtel
Ruelle Vaucher
Chemin du Pertuis du Sault
Chemin des Sablons
Route des Parcs
Faubourg de l'Hôpital
Faubourg de la Gare
Avenue de la Gare
Avenue de Mail
Avenue du Mail
Jardin anglais
Jardin Desor
Promenade Noire
Promenade du Lac
Ecole de Commerce
Ecole des Beaux-Arts
Eglise Catholique
Hôp. de la Provid.
Salle de Conférences
Coll. des Terreaux
Coll. de la Promenade
Fontaine monumentale
Fontaine Pl. Piaget
Fontaine Pl. Numa Droz
Fontaine Pl. Purry
Fontaine Pl. d'Armes
Fontaine Rue du Seyon
Fontaine Rue du Concert
Fontaine Rue du Château
Fontaine Rue du Temple Neuf
Fontaine Rue du Coq d'Inde
Fontaine Rue du Pommier
Fontaine Rue des Moulins
Fontaine Rue des Terreaux
Fontaine Rue Louis Favre
Fontaine Rue du Vieux-Châtel
Fontaine Ruelle Vaucher
Fontaine Rue de la Borne
Fontaine Rue des Parcs
Fontaine Rue du Pommier
Fontaine Rue du Concert
Fontaine Rue du Coq d'Inde
Fontaine Rue du Temple Neuf
Fontaine Rue du Château
Fontaine Rue du Collégiale

50 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12½ fr., good; *du Soleil & Central* (Pl. d; B 3, 4), Rue du Seyon 1, 50 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 11 fr., well spoken of; *du Port* (Pl. f; C 3), Faubourg du Lac 6, 26 beds; *Suisse* (Schweizerhof; Pl. g, B 3), Rue des Poteaux 1, 36 beds; *du Raisin* (Pl. r; B C 3), Rue des Poteaux 11. — On the Chaumont (p. 267): *Grand-Hôtel*, open in winter also, 60 beds, P. from 12 fr.; *Petit-Hôtel, Chalet des Mélèzes*, at both P. 7-8 fr.

Pensions. *Le Home*, Rue Louis-Favre 1; *Rosevilla*, Avenue du Mail 14; *Villa La Terrasse*, Route de la Côte 59; *La Clématite*, Route de la Côte 40; *Kaenel*, Pré-Fleuri Maladière; *Rüttgers*, Rue des Beaux-Arts 28; *Würger*, La Boine 3; *Jordi-Blanc*, Route du Crêt-Taconnet 34.

Restaurants. *Café du Théâtre*, Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville (Pl. C 3), L. or D. 3 fr.-4 fr. 20 c.; *Cercle du Musée*, in the Hôtel Du Peyrou (Pl. D 2; p. 265); *Café-Restaurant de la Rotonde*, in the Jardin Anglais (Pl. E 2); *Brasserie Strauss*, Rue St-Honoré (Pl. C 3, 4); *Café des Alpes*, opposite the post office (Pl. C 3), with garden; *Brasserie Müller*, at Evole (Pl. A 4), with terrace; *Neuchâtelais* (temperance), Faubourg du Lac (Pl. D 3).

Confectioners (with tea-rooms). *Hemmeler*, Rue St-Maurice (Pl. C 3); *Burger*, Place Purry (Pl. B 4); *Lischer*, Rue de la Treille 2 (Pl. B C 4).

Post Office (Pl. C 3), near the harbour.

Tramways. 1. From *Croix-du-Marché* (Rue de l'Hôpital; Pl. B C 3) viâ Les Saars (p. 267) and Favarge to *St-Blaise* (p. 262), 3½ M., every 10 min. in 20 min. (50 c.). — 2. From the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C 3) to *Serrières* (p. 269), 1½ M., every 10 min. in 9 min. (25 c.). — 3. From the *Hôtel-de-Ville* (Pl. C 3) viâ Peseux to *Corcelles* (p. 267), 2¾ M., every 20 min. in 25 min. (50 c.). — 4. From the *Post Office* (Pl. C 3) viâ St-Nicolas to *Valangin* (p. 267), 3½ M., every 20 min.-1 hr. in 28 min. (55 c.). — 5. From the *Place Purry* (Pl. B 4) viâ Serrières, *Auvernier*, Colombier, Areuse (comp. p. 269), and Cortaillod to *Boudry* (p. 273), 6 M., every 20 min. in 26 min. (40-70 c.). — 6. From the *Place Purry* (Pl. B 4) to the *Station* (p. 262), ½ M., every 6 min. in 8 min. (20 c.). — 7. From the *Place Purry* (Pl. B 4) viâ Rocher to *La Coudre* (cable railway up the Chaumont, see below), 2 M., every 20 min.-1 hr. in 18 min. (40 c.).

Cable Railways. 1. From the *Ecluse* to *Plan* (p. 267; Pl. B 2, 1), every 10 min. in 6 min. (30 c., down 20 c.). — 2. From the tram-stop *La Coudre* (see above) to the *Chaumont* (p. 267), in 17 min. (1 fr. 80, down 1 fr. 20., there and back 2 fr. 40 c.).

Baths at the harbour (Pl. D 3) and at the *Crêt* (Pl. F 2) for men; at *Evole* (Pl. A 4) and at the *Crêt* for women.

Inquiry Office (Pl. 1; C 4), Place Numa-Droz.

British Vice-Consulate, Faubourg de l'Hôpital 8 (Pl. C D 3, 2; Swiss Bank Corporation).

English Church (Pl. C D 2), Avenue Rousseau.

Times of Admission to the various collections. Tues.-Sat. 10-12 & 2-6, Sun. 10-12 & 2-5; closed at 4 in winter. Free all day on Sun. and on Thurs. & Sat. afternoons, other times 1 fr.

Neuchâtel (1444′; 22,000 inhab.), Ger. *Neuenburg*, capital of the canton, is charmingly situated on the Lake of Neuchâtel, at the base and on the slopes of the Chaumont (p. 267). The chief industries are wine-growing and watch-making (Suchard chocolate factory at Serrières, see p. 269), and it is noted for its schools.

Conrad II., the Salic Emperor, took Neuchâtel in 1034 and granted it in fief, together with larger possessions, to Ulrich von Fenis. Allied with Berne after 1406 and with Lucerne after 1501, the town played a glorious part in the Burgundian wars. In 1504 it passed to the ducal house of Orléans-Longueville, and the Reformation was introduced by Farel (p. 291) in 1530. On the extinction of the house of Orléans-Longue-

ville in 1707 Neuchâtel was acquired by the kings of Prussia, but was never incorporated in the Prussian monarchy. George Keith, tenth Earl Marischal, the Jacobite, was governor of Neuchâtel from 1752 to 1758, under Frederick the Great. Napoleon's field-marshal Alexandre Berthier was Prince of Neuchâtel from 1806 to 1814, when it passed again to the king of Prussia, at the same time, however, joining the Swiss Confederation as the twenty-first canton. In 1848 the republican constitution was inaugurated, and in 1857 Frederick William IV. of Prussia waived his claim to the town.

From the loftily situated station (Pl. E 1) we descend the Avenue de la Gare, the Rue des Terreaux, and the Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, past the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C 3), built in 1784-90 at de Pury's expense (see p. 265) from plans by the French architect Paris, and the *Theatre* to the (¼ hr.) *Quays*, constructed in 1882 and planted with trees. Beautiful distant view of the Alps (mountain-indicator on the Quai Ostervald, Pl. C 4). Adjoining or close to the harbour are the handsome *Post Office* (Pl. C 3; 1907), the *Monument de la République* (to the N.; Pl. D 3), by Heer and Meyer, erected in 1898 to commemorate the rising against Prussia; and to the E., the —

***Musée des Beaux-Arts** (Pl. D 3), erected in 1885 from Léo Châtelain's design, with the interesting municipal *Collection of Antiquities* and *Picture Gallery*. Entrance in the Quai Léopold-Robert (adm., see p. 263). Catalogue (1910) 30 c.

Ground Floor. The rooms to the right and left contain the Historical & Archæological Collections: objects from lake-dwellings (La Tène, p. 262); costumes and uniforms; reminiscences of the Prussian kings (comp. above; faience, stoves, and household utensils; three interesting automata made by Jaquet-Droz (1769-73), shown on the 1st Sun. of the month (2.30-4 p.m.; 50 c.); other products of the watch-making craft. — On the Staircase are bronze busts of the Neuchâtel painters *Maximilian de Meuron* (1785-1868), *Léon Berthoud* (1822-92), and *Albert de Meuron* (1823-97). Three allegorical wall-paintings by *Paul Robert* (1851-1923), representing the intellectual, rural, and industrial life of the canton (explanatory description for the use of visitors). — The Picture Gallery, in nine rooms, on the first floor, is chiefly concerned with the works of Neuchâtel artists. Room I (to the left of the stairs). Works by *M. de Meuron* (see above); several paintings of Italian life (once famous) by *Leopold Robert* of La Chaux-de-Fonds (1794-1835); pictures by *A. Calame*, *Karl Girardet* of Locle (1813-71), and *Charles Gleyre*. Room II (to the right of the stairs). Works by *A. de Meuron* (see above), *Léon Berthoud* (see above), *Albert Anker*, and *Auguste Henri Berthoud*. Room III. Paintings by *E. Burnand*, *Charles-Edouard Du Bois* (1817-85), *A. Bachelin* of Neuchâtel (1830-90), *Edouard Jeanmaire* of La Chaux-de-Fonds (1817-1916), and *Paul Robert* (see above). — Room IV contains works by foreign artists, including *J.-B. Greuze*, Female portrait. — Room V is devoted to *Edouard de Pury* (1815-1911). — Room VI. Drawings; six paintings of Biblical scenes (15th cent.). — Room VII. Works by *G. Jeanneret* and *Rœthlisberger*. — Room VIII. Foreign artists. — Room IX. *Ferdinand Hodler*, Autumn; works by *Louis de Meuron* and *P. Chiesa*.

Behind the museum, on the E. side, is a burial of the lake-dwelling period, from Auvernier (p. 269).

The College Latin (Pl. C 4; 1835), W. of the harbour, contains a good *Natural History Collection* (adm., see p. 263; note the Swiss birds section) and the *Municipal Library* (115,000 vols.; MSS. of Rousseau). — The Place Purry (Pl. B 4) has a bronze statue

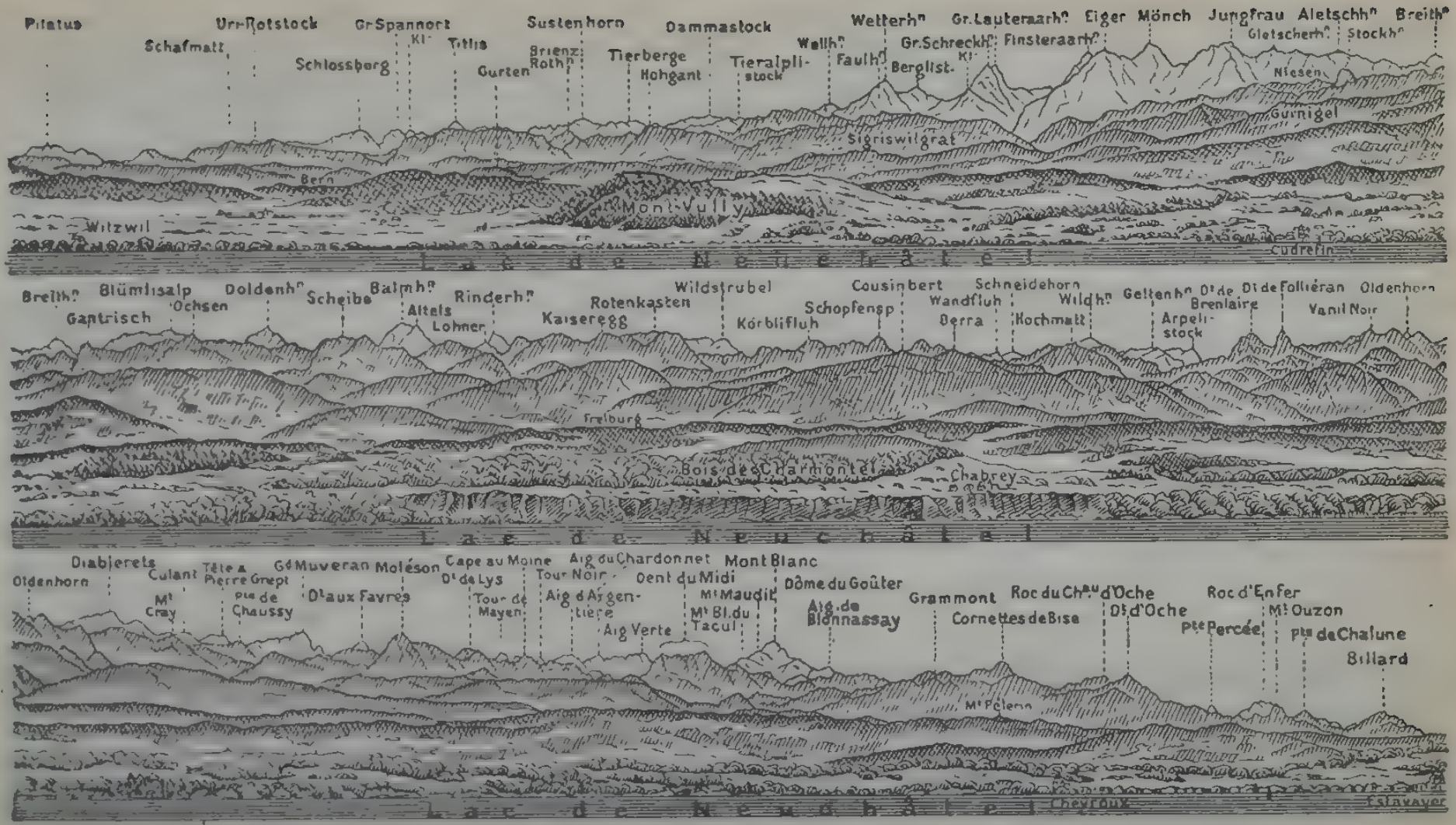
by David d'Angers (1855) of *David de Purry,* a merchant and benefactor of Neuchâtel, who died at Lisbon in 1786. The Rue du Seyon, which ascends hence to the N., occupies the original bed of the Seyon torrent (p. 267). Side-streets lead on the left to the *Halles* (market; Pl. B 3), a pretty Renaissance building of 1570. Among the fountains of the 16-17th cent. in this part of the town are the *Standard Bearer Fountain* and the *Griffin Fountain,* both in the Rue du Château (Pl. B 3), the *Justice Fountain* in the Rue de l'Hôpital (Pl. B C 3), and the *Lion Fountain* in the Rue du Temple (Pl. B C 3). — From the Rue du Seyon the Rue du Château leads W., past the *Tour de Diesse* (Pl. B 3), dating from the Burgundian period. Then by the stepped path to the right at the Griffin Fountain to the —

Château (Pl. B 3), once the residence of the Counts and Princes of Neuchâtel, later of the Prussian governors, and now the offices of the cantonal government. The W. wing, adorned on the outside by Romanesque blind arcades, dates from the 12th, the rest from the 15-17th cent.; the interior has been frequently altered. The ***Collegiate Church** (Collégiale, Pl. A 3; opened by the château porter), a pillared basilica with a Romanesque choir and an early-Gothic nave, was drastically restored in the 19th cent. and provided with two W. towers.

In a niche in the dark choir (l.) is the **Monument to the Counts of Neuchâtel,* adapted from an early-14th cent. tomb in 1372, under Count Ludwig, enlarged in the mid-15th and in the early 16th cent., and thoroughly restored and partly repainted in 1840-45. This is one of the largest Gothic mural monuments in Switzerland, comprising fifteen lifesize figures. — The church is adjoined on the N. by the Romanesque cloisters. The adjacent hall, used as a lapidarium, contains Romanesque stone monuments replaced in the church by copies.

In front of the church, to the W., is a statue of *Guillaume Farel,* the Reformer (1489-1565; p. 291), by Iguel (1875). — From the W. end of the Sentier de l'Ecluse a bridge crosses the castle-moat to the public *Parc Dubois* (Pl. A 3). — About 5 min. farther on is an *Ethnographical Museum* (adm., see p. 263), with rare objects from Oceania and Africa.

In the *Jardin Anglais* (Pl. E 2) is a bust of the poetess Alice de Chambrier (d. 1882). The *University* (Pl. E F 2), opened in 1909, without a medical faculty, was founded as an academy by King Frederick William III. of Prussia in 1838. The *Jardin Desor,* with a botanical collection, and the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. F 1, 2) are beyond the university. The *Ecole de Commerce* (Pl. F 2) is the chief school of its kind in Switzerland. — The *Hôtel Du Peyrou* (Pl. D 2), a mansion of 1768, is now the club-house of the Cercle du Musée; the garden and the restaurant (p. 263) are open to the public. — The *Institut de Géologie* is 12 min. E. of the Rue de Vieux-Châtel (Pl. F 1).



Panorama du Crêt du Plan (598 m) à Neuchâtel

Sutenelegier
Delemont
Biel
Le Russey
Les Fournets
Les Cunnots
Le Fournet
Blanche Pte
Les Marmurets
Les Fuottes
Les Fauvres
Les Grandes Places
La Grand Combe des Bois
Le Barboux
Les Planchettes
Les Epatures
Les Brenets
LE LOCLE
La Sagne
Les Ponts
Plamboz
Les Arêtes
Les Foulets
Le Grand Sommartel
Le Petit Sommartel
Les Cornettes
Les Joux Derrière
Les Entre-deux-Monts
Les Cœudres
Les Ecorces
Les Roches
Les Planchettes
Les Foulets
Les Petits Ponts
Sur Plamboz
Les Voirnets
Les Prés dessus
Les Prés dessous
Les Bulles
Les Bulles Dessus
Les Bulles Dessous
Les Bulles Derrière
Les Bulles Devant

An extensive *View of the lake and the Alps is enjoyed from the *Crêt du Plan* (1833′; Pl. B 1; cable railway, see p. 263). Comp. the panorama, p. 266. At the top is the *Restaurant-Pension Bel-Air*, with a terrace.

The **Cantonal Observatory**, founded in 1859, 25 min. N.E. of the town, above the cemetery (tram-station *Les Saars*, see p. 263), fixes standard time for the whole of Switzerland. One of its duties is the testing of chronometers (visitors admitted on Fri., 2-4).

Tramway No. 4 (see p. 263) runs W. to the Seyon (see below), then N. through the picturesque *Gorges du Seyon*, to (3½ M.) **Valangin**, Ger. *Valendys* (2149′; Hôtel du Château; Couronne), with a church of the early 16th cent. and an old castle of the Counts of Valangin (gratuity). Return along the hills to (1 hr.) the Crêt du Plan (Pl. B 1; cable railway, see p. 263), or on foot by the Chemin du Petit-Catéchisme (Pl. B 1).

The *__Chaumont__, reached by tram No. 7 and the cable railway (p. 263) in 40 min., or on foot (1½ hr.) by the road ascending past the station (Pl. D 1) and a woodland path (red marks) to the right, affords a comprehensive view of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc. Near the upper station (3609′) are a view-tower, with a searchlight, and the hotels (p. 263). The summit (3862′), with a trigonometrical signal and a view-indicator, is 20 min. farther.

A path (blue marks) leads along the hills from the Chaumont viâ *La Dame* and *Chuffort* to the *Chasseral* (p. 257; 4 hrs.).

58. From Neuchâtel to La Chaux-de-Fonds and Le Locle.

Swiss Federal Railway to (24¾ M.) *La Chaux-de-Fonds* in 1¼ hr. (4 fr. 20 c., 3 fr.); to (31 M.) *Le Locle* in 2 hrs. (5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 75 c.) This route as far as Les Hauts-Geneveys is, in clear weather, one of the most attractive in Switzerland; views to the left, beyond Chambrelien to the right.

Road, 18¾ M. — 3 M. *Valangin* (2149′; see above). — 6¾ M. *Les Hauts-Geneveys* (3140′; see below). — 11¼ M. *Hôtel de la Vue des Alpes* (4229′). — 14¼ M. *La Chaux-de-Fonds* (3271′; p. 268). — 18¾ M. *Le Locle* (3035′; p. 289).

Neuchâtel, see p. 262. — The train skirts the hillside and crosses the *Seyon* just above the rectification works at its mouth, which were constructed in 1844 to free Neuchâtel from the danger of floods (comp. p. 265). — 1¾ M. *Vauseyon*. Beyond a short tunnel the line affords a view (l.) of the lake and the Alps. — 3¾ M. *Corcelles-Peseux* (1749′; Hôtel de la Gare). The train ascends through woods.

8¾ M. **Chambrelien** (2255′; buffet).

From the station a path (blue marks) descends to (50 min.) the *Champ du Moulin* in the gorge of the Areuse (p. 270). — To the N.W. of Chambrelien is (25 min.) the village of *Rochefort* (2500′), whence a woodland path (green marks) ascends to the (1¼ hr.) *__Rocher des Tablettes__ (4110′), a rocky plateau commanding a famous view.

The train backs out towards the N.E. and skirts the wooded hillside. — 8½ M. *Montmollin* (2598′). — 14¼ M. *Les Geneveys-sur-Coffrane* (2790′; Hôtel de la Gare).

18 M. **Les Hauts-Geneveys** (3135′; buffet; Hôtel de la Commune; du Jura, R. 2½, B. 1½ fr.), a summer resort, is connected

by tramway with the industrial villages in the *Val de Ruz* (Cernier, Dombresson, Villiers). The *Tête de Rang* (4675′), 1½ hr. N.W., commands a superb view of the Alps. — As the train proceeds a magnificent view of Mont Blanc is disclosed.

We pass through a tunnel (2 M. long) under the *Col des Loges* to (21¾ M.) *Convers* (3444′), the highest point on the line, in a rock-girt valley. Then a tunnel (¾ M.) under *Mont Sagne*, and a shorter one.

24¾ M. **La Chaux-de-Fonds.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Hôtel de la Fleur-de-Lys*, Rue Léopold-Robert 13, 85 beds from 5, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 14 fr., good; *Centrale & de Paris*, Rue Léopold-Robert 23, 65 beds from 5, L. or D. 4, P. from 12 fr.; *de la Poste*, near the station, 40 beds at 4-5, L. 4, S. 3, P. 8-10 fr.; *de France*, 35 beds; *Croix d'Or*, 18 beds from 3, L. or D. 3, P. from 8 fr.

Post Office, opposite the station. — Tramway from the station through the town. — Inquiry Office at the station.

Air Service (p. xx) from the aerodrome 2¼ M. to the S.W., near Eplatures-Bonne-Fontaine station (p. 269). — Winter Sports. *Skating Rinks; Toboggan* and *Bob Runs* (1¾ M. and 9½ M.); *Ski-ing.*

La Chaux-de-Fonds (3271′), a modern town of 36,200 inhab., with regular streets and handsome public buildings, is the centre of the watch-making industry, which dates from c. 1700. To the N.W. in the Place de la Gare is the post office, and to the S.W. a monument to the politician *Numa Droz* (d. 1899), born at La Chaux-de-Fonds in 1844, by Charles L'Eplattenier (1917). The Rue Léopold-Robert, bordered with trees, the chief street in the town, leads N.E. from the post office to the (8 min.) Place de la Fleur-de-Lys, with a fountain commemorating the supplying of the town with drinking water from the Areuse (1887; comp. p. 270). Close by, to the E., is the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, with a monument to the Swiss Republic, by Charles L'Eplattenier (1912). The Rue de l'Envers, running parallel to the Rue Léopold-Robert, to the S., contains the municipal *Picture Gallery* (daily, except Mon., 10-12 & 2-5 or 4; 50 c.). In the garden-building are an historical museum and a collection of coins. The *Technical School*, in the Rue Numa-Droz, also parallel to the Rue Léopold-Robert, to the N.W., contains a clock and watch museum. To the N.W. of the town is the *Parc du Petit-Château*, to the S. the *Parc des Crétets*.

A road leads viâ (3 M.) *Les Brenetés* (3110′; restaurant), then along the *Côtes du Doubs* and down in windings to the *Doubs*, which here marks the French frontier; 6 M. *Maison-Monsieur* (2164′; hotel-pension); 7 M. *La Rasse* (2067′); 7½ M. *Biaufond* (1992′), on the Doubs.

Narrow-gauge railways run from La Chaux-de-Fonds S.W. viâ *La Sagne* to (10½ M.) the industrial village of *Les Ponts-de-Martel* and N.E. viâ *La Ferrière* to (17 M.) *Saignelégier*, whence it goes on to (15½ M.) *Glovelier* (p. 253).

From La Chaux-de-Fonds to Bienne, 28 M., Swiss Federal Railway in 1-2 hrs. (6 fr. 75, 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 40 c.). The train passes through two tunnels to (2½ M.) *Le Creux* and enters the wooded *Val St Imier*, watered by the *Suze* or *Schüss*. — 7½ M. *Sonvilier*, with the picturesque ruins of

the castle of *Erguel* 1/4 hr. S.E. — 10 M. **St-Imier,** Ger. *St. Immer* (2670′; Maison-de-Ville; des Treize-Cantons, 28 beds at 4-5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4 fr.), with 7000 inhab. and important watch factories. The parish church of the Reformed community dates from the 12th century. To the *Chasseral*, see p. 257. Cable railway (8 min.; 70 c., return-ticket 1 fr.) up the **Mont Soleil** or *Sonnenberg* (4230′; Mont-Soleil, 52 beds), a grassy plateau facing S. and dotted with fir-trees; fine view. — 17½ M. *Sonceboz*, and thence to *Bienne*, see p. 254.

26 M. *Eplatures-Bonne-Fontaine;* 27¼ M. *Eplatures-Temple;* 28 M. *Eplatures-Crêt.*

31 M. **Le Locle** (3040′; railway restaurant; Trois Rois, 30 beds; de la Gare, 12 beds; inquiry office in the Grande Rue), a modern town of 12,500 inhab. with an important watch industry (chronometers) founded in 1705 by *D. Jean-Richard* (d. 1741; monument S. of the post office). Le Locle has a technical school for watch-makers, an historical museum, and a picture gallery.

A railway runs from Le Locle to (8 M.) *Morteau*, on the French frontier. — Also a narrow-gauge line viâ *Les Frêtes*, through several tunnels, to (2½ M.) **Les Brenets** (2802′; Château des Frêtes, 30 beds, Couronne, 25 beds, at both bed from 3, P. from 8 fr.; Bel-Air, P. 8-9 fr.), a considerable village visited as a summer resort and for winter sports, beautifully situated above the *Lac de Brenets* or *Lac de Chaillexon* (2170′), a storage lake 3 M. long and 219 yds. wide formed by the *Doubs*, which here divides Switzerland from France. A pretty trip may be made by motor-boat (¼ hr., 1 fr. there and back) or rowing-boat (2-3 fr.) on the dark-green lake, enclosed by wooded sandstone rocks, to the *Hôtel du Saut*, on the right bank. On the French bank, opposite, is the *Hôtel de la Chute*. About 6 min. from the French inn we obtain a view of the *Saut du Doubs* (3414′; not at its best in autumn), a fall 88′ in height. From the Hôtel du Saut we may follow the right bank through the woods, with charming views, back to (¾ hr.) Les Brenets.

59. From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier *(Paris)*.

Federal Railway, 33 M. in 1½-2½ hrs., an extremely picturesque and interesting route. Views to the left.

Road, 32¼ M. — 3 M. *Corcelles* (1873′). Thence viâ *Rochefort* (2500′) and *Brot-Dessous* (2848′) to (14¼ M.) *Travers*. — 15¾ M. *Couvet* (2464′; p. 270). — 17¾ M. *Môtiers* (2421′; p. 270). — 19 M. *Fleurier* (2441′; p. 271). — 32¼ M. *Pontarlier* (2753′; p. 271).

Neuchâtel, see p. 262. — The train passes under the La Chaux-de-Fonds line (p. 267), skirts the vine-clad slope (views), and traverses the gorge of (1¾ M.) *Serrières* (1568′) by a bold viaduct. Below (r.) lies Suchard's chocolate factory, founded in 1826. Above rises the small château of Beauregard. — 3 M. **Auvernier** (1624′; Bellevue, 15 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½ fr.); the village lies below, to the left (1480′; Hôtel du Poisson; du Lac). The train diverges to the right from the Lausanne line (p. 272) and ascends, affording a continuous view of the lake and the Alps. — 5¼ M. *Bôle* (1795′). Entering the rocky and wooded ravine of the *Areuse* or *Reuse*, we observe the viaduct of the Lausanne line far below, to

the left. We run high on the N. slope of the valley, through eight tunnels, beyond the fourth of which is —

8½ M. **Champ-du-Moulin** (2139′; Hôtel de la Truite), situated in an expansion of the *Gorges d'Aureuse*, on both sides of the torrent. A tablet commemorates Rousseau's stay here in 1764. To the W. is (10 min.) the *Usine des Molliats*, an electric pumping station which raises water from a number of springs to a height of 1640′ and conveys it to (8½ M.) La Chaux-de-Fonds (p. 268).

The path through the rocky *Gorges de l'Areuse is marked in red. Above Champ-du-Moulin it follows the left bank past the Usine des Molliats, and then the right bank (path to the left by the bridge to the Ferme Robert, see below) past the *Saut de Brot*, a picturesque waterfall of the Areuse, the *Usine du Plan de l'Eau*, and a cement-factory, to (1 hr.) *Noiraigue*. — The finest part of the gorge is below Champ-du-Moulin; the path, hewn in the rock at many points, crosses from one bank to the other by the *Pont de Vert*, *Pont du Gor*, and *Pont des Clées*, and beyond the hamlet of *Troisrods* reaches (1½ hr.) *Boudry* station (p. 273).

11¼ M. **Noiraigue** (2395′; Hôtel de la Croix Blanche) lies at the upper end of the Gorges de l'Areuse and at the foot of the cliffs of the *Clusette*.

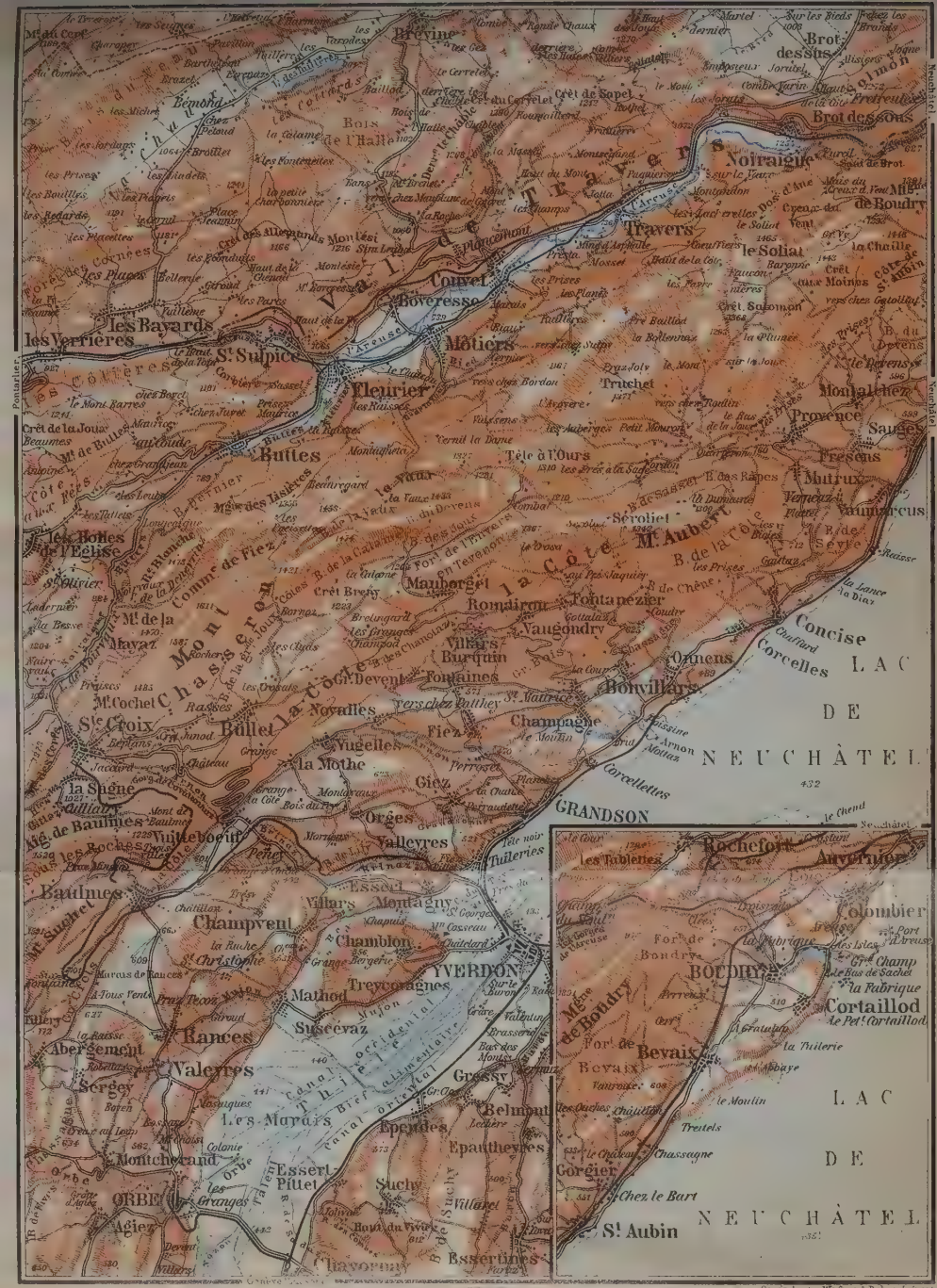
The ***Creux du Van** or *du Vent* (4807′) is best visited from here (2¼ hrs.). It is a horseshoe-shaped basin open to the N.E., the wooded rocky sides of which are 918′ in height. Starting from the station, we cross the Areuse, behind the last houses ascend to the right through woods to (50 min.) *Les Oeuillons* (3336′; rfmts.), and follow the Chemin des Oeuillons or des Quatorze Contours to the (1 hr.) chalet of *Le Soliat* (4546′; rfmts.). Hence to the S. across pastures to the (20 min.) *Signal* on the *Soliat* (4806′), commanding a magnificent view. We now bear E. along the edge of the Creux (carefully following the red way-marks), and, after 20 min., cross a wall to the left, and descend the steep Sentier du Single to the (20 min.) *Fontaine Froide* (3766′), a good spring. Hence a road leads past a deer-park to the (20 min.) *Ferme Robert* (3218′; restaurant), at the entrance of the Creux, and to (½ hr.) Noiraigue.

The valley of the Areuse is known above Noiraigue as the Val de Travers and the scenery is completely altered. Fir-clad hills enclose gently sloping meadows. The important asphalt deposits extending from (14 M.) *Travers* (2467′; 2000 inhab.) to Couvet are exploited by a British company. — The railway runs along the N. side of the valley viâ (16¾ M.) *Couvet* (2549′; upper station, comp. below) and (18¾ M.) *Boveresse* (2749′).

A local railway (Régional du Val-de-Travers) from Travers, serving the villages in the valley, runs to (3 M.) **Couvet** (2418′; Hôtel de l'Aigle; 3300 inhab.), with machinery and absinthe factories.

A road (motor post in 50 min.) runs from Couvet past the upper station to (8 M.) *La Brévine* (3430′; Hôtel de Ville), a health resort with a chalybeate spring, embosomed in woods.

4½ M. **Môtiers** (2420′; Hôtel de la Maison de Ville), the chief place in the Val de Travers, has 1100 inhab. and an old priory, now used as a sparkling wine factory. Rousseau, having fled from France after the publication of 'Emile', lived here in 1762-65, and wrote


Brévine
Brot dessus
Brot dessous
Noiraigue
Travers
le Soliat
Couvet
Boveresse
les Verrières
les Bayards
St. Sulpice
Môtiers
Fleurier
Buttes
Les Bolles de l'Eglise
Mauborget
Romairon
Fontanezier
Vaugondry
Villars Burquin
Concise
Corcelles
Onnens
Bonvillars
Champagne
Vugelles
Fiez
la Mothe
Giez
Orges
Valleyres
GRANDSON
Novalles
Bullet
Ste Croix
la Sagne
Baulmes
Champvent
Chamblon
YVERDON
Treycovagnes
Mathod
Suscevaz
Rances
Abergement
Valeyres
Sergey
Les Marais
Montchevaud
ORBE
Agiez
Essert Pittet
Suchy
Belmont
Ependes
Epaulheyres
Gressy
Essertines
Rochefort
Les Tablettes
Colombier
BOUDRY
Cortaillod
Grt Champ
la Fabrique
Fort de Bevaix
Bevaix
Gorgier
Chez le Bart
St Aubin
LAC DE NEUCHÂTEL
Mont de Boudry
Mont de Baulmes
Mont Suchet
Mont Aubert
Côte de St Aubin
Côte de Travers
Vallée de Travers
Chasseron
Comme de Fiez
Côte de la Tourne
Côte de Chaumont
Côte de Boudry
Côte de Sauges
Côte de Cortaillod
Côte de Bevaix
Côte de Gorgier
Côte de St Aubin
Côte de Grandson
Côte de Concise
Côte de Corcelles
Côte de Bonvillars
Côte de Onnens
Côte de Vaumarcus
Côte de Fresens
Côte de Montalchez
Côte de Provence
Côte de Sauges
Côte de Neuchâtel
Côte de Pontarlier
Côte de Vallorbe
Côte de Ste Croix
Côte de Bullet
Côte de la Sagne
Côte de Baulmes
Côte de Champvent
Côte de Yverdon
Côte de Treycovagnes
Côte de Mathod
Côte de Suscevaz
Côte de Rances
Côte de Abergement
Côte de Valeyres
Côte de Sergey
Côte de Les Marais
Côte de Montchevaud
Côte de ORBE
Côte de Agiez
Côte de Essert Pittet
Côte de Suchy
Côte de Belmont
Côte de Ependes
Côte de Epaulheyres
Côte de Gressy
Côte de Essertines
Côte de Rochefort
Côte de Les Tablettes
Côte de Colombier
Côte de BOUDRY
Côte de Cortaillod
Côte de Grt Champ
Côte de la Fabrique
Côte de Fort de Bevaix
Côte de Bevaix
Côte de Gorgier
Côte de Chez le Bart

Mouthe
Vallorbe
Pontarlier
Iverdon
Crêt Sapeau
le Noir Mont
Crêt Gerlin
Fort du Noir Mont
Mont Risoux
le Gros Crêt
le Lieu
Creux des Lances
Solliat
le Sentier
le Chenit
le Brassus
Rolaz
Crêt de la Neuve
St Georges
Mt de Bière
Bière
Saubraz
Premier
Romainmôtier
Juriens
Vaulion
Chavornay
Arnex
Bavois
Pompaples
Orny
la Praz
Ferreyres
la Sarraz
Mormont
Eclépens
Mont-la-Ville
Moiry
Chevilly
Dizy
Villars-Lussery
Lussery
Baillens
Charnens
l'Isle
Lachaux
Cossonay
Penthalaz
Bournens
Penthaz
Sullens
Mauraz
Senarclens
Grancy
Gollion
Vufflens-la-Ville
Mex
Pampigny
Mollens
Cottens
Severy
Vullierens
Aclens
Villars-Ste Croix
Bussigny
Collombier
Apples
Clarmont
Reverolle
Ballens
Berolle
Froideville
Chardonney
Bussy
Vaux
Monnaz
Echandens
Lonay
Denges
Préverenges
Yens
Denens
Chigny
Vufflens-le-Château
Morges
L. Léman
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig
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his 'Lettres de la Montagne'. — 5½ M. **Fleurier** (2441′; Poste; National; Croix-Blanche), a watch-making village with 4100 inhab., situated at the junction of the Fleurier and Buttes streams with the Areuse, is frequented as a summer resort. — The local railway now forks: N.W. to (6¾ M.) *St-Sulpice* (2474′), with a large cement and wood-pulp factory; and S.W. up the valley of the Buttes to (7½ M.) *Buttes* (2539′), with watch and other factories.

Motor post from Buttes in ½ hr. to (4¼ M.) *La Côte aux Fées* (3415′), a popular health resort amid woods and meadows.

Beyond Boveresse the main line passes through several tunnels and over two viaducts. — At (22¼ M.) *Les Bayards* (3100′) the line attains its highest point. — 25 M. *Les Verrières-Suisse* (3064′; railway restaurant, opposite the station, L. 3 fr.) is the last Swiss village. — The train enters France short of (25½ M.) *Les Verrières-de-Joux.* — 33 M. *Pontarlier* (2753′), see Baedeker's 'Northern France'.

From Pontarlier to *Vallorbe* and *Lausanne*, see R. 60.

60. From Lausanne to Vallorbe *(Dijon, Paris).*

45 M. From Lausanne to *Vallorbe*, 29 M., Federal Railway in 50 min.-1¼ hr. (7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 95, 3 fr. 55 c.). From Lausanne to *Paris*, viâ Frasne and Dijon, 327½ M., by express in 12-12½ hrs.

Road, 25½ M. — 11¾ M. *Cossonay* town (1860′; p. 275). — 15 M. *La Sarraz* (1601′; see below). — 25½ M. *Vallorbe* (2658′; p. 272).

To (9½ M.) *Cossonay*, see p. 275. — 14½ M. *La Sarraz* (1600′; Hôtel de la Croix-Blanche) is a small town with a well-preserved old castle, dating in its present form from the beginning of the 16th cent. (Sun., Wed., & Sat. 2-6; 1 fr.). The chapel of St. Anthony, adjoining the parish church, contains the large monument of François de La Sarraz (d. 1363). — Two short tunnels. — Beyond (17½ M.) *Arnex* (1824′) the curves of the line afford a splendid view, first to the right and then to the left, of the Alpine chain from Mont Blanc to the Jungfrau. It ascends in windings to *Bofflens* and (21 M.) *Croy-Romainmôtier* (2116′), 20 min. W. of which is the small and ancient town of **Romainmôtier** (2155′; Hôtel de la Ville), with a Romanesque *Church (10-11th cent.; choir of 13th) and a local museum. A road ascends S.W. viâ *Juriens* to the (1 hr.) *Chalet du Signal* (2950′; hotel), with a view and pine-woods. — Farther on the train skirts wooded hills; on the right, in the deep valley of the Orbe, lies the village of *Les Clées*, with its castle; high on the left bank are *Lignerolle* (2515′) and *Ballaigues* (p. 272). — Two short tunnels, then (27½ M.) *Le Day* (2589′), junction for Le Pont (p. 272). Below (r.) the Orbe forms the picturesque *Saut du Day* (2130′). — We cross the stream.

29 M. **Vallorbe** (2658′; railway restaurant; Hôtel de la Ville; de France), a village of 4600 inhab., at the S.E. base of the *Mont d'Or* (4770′), has ironworks and manufactures watchmakers' files. Vallorbe is the last Swiss station. A railway (see p. 271) runs hence viâ the Mont d'Or Tunnel (completed in 1914) to *Frasne* and *Dijon*, providing the shortest route from Paris to Lausanne. Comp. Baedeker's 'Northern France'.

From Vallorbe to Pontarlier, 16¼ M., French Railway (P.L.M.) in 1¼ hr. The line ascends rapidly in the wooded valley of the *Jougnenaz*. Cuttings and tunnels carry us to (5¾ M.) *Les Hôpitaux-Neufs-Jougne* (3258′; customs), the first French station, beyond which we cross the ridge of the Jura and descend wooded, rocky valleys to (13½ M.) *Le Frambourg* (2831′). We then pass the defile of *La Cluse* and traverse the Doubs valley to reach (16¼ M.) *Pontarlier* (p. 271).

From Vallorbe to Le Brassus, 15½ M., Swiss Federal Railway in 1¼ hr. To (2 M.) *Le Day*, see p. 271. Our line ascends along the wooded slopes of the Dent de Vaulion and skirts the **Lac Brenet**. On the N. side of the lake its water disappears in apertures ('entonnoirs') in the rocks, and after a subterranean course of 3 M. reappears as the *Source of the Orbe*, 760′ lower. — 7½ M. **Le Pont** (3310′; *Grand-Hôtel du Lac-de-Joux, 10 min. E., above the village, 100 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; Mon-Désir, 50 beds from 3½, L. or D. 3½, P. from 8½ fr.; Truite, 15 beds from 3, L. or D. 3½, P. from 7½ fr.; nine-hole golf-course), a health resort and winter sports centre at the N. end of the **Lac de Joux**, on which a motor-boat plies (on the E. bank, the hamlet of *L'Abbaye*). From Le Pont we may ascend the **Dent de Vaulion* (1879′; 1½ hr.), covered with woods and meadows and sloping precipitously on the N., and the ***Mont Tendre** (5522′; 3½ hrs.), both affording impressive and picturesque views of the lakes of W. Switzerland, the Jura, and the Alps of Savoy, Valais, and Berne. — The railway crosses the embankment separating the Lac de Joux and the Lac Brenet to (8 M.) *Les Charbonnières*, and then follows the W. bank of the Lac de Joux viâ (13¾ M.) *Le Sentier* (3340′; Reymond, P. 7-8 fr.) to (15½ M.) **Le Brassus** (3359′; Hôtel de France), a large village on the *Orbe*, frequented (like Le Sentier and the Col du Marchairuz) for winter sports. Hence over the *Col du Marchairuz* to *Begnins* and *Gland*, on the Lake of Geneva, see p. 303.

From Vallorbe station a motor post runs to (3¾ M. in ½ hr.) **Ballaigues** (2950′; *Aubépine, 95 beds from 4, B. 1¼, L. or D. 4½, P. from 11 fr.; *Hôtel de la Sapinière, 80 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 8 fr.; Pension Maillefer), charmingly situated high above the valley of the Orbe and visited in summer and for winter sports. Walks may be taken through the adjacent *Bois de Ban* (old Roman road) to the *Saut du Day* (½ hr.; p. 271) and other points. About 2¼ hrs. above Ballaigues is *Mont Suchet* (5220′; fine views; comp. p. 274). Motor posts ply from Ballaigues to (7½ M.) *Orbe* (p. 274) and (9½ M.) *Arnex* (p. 271).

61. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne *(Geneva)*.

Federal Railway (electric), 46½ M. in 1¼-2 hrs. (11 fr. 25, 7 fr. 90, 5 fr. 65 c.); to Geneva in 2-4 hrs. — Best views to the left.

Road, 43½ M. We skirt the N. bank of the Lake of Neuchâtel as far as Yverdon. 4¼ M. *Colombier* (1617′). — 20 M. *Grandson* (1440′; p. 273). — 23 M. *Yverdon* (1437′; p. 273). — 28 M. *Essertines* (1975′). — 33½ M. *Echallens* (2067′). — **43½ M. *Lausanne* (1585′; p. 310).**

To (3 M.) *Auvernier*, see p. 269. — 5 M. **Colombier** (1617′; Hôtel de la Couronne), a garrisoned village with 1900 inhab. and

an old château, once a residence of Earl Marischal (comp. p. 264) and now a barrack. Excellent wine is grown in the environs.

5½ M. **Boudry** (1693′); the little town (1542′; Hôtel du Lion d'Or), with 2200 inhab., the birthplace of Marat (1743-93), lies on the *Areuse*, 20 min. below the station. The small museum contains objects found in lake-dwellings. Tramway to *Neuchâtel*, see p. 263; motor post in 26 min. to (5½ M.) *St-Aubin*.

To the Gorges de l'Areuse. Leaving Boudry station, we either descend by the road to the left, which skirts the right bank of the Areuse, passing under the railway viaduct, to the (25 min.) Neuchâtel electricity works near the *Pont des Clées* (p. 270). Or turning to the right from the station we cross the railway (leaving the viaduct on the left) and traverse the village of Troisrods. Before the last house we turn to the left, between walls, and descend in 20 min. to the Pont des Clées.

Beyond Boudry the train is carried by a great viaduct over the deep valley of the Areuse, and beyond (8 M.) *Bevaix* (1614′) it returns to the Lake of Neuchâtel. — 10½ M. *Gorgier-St-Aubin-Sauges*. About 1 M. to the N.E., near the village of *Gorgier*, is the handsome Château de Gorgier (1700′), erected in the 16th cent. and largely restored early in the 19th century. — 12½ M. *Vaumarcus-Vernéaz* (1476′) has a castle of the 13th cent., restored after 1889.— 15½ M. *Concise* (1453′), with an old church, is overlooked by *Mont Aubert* (4265′). Many relics of ancient lake-villages have been found in the lake here. — 17½ M. *Onnens-Bonvillars* (1440′).

20½ M. **Grandson,** Ger. *Grandsee* (1440′; Lion-d'Or; de la Gare), a picturesque little town of 1600 inhab., is noted as the scene of the first victory of the Confederates over Charles the Bold of Burgundy (March 2nd, 1476; comp. p. xl), who lost the whole of his artillery and much treasure (comp. p. 179); the battlefield lies N.E., between Corcelles and Concise (see above). The *Castle*, with its four towers, dating from the 11th cent. but repeatedly remodelled and recently restored, is now private property. The church of *St. John*, at the S. end of the upper town, was remodelled in the 12th cent., with a nave dating from the 10th cent. and a square Gothic choir; the granite and marble shafts of the columns inside were brought from the Roman Eburodunum (p. 274).

From Grandson a motor post (50 min.; 3 fr. 20 c.) runs N.W. to (8 M.) *Mauborget* (3860′; Bellevue, 26 R. from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 8½ fr.), a summer resort in a sheltered situation, commanding a view of the Lake of Neuchâtel and the Alps.

The train skirts the S.W. end of the lake and crosses the *Thièle*.

22½ M. **Yverdon.** — *Railway Restaurant*, well spoken of. — Hotels. *Hôtel de Londres*, 25 beds from 4, B. 2, L. or D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; *du Paon*, 35 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Suisse*, 30 beds from 3, L. or D. 3½, P. from 8 fr. Outside the town, to the S.E.: *Pension La Prairie*, 80 beds, P. from 10 fr., with a mineral spring; *Pension Maison Blanche*, 25 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel des Bains*, farther on, 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 13½ fr., with a sulphur spring (75° Fahr.), a radio-active magnesia spring (51° Fahr.), bath-house, and park. — *Grand-Café Central*, Rue de la Poste.

Yverdon, Ger. *Iferten* (1437′), the Roman *Eburodunum*, is a town with 8850 inhab., on the Thièle, which before the rectification (p. 262) extended as far as the town. In the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, 5 min. S.E. of the station, is the *Castle* (with four towers) of the Dukes of Savoy, conquered by the Bernese in 1536, and the seat of Pestalozzi's famous school in 1805-25 (comp. pp. 20, 44). It now houses a public library, founded in 1761, and an historical museum, with finds from lake-dwellings, Roman antiquities, a collection of coins, and souvenirs of Pestalozzi (adm. 50 c.). The bronze statue of Heinrich Pestalozzi in front is by Lanz (1890). On the W. side of the square is the principal church, erected in 1755-57; on the S. side, the *Hôtel de Ville* (1769). Relics of walls from the Roman castrum still remain in and near the cemetery S. of the town.

From Yverdon to *Fribourg*, see p. 282.

From Yverdon to Ste-Croix, 15 M., narrow-gauge railway in 65-70 min. (5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c., there and back 8 fr. 10, 5 fr. 80 c.). The line diverges to the left from the Neuchâtel line and ascends the wooded valley of the *Brinaz* viâ (2 M.) *Valleyres-sous-Montagny* (1486′) and (3½ M.) *Essert* (1673′), station for *Champvent*, with its conspicuous four-towered 13th cent. castle (the fine hall and the chapel are worth inspection), to (5½ M.) *Vuitebœuf* (1942′). It then skirts, in a S.W. direction, the Mont de Baulmes to (7½ M.) *Baulmes* (2080′) and (9 M.) *Six-Fontaines* (2330′), whence it bends back in a long curve and ascends the wooded Mont Suchet. Beyond (12 M.) *Trois Villes* (2980′) we traverse several tunnels and viaducts (views), skirting the Mont de Baulmes.

15 M. **Ste-Croix** (3510′; *Hôtel d'Espagne, 65 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 1, P. from 10 fr.; de France; du Jura, 25 beds; de la Poste; several pensions), a village of 5300 inhab. in a depression between the spurs of the Chasseron and the Aiguilles de Baulmes, noted for its musical-box manufactories, is visited as a summer resort and winter sports centre.
A road (motor post in 20 min.) leads hence to the E. past *La Grange-Junod* and (¼ M.) *Le Crêt-Junod* (Beau-Regard & Mont-Fleury, 90 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; Hôtel des Alpes) to (2½ M.) **Les Rasses** (3850′; *Grand-Hôtel des Rasses, 150 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; Beau-Site, 20 beds), a summer and winter sports resort, finely situated by the woods, with a grand view of the Alps and a golf-course (9 holes).

Excursions from Ste-Croix: N.E. to (1 hr.) *Mont Cochet* (4885′) and the (1½ hr.; from Les Rasses 1-1¼ hr.) ***Chasseron** (5285′; inn 2 min. below the top, to the S.), with a splendid view of the whole range of the Alps extending to the mountains of Dauphiny; W. to the (½ hr.) *Mont des Cerfs* (1175′); S. to (1 hr.) *Mont de Baulmes* (4180′; hotel, with restaurant; view-indicator), the (2 hrs.) *Aiguilles de Baulmes* (4986′), and the (2½ hrs.) *Mont Suchet* (5220′; comp. p. 272).

The train quits the lake and enters the broad valley of the Orbe. To the W. rises the long chain of the Jura, with the Aiguilles de Baulmes, Mont Suchet, Dent de Vaulion, and Mont Tendre. — 29 M. *Chavornay* (1476′).

From Chavornay a tramway (2½ M. in 12 min.) runs to *Orbe* (1552′; Hôtel des Deux-Poissons), a town of 2400 inhab. on a hill skirted by the River Orbe. This was the Roman *Urba*, in the 10th cent. the capital of New Burgundy (p. 277); 1¼ M. to the N., on the road to Yverdon, are three Roman mosaic pavements (adm. 50 c.).

Two tunnels. — 33 M. *Eclépens*, a village $1^1/_4$ M. to the W., at the foot of the Mormont. The train enters the valley of the *Venoge*.

$37^1/_2$ M. **Cossonay** (1410′), junction for the Vallorbe line (p. 271). A cable railway (10 min.; 40 c.) connects the station with the little town (1860′), which lies on a wooded hill 1 M. to the N.W. and has a church of the 13-15th centuries.

Beyond ($41^1/_2$ M.) *Bussigny* (1345′), to the S., appear the mountains of Savoy. — $43^1/_2$ M. *Renens* (p. 304).

$46^1/_2$ M. *Lausanne* (p. 310). — Thence to *Geneva*, see R. 66a.

62. From Bienne or Soleure to Lausanne viâ Lyss.

Federal Railway from Bienne to (6 M.) *Lyss* in 12-25 min. (1 fr. 5 c., 75 c.); from Soleure to (15 M.) *Lyss* in $^3/_4$-1 hr. (2 fr. 55, 1 fr. 80 c.). — From Lyss to (63 M.) *Lausanne* in $3^3/_4$ hrs. (10 fr. 60, 7 fr. 60 c.).

Road. To *Lyss* from Bienne viâ *Brügg* and *Worben* 8 M., from Soleure viâ *Leuzigen* and *Büren* $16^3/_4$ M. — $2^1/_2$ M. (from Lyss) *Aarberg* (1483′; see below). — $14^1/_4$ M. *Morat* (1480′; p. 276). — 26 M. *Payerne* (1493′; p. 277). — $39^3/_4$ M. *Moudon* (1680′; p. 277). — $47^1/_4$ M. *Montpreveyres* (2664′). — $49^3/_4$ M. *Chalet-à-Gobet* (2854′; p. 316). — $53^1/_2$ M. *La Sallaz* (2034′). — $54^3/_4$ M. *Lausanne* (1585′; p. 310).

From Bienne (p. 254) the railway crosses the broad Aare canal beyond (2 M.) *Brügg* (1440′) and then the former bed of the Aare. — 5 M. *Busswil* (1444′). — 6 M. *Lyss* (thence to Berne, see p. 256). — From Soleure (p. 258) the train ascends the right bank of the Aare viâ ($9^1/_4$ M.) *Büren* (Bären Inn), an old-fashioned little town of 2250 inhab., on the Aare, with a 15th cent. town hall and a pretty château (1620-23), and ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Busswil*.

15 M. **Lyss** (1470′; Kreuz, 30 beds from $3^1/_2$, L. 4, P. from 8 fr.), a village of 3400 inhab., at the confluence of the Lyssbach with the Old Aare. Omnibus to ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Worbenbad* (1453′), small chalybeate baths (P. from $7^1/_2$ fr.).

The Lausanne Railway skirts the Old Aare as far as ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Aarberg* (1483′; Krone Inn), a town of 1600 inhab., with an old castle. Here it crosses the river-bed and the *Hagneck Canal*, by which the Aare is diverted into the Lake of Bienne. We then skirt the E. edge of the *Grand Marais (Grosses Moos)*, a peat moor 24 sq.M. in area, passing (6 M.) *Kallnach*, (8 M.) *Frasses*, Ger. *Fräschels*, and (10 M.) *Chiètres*, Ger. *Kerzers* (1463′), junction for the Berne-Neuchâtel line (p. 262).

Beyond ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Charmey*, Ger. *Galmiz*, the line skirts the **Lake of Morat** (1420′; $5^1/_2$ M. long, $10^1/_2$ sq.M. in area; maximum depth 151′), Ger. *Murten-See*, in the middle ages *Uecht-See*, separated from the Lake of Neuchâtel by the *Mont Vuilly (Wistenlacher Berg;* 2155′) but connected with it by the river *Broye*.

15½ M. **Morat.** — Hotels. *Couronne*, 20 beds; *Croix-Blanche*, 28 beds; *Vaisseau; de la Gare; Pension Marguerite*, on the lake; *Pension Landry*. — Café. *Aeschlimann*. — Lake Baths, near the station.

Morat (1479′), Ger. *Murten*, is an ancient town of 2100 inhab., with well-preserved 15th cent. walls and towers. At the entrance of the town (l.) is the *Castle* (see below), built by Duke Peter of Savoy in the 13th century. Most of the streets have ground-floor arcades like those of Berne. The house in which Jeremias Gotthelf (p. 15) was born adjoins the German church. The school-house contains natural history collections, lake-dwelling relics, etc.

Morat is famous for the decisive victory gained on June 22nd, 1476, by 25,000 Swiss over the warlike Charles the Bold of Burgundy, whose army was only slightly inferior in numbers. The Duke, who had been defeated at Grandson (p. 273) three months previously, had intended to take Morat before marching on Berne. The castle (see above), with a garrison of 2000 Bernese under Adrian von Bubenberg (p. 175), resisted the Burgundians for ten days before the battle. The Confederates, who were advancing to the relief, hurried on to Ulmiz, 3¾ M. to the E., whence they surprised the Duke's headquarters on the Bois Domingue hill, S. of the town. About 1 M. to the S.W. of Morat, beyond the village of *Meyriez*, Ger. *Merlach*, is an obelisk commemorating the battle, erected in 1823 on the site of the charnel-house destroyed by the French in 1798.

Steamers ply once daily on the Lake of Morat and through the Broye to Neuchâtel (p. 262; 2-2¼ hrs.). From the pier of *Môtier*, on the W. bank, opposite Morat, we may ascend the (¾ hr.) *Mont Vuilly* (p. 275), which commands a view of the lakes of Neuchâtel, Morat, and Bienne, the Jura Mts., and the Alps.

Electric railway to *Fribourg* (50 min.) and to *Ins* (20 min.), comp. p. 282.

At (17½ M.) *Faoug* (pron. Foo) the railway quits the lake.

20 M. **Avenches,** Ger. *Wiflisburg* (1337′; Hôtel de la Couronne; de la Ville), a town of 1700 inhab., the Roman *Aventicum*, was the ancient capital of the Helvetii, and, judging from the space enclosed by its walls (3¾ M. long), counted over 30,000 inhab. in its heyday (1st-2nd cent. A.D.). The present town, with its mediæval castle, occupies merely the hillock (1575′) on which the Roman castrum stood. — Keeping straight on from the station, we pass the (10 min.) remains of a *Roman Theatre*, a semicircle with a diameter of 347′. The *Cigognier*, a Corinthian column 36′ in height, called after a stork's nest which long occupied it, was perhaps a part of the forum (comp. 'Childe Harold', iii. 65). The antiquities (mosaic pavements, inscriptions, fragments of columns, utensils, etc.) found since 1885 are kept in the *Museum* of the archæological society (the custodian lives near the church). In the garden are the remains of an amphitheatre. The sole surviving tower of the Roman enceinte is the *Tornallaz* (altered in the 18th cent.), 10 min. N.E., on the way to Combes.

On the right is the broad valley of the Broye. — 21¾ M. *Domdidier*, a village with a modern church and an old chapel, once a Roman temple. — 25 M. *Corcelles*, a large village near the remains of the Aventicum aqueduct.

26½ M. **Payerne,** Ger. *Peterlingen* (1492′; railway restaurant; Hôtel de l'Ours; de la Gare), a town of 5300 inhab., on the right bank of the Broye, was in the 10th cent. frequently the seat of the kings of New Burgundy. Of the Benedictine abbey founded here by Bertha of Swabia, wife of Rudolph II. (912-37), the church, built in the mid-11th cent., is now used for military stores. It is a magnificent pillared basilica, with barrel-vaulting in the nave, an imposing tower over the crossing, and five E. apses; the capitals in the choir are adorned with figures. The royal tombs were transferred in 1864 to the parish church.

We ascend the gently sloping valley of the Broye. — 33½ M. *Henniez* (1571′), station for *Henniez-les-Bains* (1968′; Hôtel-Pension des Bains), ¾ hr. E., with sulphur-baths. On the hill to the right is the village of *Surpierre* (2044′), with its 16th cent. castle on a lofty rock. — The railway crosses to the left bank. — 36 M. *Lucens* (1627′) has a 16-17th cent. château, with an earlier tower.

39 M. **Moudon** (1683′; Hôtel du Pont; de la Gare), the Roman *Minnodunum,* a quaint old town of 2650 inhab., situated on both sides of the Broye, has a Gothic parish church and the three châteaux of Carouge, Rochefort, and Estavayer. Electric railway to Lausanne, see p. 316. — We cross the Broye, returning to the right bank at (40½ M.) *Bressonnaz* (1758′). The valley contracts. — 44 M. *Ecublens-Rue* (1929′). On the hill to the left is the little town of *Rue,* Ger. *Rüw* (2318′), with an old castle on a rocky hill. — 46½ M. *Châtillens* (1985′). Crossing the Broye twice more, we pass (48½ M.) *Palézieux-Village,* (50½ M.) *Palézieux-Gare* (2205′), and (55½ M.) *Puidoux-Chexbres.*

63 M. *Lausanne,* see p. 310.

63. From Berne to Fribourg and Lausanne *(Geneva).*

61 M. Federal Railway (electric) to (20 M.) Fribourg in 30-48 min. (4 fr. 80, 3 fr. 40, 2 fr. 40 c.); to (61 M.) *Lausanne* in 1½-2¾ hrs. (14 fr. 70, 10 fr. 30, 7 fr. 30 c.); to (99 M.) Geneva in 2¼-4¾ hrs. (23 fr. 70, 16 fr. 60, 11 fr. 85 c.). — Views on the left.

Road, 57¾ M. — 8¾ M. *Flamatt* (1821′). — 20 M. *Fribourg* (2074′; p. 278). — 35 M. *Romont* (2329′; p. 283). — 46 M. *Oron* town (2100′; p. 283). — 57¾ M. *Lausanne* (1585′; p. 310).

Berne (1782′), see p. 172. — To the left, a glimpse of the Bernese Alps and the mountains of the Simme and Saane valleys, soon however hidden by trees. — 3 M. *Bümpliz* (p. 262). — We cross the *Sense* (Fr. *Singine*). — 8 M. *Flamatt* (1820′).

From Flamatt to Gümmenen, 7½ M., railway down the Sense valley to (4½ M.) **Laupen,** a small town with old walls and a picturesque 11th cent. castle, at the confluence of the Sense and the Saane. Laupen is famed in Swiss annals for the victory gained on June 22nd, 1339, by the

Bernese under Rudolph von Erlach (p. 175) over the army of Fribourg and the allied nobility of the Uechtland, Aargau, Savoy, and Burgundy. A monument crowns the *Bramberg* (2043′), ¾ hr. E. — We next follow the Saane to (7½ M.) *Gümmenen* (p. 262).

Between two tunnels we cross the green valley of the Tafferna. — 12 M. *Schmitten.* — 15½ M. *Düdingen*, Fr. *Guin* (1965′), station for the sulphur-baths of *Bonn* (1703′; 1¼ M. to the N.W.) and *Garmiswil* (1979′; 1¼ M. to the S.W.). From the latter a footpath leads viâ Räsch to (¾ hr.) *St. Magdalena*, a hermit's cave excavated in the sandstone at the end of the 17th cent., 197′ above the Saane. — We cross a viaduct 98′ high, then the *Viaduc de Grandfey*, rebuilt in concrete in 1925-26, 249′ above the deep valley of the *Sarine* (Ger. *Saane*).

20 M. **Fribourg.** — *Railway Restaurant*, L. 3½-4 fr. — Hotels. *Terminus & Zähringer Hof* (Pl. a; A 3), near the station, 68 beds from 4 fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. or D. 5, P. from 12 fr., good; *Rome* (Pl. b; A 4), Boulevard de Pérolles 30, 50 beds from 4 fr., B. 1 fr. 60 c., L. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Suisse* (Pl. c; B 2), Rue de Lausanne 91, 50 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, P. from 10 fr., good; *Etoile* (Pl. d; B 2), Rue de Romont 12, 21 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Tête-Noire* (Pl. e; C 2), Rue de Lausanne 38.

Café-Restaurant. *Continental*, opposite the station. - Confectioners. *Perriard*, Rue de Lausanne 61 (Pl. BC 2); *Pasquier*, Boulevard de Pérolles (Pl. A 3), close to the station; *Leimgruber*, near the church of St-Nicolas (Pl. D 1) and opposite the station.

Tramways (10-40 c.) from the station to the N.E. end of the Zähringen Bridge (Pl. E 1; p. 281) and to *Pérolles* (beyond Pl. B 4; p. 281), to the *Grandfey* viaduct (see above), to the cemetery (beyond Pl. C 1), and to *Beauregard* (beyond Pl. A 3). — Cable Railway (Pl. B C 2) from the lower town (Neuveville; 1814′) to the upper town (St-Pierre; 2001′), 15 c.

Post Office (Pl. B 2), Place St-Pierre. — Inquiry Office, in the new station (see below).

The route described below through the town and its immediate environs can be accomplished in 4-5 hrs.

Fribourg, Ger. *Freiburg* (station 2074′, Sarine 1798′), capital of Canton Fribourg, the ancient *Uechtland*, is most picturesquely situated on a steep peninsula formed by the *Sarine*, thus resembling Berne. Founded about 1178 or 1157 by Duke Berthold IV. of Zähringen, and a Habsburg possession from 1277 to 1447, it joined the Confederation in 1481. Fribourg is the seat of the bishop of Lausanne and Geneva (since 1612; comp. p. 313) and of a university, opened in 1889 (no medical faculty). The modern quarters of the town are near the station. The old town, N.E. of the station, consists of the upper town (Bourg, Places) and the lower town (Neuveville, Planche, Auge). It has retained its mediæval features to a remarkable degree: walls and towers, churches and convents, gabled and turreted houses, and numerous fountains of the 16-17th centuries. The inhabitants number 22,000, nine-tenths of whom are Catholic, four-fifths speaking French and one-fifth German.

From the station (Pl. A 3; new building, Pl. A 2-3, to be opened in 1928) in the upper town we proceed to the left through the Avenue

FRIBOURG
1:15.000
0 100 200 300 400
Mètres
Sarine (Saane)
Berne
Cimetière Grandfey
Cour. d. L. Visit.
Musée
Cour des Cordeliers
Notre-Dame
Collège St. Michel
Biblioth. cantonale
Anc. Cimetière
Promenade du Zig-Zag
Gross-Schoenberg
Tour d. Chats
Tour Rouge
Archives cantonales
Pont de Zähringen
Pont de Berne
Pont de Grandfey
Pont de la Poya
Pont de Pérolles
Pont de Milan
Pont de Gottéron
Pont de Fribourg
Pont Suspendu
Pont de la Neuveville
Pont de Zaeh

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes Leip
Morat
Berne
Champ des Alouettes
Lavapesson
Agy
Schafgr.
Grandfey
Kastelberg
Mättelli
Petit Torry
St. Léonard
Palatinat
Petit Windig
Torry
Windig
Fin de Bonnesfontaines
Haute Croix
Gors de la Torche
Villars les Joncs
Bonnesfontaines
La Poya
Petit Rome
Pfaffengarten
Neigles
Bellevue
Stadtberg
Miséricorde
Riedli
FRIBOURG
Gross-Schönberg
Gambach
Tivoli
Gare
Places
La Neuveville
St. Jost
Lorette
Beau Chemin
Montorge
Bourguillon
Maigrange
Barrage
Charmettes
Pérolles
Arsenal
Breitfeld
Fonderie
Grand Pré
Scierie
Bois de Pérolles
Université
Asile des Vieillards
Creux du Loup
Les Rittes
La Schurr
Sarine
Yverdon
Avanches
Payerne
Metres

de la Gare to the Grand' Places (Pl. A B 3), a large open space with a fine view of the town and the Sarine valley from the E. side. Passing the *Protestant Church* (Pl. A B 2), built in 1873-75, we follow the Rue de Romont to the Place St-Pierre (Pl. B 2), embellished with the *Fontaine de St-Pierre* (l.), by Stephan Ammann (1592), and gardens (r.); to the right is the *Post Office* (Pl. B 2), built in 1897-1900. At the S.E. corner of the Place is a cable tramway to the lower town (see p. 278).

Ascending N. from the Place St-Pierre by the Rue de l'Université, we reach the **Lycée** (Pl. B 1), where the University lectures on theology, law, and philosophy are given. The building houses also the *Cantonal Museum* (free in summer on Sun. & Thurs. 1-5, in winter on Sun. 2-4; at other times 50 c.), which, however, is being transferred to the Préfecture (see below).

In two rooms on the ground-floor is the *Musée Marcello*, given by Duchess Adela Colonna (née D'Affry of Fribourg; d. 1879), a sculptress who took the name of Marcello. It includes sculptures and paintings by Marcello, pictures by Regnault, Hébert, Delacroix, Fortuny, and Courbet; also the *Cantonal Picture Gallery* of works by Hans Fries (c. 1465-1520), Hans Boden, and the Master of the Carnation, and modern paintings by Fribourg artists. — On the first floor is a collection of relics from lake-dwellings, Roman, Burgundian, and Swiss antiquities, weapons, and armour

The church of **St-Michel** (Pl. C 1), E. of the Lycée, was built by the Jesuits in 1604-10; a modern chapel to the N.W. of the entrance contains the relics of *St. Peter Canisius* (b. at Nymwegen in 1521, d. 1597, canonized in 1925), the Jesuit, who founded the *Collège St-Michel* (16-17th cent.), next to the church. Opposite the Lycée, to the W., is the *Cantonal & University Library* (Pl. B 1; 340,000 vols.), housing also a Pedagogical Museum.

We descend E. from the Place St-Pierre by the Route des Alpes (fine views) or the Rue de Lausanne, at the beginning of which (r.) is the *Bishop's Palace*, to the Place du Tilleul (Pl. C D 2), with a lime-tree. According to tradition, it grew out of the twig with which, on the evening after the battle of Morat (p. 276), a runner brought the news of the Confederates' victory. Adjacent is the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville (1939'), with the *Fontaine de St-Georges*, by Hans Geiler (1524), and the old **Hôtel Cantonal** (Pl. C D 2), erected in 1500-22, with a later covered outside-staircase and an octagonal clock-tower of 1642; inside are a crucifix, table, and stoves of the 16th cent., and wall-paintings of the 17th. To the left is the *Maison de Ville*, dating from the first half of the 18th cent., and to the right the *Corps de Garde* (1782).

From the Place du Tilleul the Rue de la Préfecture leads N. No. 39, to the right, is the old *Préfecture*, built in 1583. Since 1920 this has been occupied by the **Musée Artistique et Historique** (Pl. C 1; free in summer on Sun. & Thurs. 1-5, in winter on Sun. 2-4; at other times 50 c.), which is to include the Cantonal Museum (see above). It contains at present medals, coins, objects in pewter and copper, ancient sculptures, stained glass, and fine old furniture of

the Countess of Saulxures; a three-storied arcade leading E. between two towers has windows of old stained glass brought hither in 1926.

The short Rue du Tilleul leads N.E. from the Place du Tilleul to the Place Notre-Dame (Pl. D 1), with a bronze statue of *Père Grégoire Girard* (1765-1850; Pl. *P.G.*), a Franciscan educationalist, and the *Fontaine de Samson*, ascribed to Hans Gieng (1547). The church of *Notre-Dame*, on the N. side of the square, is the oldest in Fribourg (early 13th cent.), but has been altered several times.

A little to the N. of Notre-Dame is the *Couvent des Cordeliers* (Pl. CD 1), founded in 1256. The first chapel to the right of the nave, which was rebuilt in 1751, contains a carved altar by Hans Geiler (1520), with paintings by Hans Boden (?); the 13th cent. choir has paintings by the Master of the Carnation (2nd half of 16th cent.) and early-Gothic stalls. The painting in the library, the Death of the Usurer, is by Hans Fries (1506). — The church of the *Couvent de la Visitation* (Pl. C 1), a mid-17th cent. nunnery, has a fine wrought-iron screen of 1655. — The N. part of the old town walls, with the *Porte de Morat* (beyond Pl. C 1; 112′ high), dating from 1410-14, has been well preserved.

*St-Nicolas (Pl. D 1), formerly a collegiate church, has been the cathedral of the diocese of Lausanne, Geneva, and Fribourg since 1925. It was begun in 1283, the Gothic nave being completed in 1425 and the choir in 1627. The handsome W. tower (250′ high), octagonal at the top, dates from the late 15th century. The main portal has remarkable 15th cent. sculptures: under the arch, Apostles (originals, 1438, in the museum) and Angelical Salutation (original by Ätterli, 1474, in the museum); in the tympanum, Last Judgment.

Interior (entrance by the side-doors; custodian in the Palais de Justice, opposite to the N.). The stained glass by Joseph Mehoffer dates from 1900-26. The Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre (1430-33), to the right of the W. entrance, contains an Entombment in sandstone (1433). To the left in the nave is a pulpit of 1513, to the right a font of 1499. A tablet on the S. pillar at the entrance to the choir (l.) commemorates St. Peter Canisius (see p. 279). The choir has a wrought-iron screen of 1465 and stalls of 1459. The organ, above the W. entrance, with 90 stops and 5478 pipes, was built in 1824-34 by Alois Mooser; it is played on Sun. and holidays at 4, from June 1st to Oct. 15th on week-days at 2 (8 also on Wed.) p.m.; adm. 1-1½ fr.

Behind the choir of the church is the *Fontaine de la Vaillance*, ascribed to Hans Gieng (1549). We next follow the Rue du Pont-Suspendu, at the end of which we may either walk to the left to the Zähringen Bridge (p. 281), close by, or to the right by the Rue Zähringen and the Rue du Stalden to the *Auge* quarter (Pl. E F 2, 3), in the lower town.

In the Rue des Augustins in Auge (Au) is an old Augustinian monastery, which since 1918 has been occupied by the *Archives Cantonales* (Pl. E 2), with 16,871 parchment documents, the oldest of which dates from 928. The pretty *Fontaine de la Samaritaine* (1550) in the Rue de la Samaritaine (Pl. E 2) is attributed to Hans Gieng and the *Fontaine de St-Anne* (1555), in the Place du Petit-St Jean, is certainly his work. Hence the covered wooden *Pont de Berne* (Pl. F 2, 1), first mentioned in 1275, leads N.E. to the Place des Forgerons, on the right bank of the Sarine, with the *Fontaine de la Fidélité*, also attributed to Gieng (1556). Thence N.W. by the Rue des Forgerons (Pl. F 2) to the *Porte de Berne*

(Pl. EF 2), where we ascend to the right past the *Tour des Chats* (Pl. F 2; 1383) to the road leading to the Pont du Gotteron (see below).

The seven-arched **Zähringen Bridge** (Pl. E 1, 2), of reinforced concrete, constructed by Jäger and Lusser in 1922-24 on the site of a suspension-bridge completed in 1835, is 273 yds. long and 157′ above the Sarine. Beneath it is a narrower bridge.

A road (r.) ascends the right bank of the Sarine, past the junction (r.) of the path from the Porte de Berne (p. 280) and (l.) the *Tour Rouge* (Pl. F 2; 1250). The **Pont du Gotteron** (Pl. F 2; 2008′) is a suspension-bridge (of 1840) 165 yds. long and 246′ above the deep *Vallée du Gotteron*, which it crosses. Magnificent *View of the town. We follow the road on the other side, leaving to the left the old *Dürrenbühl Tower* (Pl. F 3), to the W. end of the village of *Bourguillon* or *Bürglen* (2159′), 20 min. from the Zähringen Bridge. Hence a road (which may be reached by a short-cut before we arrive at Bourguillon, comp. Pl. F 3, 4) turns sharply to the right, farther on descending to the (10 min.) *Porte de Bourguillon* (Pl. E 4), just beyond which is the chapel of *Notre-Dame de Lorette* (Pl. E 3), built in 1648, with a view. The little chapel of *St. Jost* (Pl. D 3; 1648) is 5 min. farther down.

Opposite the chapel, to the S.W., is the Capuchin nunnery of *Montorge* (Bisenberg; Pl. D 3, 4), founded in 1626, and close by, to the W., the Cistercian nunnery of *Maigrauge* (Magerau; Pl. C 4), founded c. 1260; the church contains an interesting wood-carving of the Entombment (early 14th cent.) and choir-stalls of the late 14th century.

Near the chapel of St. Jost a stepped path descends to the right to the quarter called *La Planche* or *Matte*, in the lower town. In the market-place (Marché au Bétail, Pl. D 3) is the *Fountain of St. John*, by Hans Gieng (1535), and nearly opposite is the church of *St. John* (Pl. D 3), built in 1259 by the knights of St. John. The *Pont St-Jean* (Pl. D 2, 3), an arched stone bridge of the mid-18th cent., brings us back to the quarter of —

La Neuveville, on the left bank of the Sarine, in the lower town. The Rue de la Neuveville (Pl. C 2) curves past the *Fontaine de la Prudence*, ascribed to Gieng (1559), and a number of 14th cent. houses to the Place du Perthuis (Pl. C 2, 3), with the *Fontaine du Sauvage*, by Stephan Amman (1610) and the lower station of the cable railway (p. 278), used for the ascent to the Place St-Pierre by those not wishing to proceed to the left direct to the station (12 min.).

From the station the wide Boulevard de Pérolles (Pl. A 3, 4), traversed by the tramway, with views of the old town on the left, leads S. to the industrial quarter of Pérolles. Here is the *Faculté des Sciences* of the University, with physical, chemical, and physiological laboratories and natural science collections (open free in summer on Sun., Thurs., & Sat. 2-5, in winter on Sun. 2-4; at other

times 30 c.). Adjacent are the *Technicum* and the *Industrial Museum*. — On the Glâne bridge road (see below) is the early 16th cent. *Château of Pérolles* (no visitors), with stained glass by Lukas Schwarz of Berne (early 16th cent.) in the late-Gothic chapel. — The Marly road (see below) leads S.E. from the Faculté des Sciences (p. 281) over the *Pont de Pérolles*, a reinforced concrete structure, 607 yds. long and 230′ high, built in 1920-23.

From the tram depot a walk may be taken down the gorge of the Sarine. On the right is the *Barrage*, constructed in 1872 and raised in 1909 to supply the electricity works (usine hydraulique). We cross the river and pass the convent of *Maigrauge* (p. 281), returning to the station by the left bank.

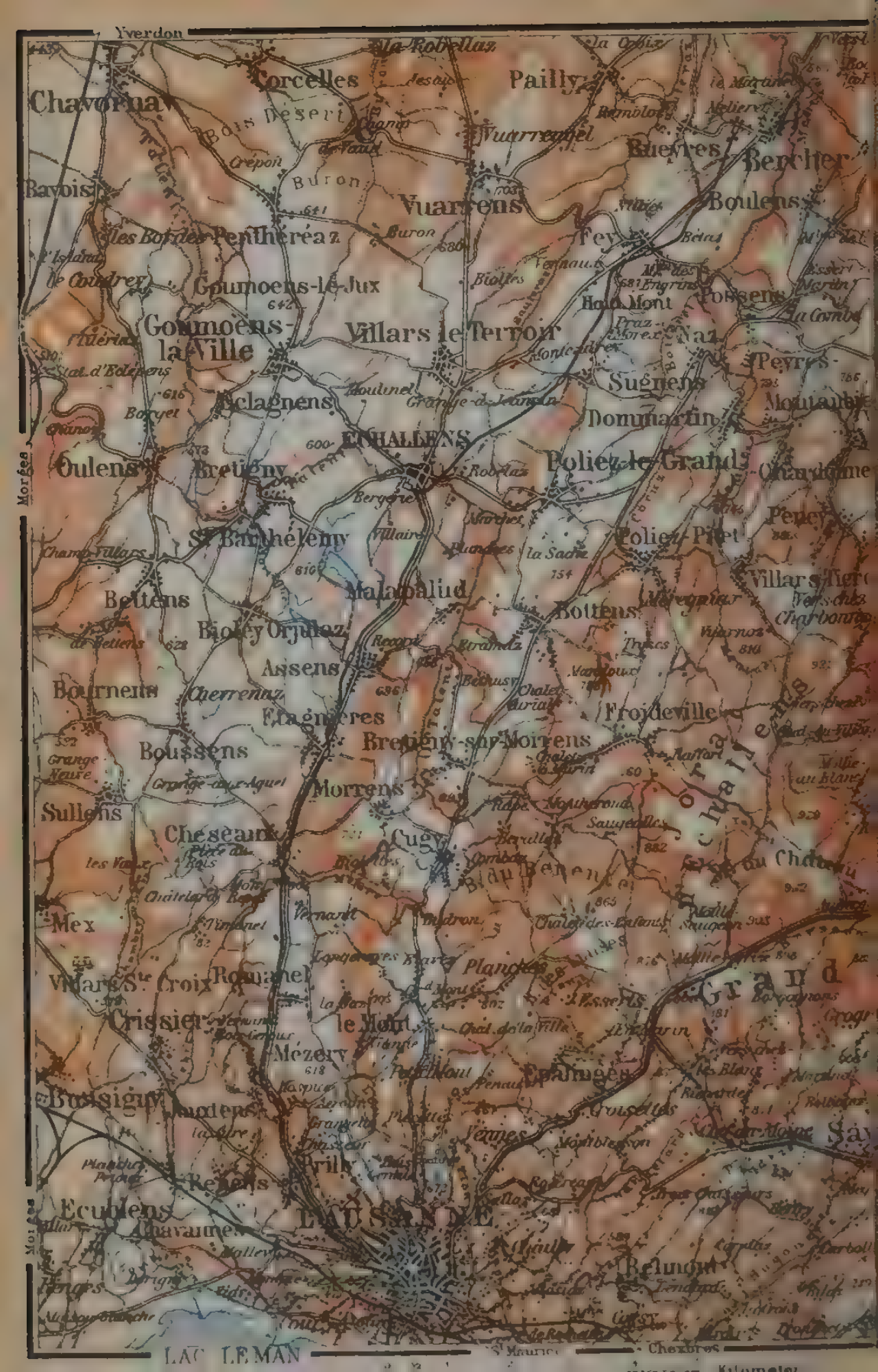
A road (electric motorbus to Farvagny) leads S.W. from the station across the (2 M.) lofty *Glâne Bridge* to (3¾ M.) the former Cistercian abbey of **Hauterive**, Ger. *Altenryf*, on the left bank of the Sarine, founded in 1137, now a training-school for teachers. The fine Gothic church of 1160, with elaborate stalls of 1480 and 14th cent. stained glass, the chapel of St. Nicholas, and the cloisters are all worth a visit. A little lower down, on the right bank, is a large electric power-station.

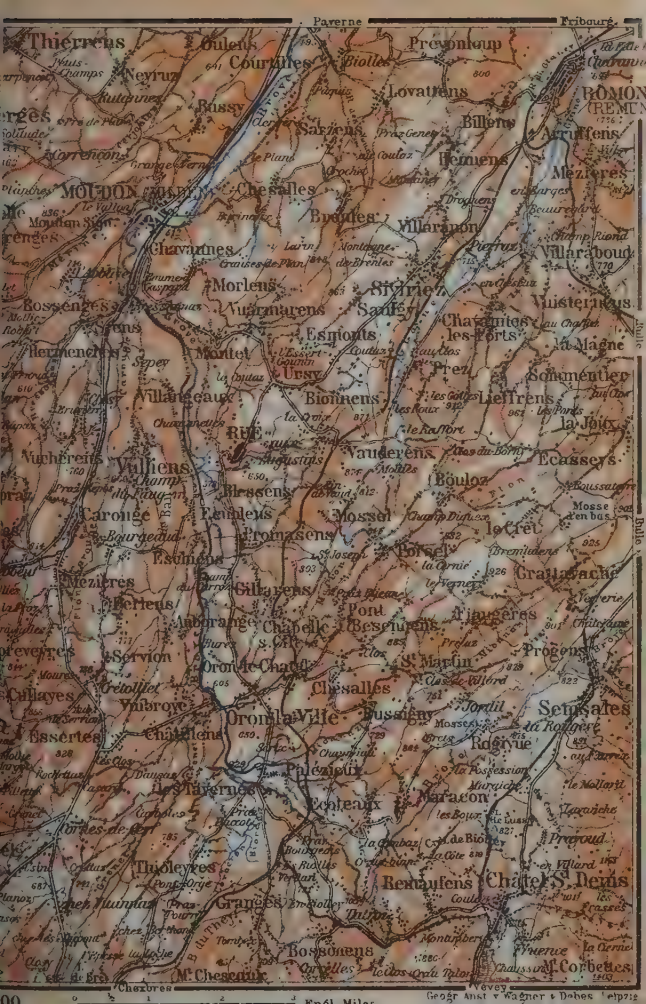
From Fribourg to Bad Schwefelberg, 19½ M., motor post in 2 hrs. (9 fr.). Beyond (10¼ M.) *Plaffeien* or *Planfayon* (2792′), in the valley of the *Sense (Singine)*, we ascend the left bank to (12½ M.) *Zollhaus* (2959′), at the confluence of the Kalte and the Warme Sense; then on the bank of the former viâ (15 M.) *Sangernboden* (3297′; footpath to Ottenleue-Bad, p. 183, 1 hr.) to (19½ M.) **Bad Schwefelberg** (4586′; 96 beds from 3½, P. from 9 fr.), with springs containing lime, situated amid fir-woods at the foot of the *Ochsen* (7185′; 2½ hrs.; fine views). — From Plaffeien a motor post runs viâ Zollhaus and the valley of the Warme Sense to (6½ M. in 35 min. **Schwarzsee** (*Lac Noir*: 3468′; Hotels Spitzfluh, Gypsera), surrounded by high mountains and well stocked with fish.

From Fribourg to Bulle (p. 281), 16¾ M., motor post in 1½ hr. viâ (3 M.) *Marly-le-Grand* (2041′; Hôtel de la Croix-Blanche), on the *Gérine* (Aergerenbach), (5¼ M.) *Le Mouret* (2180′), and (9¼ M.) *La Roche* (2177′), with a ruined castle, on the right bank of the Sarine. — From Le Mouret a bridle-path viâ *Montévraz* and the *Käsenberg (Cousimbert)* ascends to (3 hrs.) **Berra** (5653′; comprehensive view of the hill-country and the Alps). Descent E. to (3 hrs.) Schwarzsee (see above).

From Fribourg to Ins viâ Morat, 21¼ M., electric railway in 1¼ hr. At (5 M.) *Belfaux-Village* (1939′) the train turns to the right into the valley of the *Sonnaz* and follows that stream to (7½ M.) *Pensier*, near its confluence with the Sarine. It then ascends a wooded lateral valley N.W. to (13 M.) *Cressier*, Ger. *Grissach* (1778′, prettily situated on a hill to the left, skirts the village, and descends viâ (15½ M.) *Münchenwiler* (1581′, Baren), with a turreted castle, to (16¾ M.) *Morat* (p. 276). Thence it skirts the Lake of Morat viâ (18¼ M.) *Muntilier* to (24¼ M.) *Ins* (p. 262).

From Fribourg to Yverdon, 31¾ M., Swiss Federal Railway in 2¼ hrs. (5 fr. 35, 3 fr. 85 c.). Beyond (3¾ M.) *Belfaux* (2021′) we cross the *Sonnaz*. 11½ M. *Payerne* (p. 277), junction of the 'Ligne de Broye'. We cross the *Broye* and the *Glâne*. — 19¾ M. **Estavayer-le-Lac**, Ger. *Stäfis* (1433′-1522), Hôtel de la Ville; Bellevue; du Cerf, a picturesque little town with arcaded and mediæval towers of defence, overlooked by the well preserved château of Chenaux, on Lake Neuchâtel (steamer, see p. 262). The church of St. Laurence (late 14th cent.), with an outside staircase and a handsome tower, contains early 16th cent. choir-stalls. — 23½ M. *Cheyres* (1450′). 26 M. *Yvonand*, on a long tongue of land at the mouth of the *Mentue*. 31¼ M. *Yverdon* (p. 273).


Yverdon
Corcelles
Pailly
Chavornay
Bois Desert
Vuarrenyel
Bueyres
Bercher
Bavois
Buron
Vuarrens
Boulens
Penthéréaz
Fey
Goumoens-le-Jux
Possens
Goumoens-la-Ville
Villars le Terroir
Naz
Peyres
Sugnens
Eclagnens
Dommartin
ECHALLENS
Oulens
Bretigny
Poliez-le-Grand
Chardonne
Peney
St Barthélemy
Poliez-Pitet
Villars-Tiercelin
Bettens
Malapalud
Bottens
Bioley Orjulaz
Assens
Bournens
Etagnières
Froideville
Boussens
Bretigny-sur-Morrens
Morrens
Sullens
Cheseaux
Cugy
Mex
Villars Ste Croix
Romanel
Crissier
le Mont
Mézery
Epalinges
Buisigny
Jouxtens
Prilly
Renens
Ecublens
LAUSANNE
Belmont
Morges
LAC LEMAN
St Maurice
Chexbres


Payerne
Fribourg
Thierrens
Oulens
Courtilles
Prévonloup
Neyruz
Lovattens
ROMON
Russy
Billens
Sarzens
Arruffens
Hennens
Mézières
MOUDON
Chesalles
Brenles
Villaranon
Chavannes
Villaraboud
Morlens
Sivriez
Bossenges
Vuarmarens
Saulgy
Vuisternens
Chavannes les Forts
Esmonts
la Magne
Hermenches
Montet
Ursy
Prez
Sommentier
Villangeaux
Bionnens
Lieffrens
la Joux
RUE
Vauderens
Ecasseys
Vuchérens
Vulliens
Blessens
Bouloz
Carouge
Ecublens
Mossel
le Crêt
Promasens
Porsel
Esmiens
Grattavache
Mézières
Gillarens
Perlens
Pont Besennens
Fiaugères
Auborange
Chapelle s. Cife
Progens
Servion
Oron-le-Chatel
St. Martin
Cullayes
Chesalles
Vuibroye
Oron la Ville
Bussigny
Semsales
Essertes
Châtillens
Rogivue
Palézieux
les Tavernes
Maracon
Ecoteaux
Prayoud
Thioleyres
Remaufens
Châtel St. Denis
Granges
Bossonens
Mt. Chesaux
Mt. Corbettes
Chexbres
Vevey
Bulle
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Beyond Fribourg the Lausanne train affords continuous views of the Simmen-Tal and Fribourg Mts., notably the Moléson and the jagged peaks of the Brenlaire and Folliéran. — At (21½ M.) *Villars-sur-Glâne* we enter the valley of the Glâne. — Near (32½ M.) *Villaz-St-Pierre* (2326′), on the left, rises Mont Gibloux (p. 284). The line enters the valley of the Glaney, with a view (l.) of the old nunnery of *La Fille-Dieu*, rebuilt in the 15th century.

35½ M. **Romont** (2329′; railway restaurant; Fleur-de-Lys; Croix Fédérale; Hôtel du Cerf; de la Gare), junction for Bulle and Montbovon (see below). The town (2300 inhab.), with well-preserved walls and towers, is picturesquely situated on a hill (2569′) between the Glaney and the Glâne. The *Castle* (13th cent., rebuilt 1577-80) is now occupied by the local authorities (picturesque inner court). The Gothic *Church* (13th and 15th cent.) contains a pulpit of 1530 and choir-stalls of 1515. At the S. end of the hill rises the massive round *Tour à Boyer*.

We re-enter the Glâne valley short of (38½ M.) *Siviriez* (2431′). Mont Blanc appears for a short time on the left. Tunnel. — 41½ M. *Vauderens* (2493′). To the right is the valley of the Broye, with the little town of Rue (p. 277). — Short of (45½ M.) *Oron* (2305′) we pass through a cutting in the castle-hill; the little town lies below, to the right. The well-preserved castle (daily, 9-11 & 2-6; 1 fr.), a few min. N. of the station, dates from the late 12th cent., and was the seat of the governors of Berne (comp. p. 313) from 1557 to 1798. — The train descends and crosses the Mionnaz and the Broye. — 48 M. *Palézieux-Gare* (2205′), junction for Moudon and Payerne (p. 277) and for the electric railway to Bulle (p. 284). We again ascend slightly.

53½ M. *Puidoux* (2034′; Hôtel des Chemins-de-Fer), junction for the branch-line to Chexbres and *Vevey* (see p. 319).

Beyond a tunnel 539 yds. long a **View embracing the Lake of Geneva and the surrounding mountains is suddenly disclosed. In the direction of Vevey, which is not itself visible, are the Pléiades, the Dent de Jaman, and the Savoy Mts.; to the W. are the Jura Mts., with Cully and the Montreux railway on the lake below. — We descend through two short tunnels and past (55½ M.) *Grandvaux* (1864′; to Lausanne and the Tour de Gourze, see p. 316) and (58½ M.) *La Conversion* (1653′), cross the valley of the *Paudèze* (p. 304) by a viaduct (161′), and thread another short tunnel.

61 M. *Lausanne* (1476′; p. 310). Thence to *Geneva*, see R. 66a.

From Romont to Bulle and Montbovon.

From Romont to Bulle, 11¼ M., Swiss Federal Railway in 40 min. (2 fr. 85, 2 fr. 5 c.); thence to Montbovon, Electric Railway (Chemin de Fer Electrique de la Gruyère; continuing the line from Palézieux, see p. 284) in 50 minutes.

Romont (2329′), see p. 283. — Beyond (4¼ M.) *Vuisternens* the railway skirts the S. foot of the long ridge of *Mont Gibloux* (3976′). — 6½ M. *Sâles;* 8 M. *Vaulruz,* with a 15th cent. castle.

11½ M. **Bulle.** — Hotels. *Hôtel des Alpes-Terminus,* 55 beds; *Union,* 40 beds; *de la Ville,* 20 beds; *Lion d'Or: Cheval-Blanc.*

Bulle (2539′), Ger. *Boll,* an ancient town of 4400 inhab., on the left bank of the *Trême,* is the chief place in the *Gruyère,* a famous cattle-breeding and cheese-making district. The natives speak a dialect known as 'Gruérien'. The well-preserved castle, with its 13th cent. tower and thick walls, is now used as local offices.

The ***Moléson** (6581′), a bold rock, precipitous on every side, ascended from Bulle in 4 hrs. (guide unnecessary), commands a famous panorama of the Jura, on the extreme right, the Lake of Geneva, the Dent du Midi, the Mont Blanc chain, the Diablerets, and the Titlis. We follow the left bank of the Trême, crossing the stream after ½ hr., and pass the (½ hr.) former convent of *Part-Dieu* (3149′), with its red roofs, and the huts of (½ hr.) *Gros-Chalet-Neuf* and (1 hr.) *Gros-Plané* (4855′; rfmts.); then to the left viâ *Petit-Plané* and (1 hr.) *Bonne-Fontaine* (5945′) to the summit. A somewhat shorter ascent (3½ hrs.) is from Montbarry (see below) through the *Albeuve Valley,* viâ *Les-Clefs* and *Petit-Plané.*

An electric railway from Bulle (3 M. in ¼ hr.) runs viâ *La Tour-de-Trême* (see below) and *Epagny* to **Broc,** Ger. *Bruck* (2372′; Hôtel de la Ville), at the confluence of the Trême with the Sarine and at the foot of the *Dent de Broc* (6004′; 3 hrs.; views). To the E. of the village are Cailler's chocolate factory and a power-station.

From Bulle a road (motor-car to Jaun, 14¼ M. in 1¼ hr.; 4 fr. 60 c.) traverses the Jauntal *(Vallée de Bellegarde),* crossing the *Jaunbach (Jogne)* beyond Broc (3 M.; see above) and ascending in curves. 5¾ M. *Châtel-sur-Montsalvens* (2890′), with a castle-ruin. — At (6¾ M.) *Crésuz* (2835′) a road diverges through the *Javroz* valley on the left for the Carthusian monastery of *Valsainte.* The Jauntal road crosses the gorge of the Javroz by an iron bridge. — 7¾ M. **Charmey,** Ger. *Galmis* (2920′; Hôtel du Sapin, 100 beds; du Maréchal-Ferrant, 30 beds), with an 18th cent. church, is a popular summer resort. — At *La Tzintre* we cross the Jaunbach, returning to the right bank beyond (12¼ M.) *Im Fang,* Fr. *La Villette* (3038′). — 14¼ M. **Jaun,** Fr. *Bellegarde* (3363′; Hôtel de la Cascade), a village with a ruined castle. Thence over the Jaun Pass to *Boltigen,* see p. 245.

From Bulle to Palézieux (p. 283), 16¼ M., electric railway in 1½ hr. viâ (3 M.) *Vaulruz* (see above) and (11¾ M.) *Châtel-St Denis* (p. 319).

The Montbovon railway crosses the Trême. — ¾ M. *La Tour-de-Trême,* with its old tower. — 1¾ M. *Le Pâquier,* station for the sulphur-baths of *Montbarry* (2602′; hotel, 74 beds, P. from 9 fr., open June-Sept.), ½ M. to the S., at the foot of the Moléson (see above).

2½ M. *Gruyères* (2754′; railway restaurant). On a steep rocky ridge to the left, at the W. foot of the Dent du Broc, lies (10 min.) the picturesque old town of **Gruyères,** Ger. *Greierz* (2327′; Hôtel de la Fleur-de-Lys; de Ville), which gives its name to the cheese, with 1700 inhab. and a well-preserved old **Castle,* once belonging to the

Counts of Gruyères, who became extinct in the 16th century. The castle, with its towers, ramparts, and thick walls, was fitted up after 1848 and contains a fine hall and armoury (apply to the steward).

We enter the valley of the *Sarine* or *Saane*. — $3^3/_4$ M. *Estavannens*. At ($4^1/_4$ M.) *Enney* (2349′) the tooth-like Dent de Corjon (6463′) appears in the background, to the S. — $6^1/_4$ M. *Grandvillard* (2434′; Hôtel de la Gare); on the right bank is the large village (Hôtel du Vanil Noir), at the foot of the Vanil Noir (p. 286), with a waterfall (65′) in a picturesque ravine. — We continue to ascend the left bank. — $7^1/_2$ M. *Neirivue;* 8 M. *Albeuve* (2487′; Hôtel de l'Ange). — Beyond ($8^3/_4$ M.) *Lessoc* we cross the *Hongrin*. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Montbovon*, junction for the Montreux-Oberland Railway, see p. 286.

64. From Zweisimmen to Montreux. Château-d'Oex.

Montreux-Oberland Railway (electric), 39 M. in $2^1/_2$-3 hrs. (21 fr. 10, 12 fr. 65 c.). — Comp. p. 243. The route is a fine one.

Road, 46 M. From *Zweisimmen* to ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Saanen*, see p. 243. $14^1/_4$ M. *Château d'Oex* (3281′; see below). — 20 M. *L'Etivaz* (3865′; p. 286). We cross the ($24^1/_4$ M.) *Col des Mosses* (4751′; p. 286). — $29^3/_4$ M. *Le Sépey* (3209′; p. 333). — $36^3/_4$ M. *Aigle* (1388′; p. 324). — 46 M. *Montreux* (1352′; p. 320).

From Zweisimmen to (12 M.) *Saanen* (3326′), see pp. 245-247. — The railway descends the right bank of the *Sarine* (Fr. *Saane*). — $14^1/_2$ M. *Rougemont*, Ger. *Retschmund* or *Remund* (3264′; Valrose, with railway restaurant, 25 beds from $3^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$ fr.; Pension Le Verger, 30 beds; Pension Les Rosiers, 35 beds; guide, see below), a village with many old farm-houses, a Romanesque church, and an old castle. — $15^1/_2$ M. *Flendruz* (3248′), near the mouth of the Flendruz torrent.

$16^3/_4$ M. **Château-d'Oex.** — *Railway Restaurant* (6 beds), good. — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel*, in an open situation, 100 beds from $5^1/_2$, B. 2, L. $5^1/_2$, D. 7, P. from $14^1/_2$ fr.; **Rosat*, in a lofty situation, 90 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.; **Hôtel du Parc* (formerly Berthod), below the Grand-Hôtel, 80 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 11 fr.; **Beau-Séjour*, opposite the station, 50 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *du Torrent*, 30 beds, *de l'Ours*, 40 beds, at both R. from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. or D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Victoria*, 32 beds, P. from 8 fr. — Pensions (P. from 8-10 fr.). *Morier*, 20 beds; *Richemont*, 18 beds; *de la Cheneau*, 25 beds; *de la Bruyère*, 24 beds. — Sanatorium. *La Soldanelle*, $^1/_4$ hr. above the station, 50 beds, P. 10-18 fr.

Confectioner. *Marius Pittet.*

Post Office just inside the village, close to the station. — Inquiry Office (10-12 & 2-4). — Visitors' Tax, 2 fr. per week. — Guide. Charles Yersin, at Rougemont (see above).

English Church *(St. Peter's).* — Roman Catholic Chapel.

Winter Sports. Toboggan and bob runs, skating, curling, and ski-ing.

Château-d'Oex (pron. 'd'Ay'; c. 3300′), a scattered village situated in a verdant valley, the chief place of the Vaudois *Pays-d'en-haut*, is frequented as a health resort both in summer and in winter (especially by the English). The church, situated on a

hill, commands a pretty view. To the E. rise the jagged Rüblihorn and the Gummfluh (see below). The district is noted for its rich flora.

Pleasant walk through the valley of the *Gérine* to the *Chalets de la Pierreuse* (4986′), 2½ hrs. S.E., at the foot of the Gummfluh. — *Laitemaire* (5512′), 2¼ hrs. N.E. — *Forest* and *Cascade of Ramaclez*, to the S., viâ the *Pont Turrian*, returning viâ *Gérignoz* and the valley road (1¾ hr.). — To *Rossinière* (see below) viâ *Les Chenolettes* (fine views), a pleasant morning's walk (2 hrs.). — To *Montchalon*, 1½ hr. E., viâ *Le Mont* (view). — ***Mont Cray** (6805′), 3 hrs. N.W., viâ *Perisset* and *Cray* (guide 15 fr., unnecessary for experts with the Siegfried Map), not difficult. The view embraces the Alps from the Wetterhorn to Mont Blanc, and the lakes of Bienne and Neuchâtel to the N. — In the same chain, to the N., is the **Vanil Noir** (7855′; magnificent panorama), 6 hrs., with guide (25 fr.), viâ *Paray;* descent through the wild *Vallon des Morteys* and the valley of the *Sierne*. Farther N.E. rise the *Dents de Folliéran* (7690′; 7 hrs.) and the *Dents de Brenlaire* (7765′; 6 hrs.), which should not be ascended without a guide (25 fr.). The view is similar from both. — **Hochmatt** (*Omatta*, 7080′), viâ the *Verdaz* and the high-lying valley of *Vert-Champ*, 7 hrs., laborious but interesting (20 fr.). — In the chain of the *Gastlosen* (viâ *Flendruz* and the valley of the *Manche*), the *Dent de Savigny* (7390′; 7 hrs.) and the *Dent de Ruth* (7345′; 8 hrs.), both for experts only (guide 25 fr.). — On the S. side of the Sarine, through the valley of the Gérine: **Rüblihorn** (*Rubli*, 7500′; comp. p. 246), 4 hrs., a scramble over rocks, for experts only (18 fr.). — ***Gummfluh** (8074′; comp. p. 246), viâ *Pierreuse* (see above) in 6 hrs., better viâ *L'Etivaz* (see below) in 7 hrs., with guide (25 fr.), not difficult; splendid view.

From Château-d'Oex to Le Sépey (Leysin), 15½ M., motor post in summer in 1¾ hr. (10 fr.; to Leysin, 2¼ hrs., 11 fr. 70 c.), diligence in winter in 5 hrs. (6 fr. 25 c.). The road crosses the Sarine at *Le Pré* to (1½ M.) *Les Moulins* (2930′), ascends in a wide bend (5 min., short-cut to the right), and enters the rocky and wooded valley of the *Tourneresse*. At (4¾ M.) *Devant de l'Etivaz* (3605′) the road enters a more open tract, and its continuation is seen on the hill to the right, but it remains in the valley for ¾ hr. more, as far as (6 M.) **L'Etivaz** (3865′; Hôtel du Chamois, 40 beds at 2-2½, L. 3½-4, S. 3, P. 6½-7½ fr.), where it doubles back, crosses the Tourneresse, and quits the ravine. About ¼ hr. above L'Etivaz are the *Bains de l'Etivaz* (4100′; hotel-pension, 40 beds, P. from 8 fr.), with cold springs containing sulphur and lime. The road ascends for ¾ hr. more and then turns S.W. into the valley of the *Hongrin*, which it crosses above (8¾ M.) *La Lécherette* (4530′). It then ascends again over the **Col des Mosses** (4750′; La Preisaz Inn) to (10½ M.) *Les Mosses* (4715′), where we gain a sudden view of the Dent du Midi. From this point the *Pointe de Chaussy* (see p. 334) may be easily ascended in 3 hrs. past the picturesque *Lac Lioson*. The road now descends the valley of the *Raverette* viâ (12¼ M.) *La Comballaz* to (15½ M.) *Le Sépey* (p. 333).

20½ M. *Chaudanne-les-Moulins.* — 21½ M. *Rossinière* (2930′; Grand-Chalet, 80 beds), a village frequented both in summer and winter, at the foot of Mont Cray (see above). — We cross the Sarine to (23½ M.) *La Tine* (2792′). The valley contracts to a wooded gorge, in which the river is nearly invisible.

25 M. **Montbovon** (2625′; Hotel de la Gare, well spoken of; du Jaman), Ger. *Bubenberg*, a village with beautiful old wooden houses and an electric power-station (5600 h.p.), is the junction for Bulle (comp. p. 285).

The railway quits the Sarine and curves round through two short tunnels into the wooded valley of the *Hongrin*, which it then ascends. —

GENÈVE
1 : 15.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Mètres
Tramways
LAC LÉMAN
Les Eaux-Vives
Parc des Eaux Vives
Parc La Grange
Jetée des Pâquis
Phare
Bains
Mouettes
Jetée des Eaux Vives
Jet d'eau
Pierres du Niton
Quai Woodrow Wilson
Quai des Eaux Vives
Promenade du Lac (Jardin Anglais)
Salle de la Réformation
Marché
St Joseph
Plaine du Pré l'Evêque
Postes
Pl. de Jargonnant
Carrefour de Rive
Gare des Eaux Vives
Observatoire
Chap Russe
Route de Malagnou
Route de Chêne
Chemin de Roches
Avenue Weber
Boulevard des Tranchées
Veyrier, Collonges
Ariana, Mon Repos
Pal. des Nations
Douvaine
Jussy
Amphe
Wagner & Debes

26 M. *Sciernes* (2897′). — 28 M. *Allières* (3323′). — From (29¼ M.) *Les Cases* (3658′) a footpath crosses the *Col de Jaman* (4974′; famous view) to (2½ hrs.) Les Avants; from the pass to Jaman station (Rochers de Naye), 1½-2 hrs., see p. 323. — The railway penetrates the Col de Jaman by a tunnel, 1½ M. long, and beyond (31 M.) *Jor*, a new station, descends through six shorter tunnels, after which we obtain a glorious view of the Lake of Geneva. — 32 M. *Les Avants* (3194′), and thence to (39 M.) *Montreux*, see p. 324.

65. Geneva and its Environs.

Railway Stations. *Gare de Cornavin* (Pl. E 2; new building under construction; railway restaurant; see p. 288; hotel-omnibuses meet the trains), for the Swiss Federal Railways and the French Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean or P.L.M. line; *Gare des Eaux-Vives* (Pl. K 5; also known as the Gare des Vollandes), for Annemasse, Chamonix, Annecy, and Bouveret. Tramway No. 5 (see p. 289) runs between both stations in 12 minutes. — **Steamer Piers.** The ordinary steamers depart from the *Jardin Anglais* (Pl. G 4) and berth at the *Pâquis* (Pl. G 2, 3) and *Eaux Vives* (Pl. I 2); express steamers depart from the *Quai du Mont-Blanc*, near the bridge (Pl. F 3), and berth at *Eaux-Vives* only. — Porter 40 c. up to 50 kg. (110 lb.), then 50 c. (at night, 50 and 60 c.); hand luggage 40 c. the piece, 20 c. each additional piece (at night 60 and 30 c.).

Air Services (see p. xx) from *Cointrin Aerodrome*, 2½ M. to the N.W. of Cornavin station. Motorbus (starting from the inquiry office, p. 290, ¾ hr. before the flight), tramway (No. 6), and railway connections.

Hotels (generally overcrowded in Sept., during the sessions of the League of Nations Assembly). On the Right Bank, with views of the lake and the Alps: **Hôtel des Bergues* (Pl. be; F 3), Quai des Bergues 33, 150 beds from 12, B. 2½, L. 8, D. 10, P. from 23-30 fr.; **Beau-Rivage* (Pl. br; F G 2), Quai du Mont-Blanc, 180 beds from 10, P. from 20-30 fr., **Grand-Hôtel de la Paix* (Pl. p; F 3), Quai du Mont-Blanc, 150 beds from 10, P. from 20-25 fr., at both B. 2½, L. 9, D. 10 fr.; **Hôtel de Russie & Continental* (Pl. rc; F 3), Rue du Mont-Blanc 2, 95 beds from 8, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 8, P. from 17 fr.; *Carlton Park Hotel*, Avenue Morillon, above the Ariana (p. 299), 125 beds from 7, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 16 fr., new; **Bellevue* (Pl. bv; G 1), Quai Wilson, 98 beds from 7, P. from 17 fr., **Hôtel d'Angleterre* (Pl. a; G 2), Quai du Mont-Blanc, 80 beds from 8, P. from 16 fr., at both B. 2½, L. 6-7, D. 7-8 fr.; **Richemond* (Pl. ri; F 2), Rue Adhémar-Fabri 4, 95 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; *Regina* (Pl. r; F 3), Quai du Mont-Blanc 7, 55 beds from 7½, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 14 fr. — Near the station: **International & Terminus* (Pl. tb; E 2), Rue des Alpes 20, 70 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; *de Genève & du Brésil* (Pl. g; E 2), Rue du Mont-Blanc 13, 70 beds, *Bristol* (Pl. b; F 3), Rue du Mont-Blanc 10, 45 beds, good, at both R. from 5, B. 3¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 13-14 fr.; *des Familles* (Pl. f, E 2; 'Christliches Hospiz'), Rue de Lausanne 14, 80 beds from 6, B. 3¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 13½ fr., good; *Central* (Pl. c; E 2), Rue des Alpes 27, 70 beds from 4, B. 3¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 11-13 fr.; *de Strasbourg & de l'Univers* (Pl. m; E 2), Rue Pradier 10, 50 beds at 3½-6, B. 3¾, L. or D. 4, P. 9-12 fr.; *de la Nouvelle-Poste* (Pl. u; F 3), Rue du Cendrier 22, 30 beds from 4, B. 1½, L. or D. 3, P. from 12 fr., plain; *Union* (Pl. lu, D 3; Salvation Army home for women, with temperance restaurant), Rue Bautte 11, 70 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3, P. from 8 fr. — Hôtels Garnis: **Suisse* (Pl. s; E 2), 84 beds at 5-9, B. 1¾ fr., *du Siècle* (Pl. x; E 2), 50 beds from 6, B. 1¾ fr., both opposite the station.

Hotels on the Left Bank. **Métropole & National* (Pl. me; G 4), Grand-Quai, by the Jardin Anglais, 140 beds from 9, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8,

P. from 17-20 fr., **Hôtel de l'Ecu* (Pl. c; F 4). Place du Rhône 2, 98 beds from 8, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17-20 fr., both with view of the lake; **Victoria* (Pl. v; H 4), Rue Pierre-Fatio 11, 75 beds from 5½, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Touring-Hôtel & Balance* (Pl. t; G 4), Place de Longemalle 13, 95 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 15 fr.; *de l'Europe* (Pl. h; F 4), Rue Céard 13, 70 beds from 4, B. 1½, L. or D. 4½, P. from 12 fr.; *du Lac* (Pl. k; G 4), Place de Longemalle 1, 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 12 fr.; *des Alpes* (Pl. al; G 5), Rue de Rive 22, 50 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 12 fr. — At Champel-sur-Arve (beyond Pl. G 6): **Beau-Séjour*, with grounds and hydropathic, 140 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 14 fr.

Pensions. On the Right Bank (Pl. F 2, 3, D 3): *Eden*, Place des Alpes, 30 beds, P. from 11-13 fr.; *Minerva*, Rue du Mont-Blanc 6-8, 35 beds, P. from 11-12 fr.; *Coupier*, Rue des Alpes 3-5, 29 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Huguenin*, Rue Lévrier 15, 34 beds, P. 10-14 fr.; *des Tourelles*, Boulevard James-Fazy 2, by the Pont de la Coulouvrenière, 32 beds, P. 8-9 fr. — At Plainpalais (Pl. E F 6), on the left bank, S.W. of the old town: *City*, 20 beds, P. from 8½-10 fr., *Gerst*, 22 beds, P. 8-10 fr., Rond-Point de Plainpalais 2 and 4; *British*, Boulevard des Philosophes 26, 36 beds, *Mirabeau*, Rue de Candolle 4, 30 beds, both under the same management, P. from 10-12 fr. At Eaux-Vives (Pl. G H 5-6), on the left bank, S.E. of the old town: *La Résidence*, Route de Florissant 11, 165 beds, P. from 12-14 fr.; *des Tranchées*, Rue Ferdinand-Hodler 23, 50 beds, P. from 9-10 fr.; *Dupuis*, Glacis de Rive 21, 80 beds, P. 10-13 fr. — At Champel (beyond Pl. G 6): *de la Roseraie*, Quai de la Roseraie 25, 30 beds, P. from 11-12 fr.; *Tschiffeli*, Avenue Marc-Monnier 3-5, 30 beds P. 10-12 fr.

Restaurants. On the Right Bank: **Restaurant de la Place des Bergues*, in the hotel of that name (p. 287; grill-room), L. 5-6, D. 6-8 fr.; **Buffet*, in the Gare de Cornavin, L. or D. 3, 5, and 8 fr., during concerts 50 c. more; *La Régence* (see below); *Bouton*, Rue Winkelried 5, first floor, near the Place des Bergues, L. from 3½ fr.; *Rousseau*, Rue Rousseau 4, first floor, plain. — On the Left Bank: **Parc des Eaux Vives* (p. 298; L. or D. 6-8 fr.; dancing), open in summer only; **Restaurant du Nord*, on the first floor of the café (see below; L. or D. 5-6 fr.); **Besson*, Rue du Rhône 78, first floor, L. 5-8 fr.; *Garance*, Corraterie 14, fashionable (dancing), L. 5 fr., closed in summer; *Au Coq-d'Or*, Rue Pierre-Fatio 19 (Pl. G 4, 5); *Au Plat-d'Argent*, Grande-Rue 4, corner of the Place du Grand-Mezel; *Café-Restaurant de Genève*, L. 4, D. 5 fr., well spoken of, *Café de la Couronne*, L. or D. 3½ fr., *Café du Commerce*, see below; *Chouard*, Rue Etienne-Dumont 3 (Pl. G 5), L. 2½-5 fr., good; *Arno* (Italian), Place de Longemalle 1, L. 1 fr.; *Hôtel-Restaurant du Simplon*, near Eaux-Vives station (Pl. z; I 5), 20 beds, L. 3½-5 fr., well spoken of.

Brasseries. On the Left Bank: in the Rue du Rhône, *Brasserie de l'Univers* (No. 5), *Bavaria* (No. 49, and Grand-Quai 30), *Brasserie de Hollande* (No. 62), *Nouvelle* (Nos. 90-92), *Taverne du Crocodile* (No. 100); *Centrale*, Rue de la Croix-d'Or 2 (L. or D. 3½ fr.); *Landolt*, Rue du Conseil-Général 1, near the University. On the Right Bank: *Genevoise*, Rue de Chantepoulet 6, with small garden; *Bernoise*, Rue du Mont-Blanc 11; *Bâloise*, Quai des Bergues 7; *Berger*, Place des Alpes 11 (L. 3½ fr.). — *St-Jean* (Pl. C 8), with view, outside the town.

Cafés. On the Left Bank: *Café du Nord*, *Café de la Couronne*, *Café de Genève*, all three on the Grand-Quai (see above); *Café du Commerce*, Molard 7; *Lyrique*, near the theatre (L. 3½ fr.; *Kiosque des Bastions* (Pl. E F 5), a garden-restaurant on the Promenade des Bastions (p. 295); *Kiosque du Jardin Anglais* (p. 293). On the Right Bank: *Café de la Régence*, Quai du Mont-Blanc, below the Kursaal terrace, closed in winter; *Rolfo*, Place des Bergues; *Poste*, Rue du Mont Blanc 16.

Tea Rooms. *Old India*, Rue du Rhône 1 (Pl. E 4; L. 3½ and 4½ fr.); *Crémerie du Mont-Blanc*, Rue du Mont-Blanc 24 (Pl. E F 2, 3; L. 3½ fr.);

Confiserie Finaz, Place du Molard 5 (Pl. F 4); *Cozy Corner*, Rue de la Fontaine 1 (first floor), corner of Rue de Rive (Pl. G 4); *Spider's Web*, Rue de Rive.

General Post Office (Hôtel des Postes; Pl. E F 2), Rue du Mont-Blanc. Branch-offices in the Place de la Poste (Pl. E 4), Rue du Vieux-Collège, near the Madeleine (Pl. G 5), and Bourg-de-Four (Pl. G 5). — **Telegraph Office** (open day and night) and **Telephone Office**, Rue du Stand (Pl. E 4), and at the post offices.

Motor Cabs *(Taxi-Autos)*. With a red flag, for the first 200m. 1 fr. 5 c., each 100m. more 10 c.; with a blue flag, for the first 332m. 1 fr. 5 c., each 166m. more 10 c.; with a yellow flag, for the first 400m. 75 c., each 200m. more 10 c. Waiting, per hour, 3, 3, and $2^1/_2$ fr. respectively. If dismissed outside the town, 75, 60, or 50 c. for the return-journey. — **Horse Cabs** *(Voitures de Place)*. Per drive in the town $2^1/_2$ fr.; per hour 5 fr., every $1/_4$ hr. more $1^1/_4$ fr.; drive round the town ('visite de la ville'), for $1^1/_4$ hr. 7 fr., every $1/_4$ hr. more $1^3/_4$ fr. — Luggage 50 c. per piece, hand luggage taken inside the cab free.

Motor Coaches through the town and environs (Divonne-Col de la Faucille, Monnetier, Thonon-Evian, Samoëns-Sixt), and to Chamonix, Annecy, Aix-les-Bains, Lyons, Besançon, etc.; information at the Inquiry Office (p. 290).

Tramways (20-60 c. within the town). — **1.** (Ligne de Ceinture). From the *Gare de Cornavin* (Pl. E 2) viâ the Place du Port (Jardin Anglais; Pl. G 4), Place des Eaux-Vives (Pl. H 4, 5), Malagnou (Pl. H 5, 6), *Rond-Point de Plainpalais* (Pl. E 6), and Place du Cirque (Pl. D E 5) back to the Gare de Cornavin. — **2.** From the *Parc des Eaux-Vives* (Pl. K 2) viâ the Place des Eaux-Vives (Pl. H 4, 5) and Place Bel-Air (Pl. E 4) to *La Jonction* (Pl. A 5), and thence to *Petit-Lancy* or *St-Georges* (beyond Pl. B 6). — **3.** From *Petit-Saconnex* (beyond Pl. C 2) viâ the Gare de Cornavin (Pl. E 2), Place Bel-Air (Pl. E 4), Place Neuve (Pl. E 5), and Athénée (Pl. F 6) to *Champel* (beyond Pl. G 6). — **4-14.** From the *Parc Mon-Repos* (beyond Pl. G 1) viâ the Palais des Nations (Pl. G 1), Place des Alpes (Pl. F 2), Place Bel-Air (Pl. E 4), Theatre, Place du Cirque (Pl. D E 5), and Pont des Acacias to *Carouge* (beyond Pl. E 6; p. 300; Rue des Mouettes) or *Grand-Lancy*. — **5-8.** From the *Gare des Eaux-Vives* (Pl. K 5) viâ the Place des Eaux-Vives (Pl. H 4, 5), Place du Port (Jardin Anglais; Pl. G 4), Gare de Cornavin (Pl. E 2), Rue de Lausanne, and Parc Mon-Repos to *Ariana* (beyond Pl. F 1; Botanical Gardens). — From the *Rue de Chantepoulet* (Pl. E F 3; opposite the general post office): **6.** through the Rue de Lyon (Pl. D 2) to *Châtelaine* and *Vernier*: **7.** viâ the Gare de Cornavin and through the Rue de Montbrillant (Pl. E 1) to *Pregny-Ariana*, *Grand-Saconnex*, and *Ferney* (p. 300; thence to *Gex*, see p. 303). — From the *Cours de Rive* (Pl. G 5): **9.** along the Parc des Eaux-Vives (Pl. K 2) and viâ *Cologny-Port*, *La Belotte*, and *Collonge-Bellerive* to *Hermance* (p. 308); **10.** as No. 9 to La Belotte and thence viâ *Vésenaz* and *Corsier* to *Douvaine* (p. 307); **11.** viâ *Cologny* to *Vandœuvres* and *Jussy* (beyond Pl. K 4); **12-13.** from the *Place du Molard* (Pl. F 4) in one direction viâ the Gare des Eaux-Vives (Pl. K 5) to *Chêne-Bourg* (p. 301), *Annemasse* (p. 307) and *Etrembières* (Salève; comp. p. 301), in the other direction viâ the Place Neuve and Rond-Point de Plainpalais (Pl. E 6) to *Carouge* (p. 300), Plan-les-Ouates, and *St-Julien* (p. 300). — **15.** From the *Quai de la Poste* (Pl. E 4) through the Boulevard St-Georges (Pl. B-D 5) to *Onex*, *Bernex*, and *Chancy* (beyond Pl. B 6; p. 300). — To *Veyrier* (Salève), see p. 300.

Motor Boats *(Mouettes)* from *Pâquis* (Casino) to *Eaux-Vives*, every 6 min. in $3\text{-}3^1/_2$ min. (15 c.); to the *Molard*, every 5-10 min. in 4-5 min. (15 c.); to the *Parc Mon-Repos* (15 c.) and to the *Ariana* (30 c.), in summer in the afternoon every $1/_4$ hr., Sun. and Thurs. morning every $1/_2$ hr., in winter Sun. and Thurs. afternoon only, every $1/_2$ hr.; to the *Parc des Eaux-Vives* on week-day afternoons every 20 min., Sun. morning every 20 min., in the afternoon every 10 min., in 7 min. (25 c.; summer only);

on summer afternoons to *Bellevue* and *Creux de Genthod* (see p. 300; 1 fr.), also to *La Belotte* and *Bellerive* (p. 300; 1 fr.). — **Rowing Boats** by the Quai du Mont-Blanc, the Quai des Eaux-Vives, and the Jardin Anglais, 90 c.-1 fr. 80 c. for the first hour, every ½ hr. more 45-90 c. — **Sailing Boats:** 2¼ fr. for the first hour, every ½ hr. more 1 fr. 10 c., boatman 1 fr. 80 c. for the first hour, every ½ hr. more 90 c. A printed tariff is handed to the hirer on embarking. After 6 or 7 p.m. the prices are 50% higher. Rowers are forbidden to approach the Pont du Mont-Blanc on account of the dangerous current.

Theatres. *Municipal Theatre* (p. 295); *Théâtre de la Comédie* (Pl. E 6), Boulevard des Philosophes; *Alhambra*, Rue de la Rôtisserie (Pl. F 4), a music-hall; *Casino-Théâtre*, Rue de Carouge 42 (Pl. E 6; open in winter only). - **Casino Municipal** (*Kursaal*, Pl. G 2; p. 293), on the Quai du Mont-Blanc, with dancing (bar) and theatre. — **Concerts.** Organ recitals in the *Cathedral* (p. 294) on Wed. and Sat. in Aug. and Sept., at 8.30 p.m. (2 fr.); free concerts in summer in the *Jardin Anglais* (p. 293), *Place des Alpes* (Pl. F 2), *Parc des Eaux-Vives* (p. 298), and in the *Kiosque des Bastions* (p. 288).

Baths. *Bains de Genève*, Rue de Hesse 8; *Bains de Chantepoulet*, Rue Paul-Bouchet 5; etc. — *Lake Baths* by the Jetée des Pâquis (Pl. G H 2) and opposite, by the Quai des Eaux-Vives (Pl. I 3), where the popular bathing-place 'Eaux-Vives Plage' is also situated (removal farther N. projected). — *Baths in the Arve* (very cold; 50-51° Fahr. in summer) by the *Quai de l'Ecole-de-Médecine* (Pl. C 6). — *Hydropathic* at Champel, comp. p. 288.

Booksellers. *C. Kündig*, Place du Lac 1; *Naville & Cie.*, Rue de la Confédération 5 and Rue Lévrier 5; *Georg & Cie.*, Corraterie 5; *A. Eggimann*, Rue du Marché 40 (Molard); *Payot & Cie.*, Molard 2. — **Chemists.** *Grande Pharmacie Finck* (English and American), Rue du Mont-Blanc 26 and Rue Pradier 2; *American Pharmacy*, Place des Alpes.

Inquiry Office, Place des Bergues 3, week-days 9-12 & 2-6 (4 on Sat.). — **Tourist Agents** (railway tickets, motor coaches, comp. p. 289). *Thos. Cook & Son*, Rue du Rhône 90 (Pl. E-H 4); *American Express Co.*, Rue du Mont-Blanc 7; *International Sleeping Car Co.*, Rue du Mont-Blanc 4; *P.L.M.* and *C.I.T.*, Rue du Mont-Blanc 3; *J. Véron, Grauer & Cie.* Rue du Mont-Blanc 22 and Rue du Rhône 27; *C. Blenk, Fert & Cie*, Rue du Mont-Blanc 1; *Mérat & Cie*, Rue du Mont-Blanc 5.

Consulates. *British*, Rue du Rhône 1 (Pl. E 4; 9-12 & 2-4, Sat. 9-12). — *American*, Rue Petitot 8 (Pl. E 4).

Churches. *English Church* (Pl. F 3; Holy Trinity), Rue du Mont-Blanc. — *Presbyterian Services* in the cathedral (Chapelle des Macchabées, p. 291). — *American Episcopal Church* (Pl. F G 2; Emmanuel), Rue Dr. Alfred-Vincent. — *Roman Catholic Services* in the Chapel of St. Boniface, Rue Calvin 6 (Pl. F 5). — *Society of Friends*, Rue de la Taconnerie 5, near the cathedral (Pl. F 5).

Golf Course (18 holes), at Onex (20 min. by tram No. 15, p. 289).

Times of Admission. *Cathedral* (p. 291): week-days 8-12 & 1-5, in winter 9-12 & 1-4, Sun. 1-5 or 4; 25 c., free on Sun., after the service, till 12; ascent of the tower, 1-4 pers. 1 fr., each pers. more 25 c. — *Conservatoire Botanique* (p. 299): Mon.-Fri. 2-5. — *Ecole Municipale d'Horlogerie* (Pl. E 3; museum of the watch-industry): Sun. 10-12, Thurs. 2-4, free. — *Musée Ariana* (p. 299): April to Oct., except Sat., daily 10-12 & 2-5 or 6, free on Thurs. & Sun., at other times 50 c.; Nov. to March, except Sat. & Sun., daily, 10-12 & 2-5, 50 c. - *Musée d'Art et d'Histoire* (p. 296): daily, except Mon. morning, 10-12 & 2-5, in winter Thurs. & Sun. 10-12 & 2-4.30, on other days 2-4.30 only; free on Thurs., Sat. afternoon, and Sun., at other times 50 c., for 3 or more pers. 25 c. each. — *Musée Rath* (p. 295): daily, except Mon. morning, 10-12 & 2-5 (4.30 in winter), free on Sun. & Thurs., at other times 50 c. — *Natural History Museum* (p. 296): Sun. 10-12 & 2-5 (Nov.-Feb. 10-12 & 1.30-4.30), Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 2-5 1.30-4.30 in winter), free, at other times 1 fr., for several persons 50 c. each. — *Palais des Nations*

(p. 293): daily 10-12 & 2-4, free. — *Parc Mon-Repos* (p. 293; Ethnographical Museum), daily, except Sat. afternoon and Mon., 10-12 & 2 5 or 4.30; free on Thurs. & Sun., other days 50 c. — *Parc Rothschild* (p. 300): Tues. & Fri. in July, Aug., and Sept. 3-6, by ticket only, obtained from the hotels or the inquiry office (p. 290). - *University Library* (p. 296): Salle Lullin and Musée Rousseau Thurs. & Sun. 1-4, free, at other times 50 c., for 6 or more pers. 25 c. each.

Geneva (1237′), Fr. *Genève*, Ger. *Genf*, with 131,000 inhab. (many foreigners), capital of the small canton of the same name bordering the French frontier, is magnificently situated at the S. end of the lake, where the swift blue waters of the *Rhone* emerge from it. The Rhone divides the town into two parts. On the left bank, on a steep hill dominated by the cathedral towers, lies the *Old Town*, the seat of government and centre of traffic, which included the whole of Geneva till the demolition of the fortifications in the middle of the 19th cent., with the suburbs of *Plainpalais*, to the S.W., and *Les Eaux Vives*, to the E. On the right bank is the *Quartier St-Gervais*, with the suburb of *Les Pâquis* and a wide belt of villas. Geneva is a highly important commercial and financial centre and the nucleus of international co-operation, being the seat of the Red Cross, the League of Nations, and the International Labour Office. Watchmaking, introduced by the Frenchman Cusin in 1587, was already a flourishing industry in the 18th century. After Paris Geneva is one of the chief centres of French intellectual life.

Geneva appears in the 1st cent. B.C. as a town of the Allobroges (Cæsar de Bell. Gall., i. 6-8), whose territory became a Roman province. In 443 it was made the capital of the Burgundian kingdom, with which it came into the possession of the Franks in 534; it was annexed to the new Burgundian kingdom (comp. p. 277) at the end of the 9th cent., and fell to the German Empire in 1033. In 1034 Emperor Conrad II. caused himself to be crowned here as King of Burgundy. In the course of the protracted conflicts between the Bishops of Geneva, the imperial Counts of Geneva, and the Counts (afterwards Dukes) of Savoy, the citizens succeeded in obtaining various privileges. In 1519 they entered into an alliance with Fribourg, and in 1526 with Fribourg and Berne. Two parties were now formed in the town, the Confederates ('Eidgenossen', pronounced by the French 'Higuenos', whence 'Huguenots') and the 'Mamelukes', partisans of Savoy.

In the midst of these discords dawned the Reformation, which Geneva zealously embraced. In 1535 the Bishop transferred his seat to Gex (p. 303), and the following year the theologian *John Calvin* (properly Jean Caulvin or Chauvin), a refugee from Paris, who was born at Noyon in Picardy in 1509, sought an asylum at Geneva. He attached himself to *Guillaume Farel* of Dauphiny, who since 1532 had been the chief promoter of the new doctrines at Geneva, and soon obtained great influence in all affairs of church and state. In 1538 he was banished, but on his return three years later he obtained almost sovereign power and established a rigid ecclesiastical discipline. The austerity which he so eloquently preached he no less faithfully practised. In accordance with the spirit of the age, however, his sway was tyrannical and intolerant. *Castellio*, who rejected the doctrine of predestination, was banished in 1540, and *Michael Servetus*, a Spanish physician who had fled from Vienne near Lyons after having written against the doctrine of the Trinity ('De Trinitatis erroribus'), and was only a visitor at Geneva, was in 1553 condemned to the stake by the Great Council (p. 296). In 1559 Calvin founded the Geneva Academy, chiefly

for the spreading of Protestant theology, thus causing this town of commerce to devote itself to learning. Calvin's influence was felt long after his death (1564).

The endeavours made by the Dukes of Savoy at the beginning of the 17th cent. to recover Geneva were abortive. An attempt (the 'Escalade') to surprise the town on the night of Dec. 12th, 1602, led to the strengthening of the fortifications, for which contributions were received from the estates of Holland, the Landgrave of Hesse, and others who recognized the town as the bulwark of the Reformed Church.

In the 18th cent. Geneva was weakened by dissensions, often leading to bloodshed, between the privileged old families ('citoyens', 'bourgeois'), who enjoyed a monopoly both of power and of trade, and the unprivileged and poorer classes ('natifs', 'habitants', and 'sujets'). Geneva was the birthplace of *Jean Jacques Rousseau* (1712-78), the most influential writer of his time, both before and during the French Revolution; his 'Emile' and 'Contrat Social', though burnt by the common hangman at Paris (1762) and Geneva (1763), were here too of great effect. In 1798 Geneva was occupied by the French and became the capital of the French *Département du Léman*, and in 1814 it joined the Swiss Confederation as the 22nd Canton. In 1846, under the leadership of *James Fazy*, the canton overthrew the Conservative government and adopted a democratic constitution. — By the Geneva Convention of Aug. 22nd, 1864, the neutrality of wounded and sick soldiers, with their attendants (whose distinctive badge is the 'Red Cross', comp. p. 296), was agreed upon.

From the Gare de Cornavin (p. 287) the broad Rue du Mont-Blanc leads to the lake. To the left (halfway) is the handsome *Post Office* (Pl. E F 2). Farther on, to the left, is the Gothic *English Church* (Pl. F 3; p. 290).

The handsome ***Pont du Mont-Blanc** (Pl. F G 3-4), built in 1862, the highest of the seven Rhone bridges, stands at the end of the Rue du Mont-Blanc and leads to the Jardin Anglais (p. 293). Between it and the *Pont des Bergues* is *Rousseau's Island* (Pl. F 3), with a bronze statue of Jean Jacques Rousseau, by Pradier (1834). By the third bridge, the *Pont de la Machine* (Pl. F 3-4), is the central station of the electricity works. The bridge over the island between the Place St-Gervais and Place Bel-Air (Pl. E 3, 4) was the only bridge at Geneva till the beginning of the 19th cent. and still carries the most traffic. The *Tour de l'Ile* has been preserved as a relic of the mediæval fortifications. — The lowest great bridge is the monumental *Pont de la Coulouvrenière* (Pl. D 4), crossing the Rhone from the Promenade St-Jean.

On the N. Bank of the Lake, beginning at the Pont du Mont-Blanc, is the *Quai du Mont-Blanc* (Pl. F G 3, 2), which commands a beautiful *View of the Mont Blanc group, best on clear evenings.

An idea of the relative heights of the different peaks is better obtained here than at Chamonix. Thus Mont Blanc is 15,771′ high, while the Aiguille du Midi on the left is 12,605′ only. More to the left are the Aiguille du Géant and the Grandes-Jorasses; in front of the Mont Blanc group are the Aiguilles Rouges; then, more in the foreground, the Mole, an isolated pyramid rising from the plain; near it, the snowy Aiguille d'Argentière; farther on, the broad Buet, and finally the long ridge of the Voirons, which complete the panorama on the left, while the opposite end is formed by the Salève. View-indicator opposite the Rue des Alpes.

On the left rises the sumptuous **Brunswick Monument** (Pl. F 2), the mausoleum of *Duke Charles II. of Brunswick* (d. 1873), who, exiled from the duchy in 1830, spent the last years of his life at Geneva and left his fortune of twenty million francs to the town, on condition that a monument should be erected to him in the style of the Tombs of the Scaligers at Verona. The design is by the architect Francl, the sculptures by Cain, Iguel, and others. The bronze equestrian figure of the Duke, which once crowned the monument, now stands on a special socle to the right.

Farther on are the *Casino Municipal* or *Kursaal* (Pl. G 2; p. 290), behind which is the *American Church* (p. 290), and the *Jetée des Pâquis* (Pl. G H 2), with a lighthouse and a beautiful view of the town.

The **Quai Woodrow-Wilson*, to the N., passes the **Palais des Nations** (Pl. G 1; comp. p. 299), formerly the Hôtel National and now the headquarters of the permanent secretariat of the *League of Nations*, founded by the delegates to the Peace Congress at Versailles on June 28th, 1919. On the garden-wall of the palace is an inscription to Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924), who, as President of the United States, promulgated the idea of such a league during the War.

The League of Nations, based upon an international 'covenant', has for its object the maintenance of peace by the development of co-operation between nations. Its main organs are the Assembly (representatives of all states-members), the Council (five permanent and nine temporary members), the secretariat, the Permanent Court of International Justice (at the Hague), and the International Labour Office (p. 299). The permanent secretary-general is the Hon. Sir Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B. — Adm., see p. 291; Assembly meetings, see p. 294.

The Quai Woodrow-Wilson ends at the **Parc Mon Repos**, bequeathed to the town in 1898. The mansion belonging to it contains the municipal *Ethnographical Museum* (adm., see p. 291). On the N. side of the park is a monument to Genevese soldiers, by Angst (1920), and on the W. side the Rue de Lausanne (tramway 5-8, see p. 289).

On the South Bank of the Lake, near the Pont du Mont-Blanc, is the *National Monument* (Pl. G 4), a bronze group by R. Dorer (1869) commemorating the adherence of Geneva to the Confederation (p. 291). Adjacent is the **Jardin Anglais** or *Promenade du Lac*, popular gardens with a café (p. 288) and bronze busts of the painters Calame and Diday. The *Grand-Quai*, skirting the Jardin Anglais, contains fashionable shops. — To the N.E., the *Quai des Eaux-Vives* (Pl. H I 4, 3) extends to the Parc des Eaux-Vives (p. 298). In the lake opposite rise two huge erratic boulders of granite, the *Pierres du Niton* (Pl. H 3, 4). A bronze plate on the farther rock is the standard bench-mark (1240′ above the Mediterranean Sea) of the Swiss trigonometrical survey. On the *Jetée des Eaux-Vives* (Pl. H 3) a fountain with a jet 295′ high plays on

Sundays and holidays in summer. — Near the quay to the S. is the *Salle de la Réformation* (Pl. H 4), a jejune building where the Assembly of the League of Nations (p. 293) at present meets.

Up the hill-slope to the S.W. of the Jardin Anglais extends the Old Town (Pl. E 4, F G 4, 5). Its chief streets are the *Rue du Rhône*, the 'Rues Basses' (i.e. the *Rue de la Confédération*, *Rue du Marché*, and *Rue de la Croix-d'Or*), and the *Rue de la Corraterie*, marking its W. boundary and leading from the Place Bel-Air to the Place Neuve (p. 295). Near the Corraterie, at the W. end of the Rue de la Confédération, is the *Fontaine de l'Escalade* (Pl. E 4), in memory of the Savoy attack in 1602 (p. 292).

On the highest point of the old town (1325′), where stood a Roman temple and (from the 4th cent.) a Christian church, lies the **Cathedral of St-Pierre** (Pl. F 5), a Romanesque building said to have been completed by Emperor Conrad II. (p. 291) in 1034; it was remodelled in the Gothic style in the 12-13th cent., and a Corinthian portico was added in 1752. The spire, 223′ high, rising between the two low transeptal towers, dates only from 1899 and contains a peal of bells.

The Interior (adm. by the side-door, to the S. of the choir, comp. p. 290; the concierge lives at Rue Farel 8), consisting of nave, aisles, choir, and transept, is notable for its beautiful proportions. In a chapel to the right of the choir is the monument of *Duc Henri de Rohan* (leader of the French Protestants under Louis XIII.), who fell at Rheinfelden in 1638, of his wife *Marguerite de Sully*, and of his son *Tancrède*; the black marble sarcophagus rests on two lions; the statue of the duke, in a sitting posture, by Iguel, is modern. Under the pulpit is a chair said to have belonged to Calvin. The beautiful Gothic stalls in the right aisle were executed by Florentine sculptors for the Chapelle des Florentins (now destroyed). Adjacent, near the chief portal, is a tablet in memory of *Agrippa d'Aubigné* (d. 1630 at Geneva, in exile), the Calvinist and confidant of Henri IV. of France. — Adjacent to the S.W. is the tasteful Gothic *Chapelle des Macchabées*, built in 1406 by Cardinal de Brogny and rebuilt in 1874-78. — Organ-recitals, see p. 290.

Opposite the cathedral on the S. is the disused church of Notre-Dame-la-Neuve, dating from the early 13th cent. and known as the *Auditoire* (Pl. F 5) since the Reformation. Calvin promulgated his doctrines in this building, and John Knox (p. 295) preached here in 1555-57; in 1874, when used as the consistory court, it was partly rebuilt. — Farther E. are the *Palais de Justice* (1709), once a hospital, and the *Collège de St-Antoine*, built by Calvin in 1559, which has preserved its original character and is now used as a cantonal school. The Place du Bourg-de-Four, to the S. of the Palais de Justice, is likewise of mediæval aspect. — For the Promenade St-Antoine, close by, see p. 296.

To the W. of the cathedral is the **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. F 5), a Renaissance building of the 16th cent., now cantonal offices. Instead of a staircase, an inclined plane ascends to the third floor. The council-hall contains frescoes of the 16th century. The Salle

de l'Alabama (apply to the concierge) was the scene of the settlement of the Alabama claim in 1872 (p. 299). — Opposite is a building of the 16-17th cent., used as an *Arsenal* from 1720 to 1877.

Rue Jean-Calvin No. 11, a little to the N., is the site of the house (demolished in 1706) in which Calvin lived from 1543 until his death in 1564. — Near by, Grand' Rue No. 40, is the house in which *Jean Jacques Rousseau* (p. 292), the son of a watchmaker, was born (1712; d. 1778 at Ermenonville near Paris). The house, which is now pulled down, belonged to his grand-father, to whom Rousseau's mother was paying a visit at the time of her son's birth. His father lived at Rue Rousseau 27 (Pl. E 3). — The Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville and the Rue des Granges contain several 18th cent. mansions.

An archway adjoining the Hôtel de Ville leads to the terrace of *La Treille* (Pl. F 5), planted with chestnut-trees, which descends (left) to the Palais Eynard (p. 296) and (right) to the Place Neuve.

In the middle of the large Place Neuve (Pl. E 5) is an equestrian statue of *General Dufour* (1787-1875), leader of the Confederate troops in the War of the Sonderbund (p. xlii), by A. Lanz of Berne. On the N. side of the square are the *Musée Rath* (comp. p. 296; adm., see p. 290), the seat of the International Prisoners of War Bureau in 1914-18, with plaster casts of antique sculptures on the ground-floor (catalogue 50 c.) and also used for various exhibitions, and the **Theatre**, with a handsome façade and foyer, built by Gosse in 1877-79 in the style of the Paris Opera House. On the S.W. side is the *Conservatoire of Music.*

The Rom. Cath. church of *Sacré Cœur*, behind the Conservatoire, by the Plaine de Plainpalais, was once a freemason's lodge. A little to the S. is the *Bâtiment Electorale*, rebuilt in 1913-16, and to the N. (Rue Général-Dufour 14) the *Victoria Hall*, built by Marc Camoletti in 1891-93 and bequeathed to the town by the late Mr. D. F. Barton, British Consul at Geneva, with a large concert-hall (adm. 20 c.).

The great gates opposite the theatre open on the Promenade des Bastions (Pl. E F 5, 6), with beautiful old trees. On the right is a statue of David by J. Chaponnière. On the right of the main avenue are busts of the natural scientist F. J. Pictet de la Rive (1809-72), the botanists A. P. de Candolle (1778-1841) and E. Boissier (1810-85), the engineer J. D. Colladon (1802-93), the statesman A. Carteret (1813-89), and other citizens of Geneva.

On the other side, along the wall beneath the Treille (see above), is the ***Reformation Monument** (1917), over 100 yds. long.

In the centre are figures in high-relief of Calvin and his followers Farel and Théodore de Bèze, both of Geneva, and John Knox (1513-72), who lived there in 1554-55 and 1556-59. In front of the pilasters on either side are statues of the political champions of the Reformation: to the left, Admiral Coligny, leader of the Huguenots, William of Orange, Stadtholder of the Netherlands, and the Great Elector of Brandenburg; to the right, Roger Williams, defender of the freedom of conscience in America, Oliver Cromwell, and Prince Stephan Bocskay of Transylvania. Bas-reliefs between the pilasters depict the history of Calvinism. The architects of the monument were the Swiss Monod, Laverrière, Taillens, and Dubois; the sculptors the Frenchmen Landowski and Bouchard.

The **University** (Pl. E F 5, 6), which has occupied its present buildings since 1873, developed out of Calvin's academy (p. 291) and since the end of the 18th cent. has been famous also for the teaching of natural science. In front of the central block, in the Rue de Candolle, is a bust of the naturalist and biologist Karl Vogt (1817-95). In the wings are housed the library (E.) and the natural history museum (W.).

The **Library**, founded about the middle of the 16th cent., contains 300,000 vols. and 4500 MSS. Adm., see p. 291. The Salle Ami-Lullin on the ground-floor, to the right of the staircase, contains 260 ancient and modern portraits of scholars, statesmen, and theologians, including Thomas Cranmer, Elizabeth of England, Philip Stanhope, and George Eliot (at the age of 30, painted during her stay at Geneva in 1849-50), valuable MSS., including homilies of St. Augustine on papyrus (6th cent.), housekeeping accounts of Philip the Fair (1308) on wax tablets, many MSS. with miniatures, and autographs. Also a French Bible (printed at Geneva in 1588), magnificently bound in red morocco, and bearing the arms of France and Navarre, destined by the Council of Geneva as a gift to Henri IV., but never presented owing to his abjuration of Protestantism. To the right of the vestibule are the Salle Moynier (periodicals) and the Musée Jean-Jacques Rousseau, with MSS., prints, engravings, and other souvenirs of Rousseau. — On the first floor is the reading-room.

The **Natural History Museum** (adm., see p. 290) contains Delessert's collection of conchylia; Pictet's collection of fossils; De Saussure's geological collection; Melly's large collection of coleoptera; rich fauna of the environs of Geneva; a magnificent group of crystals from the Tiefen Glacier (comp. p. 149); etc.

The *Ecole de Chimie* (Pl. F 6) and *Ecole de Médecine* (Pl. D 6) are in the S. quarter of the town. The *Cantonal* (beyond Pl. F 6) and *Maternity Hospitals* are also attached to the faculty of medicine. Near the Cantonal Hospital is a monument erected in 1903 as an act of reparation to Michael Servetus (p. 291).

The *Palais Eynard* (Pl. F 5), to the E. of the Bastions, erected in 1817 by Eynard, the Philhellenist, contains a collection of Swiss fauna (Sun. & Thurs. 10-12 & 2-5; entrance from the Rue de la Croix-Rouge). The *Athénée* (Pl. F 6), to the S.E., contains the library of the Société des Arts (week-days, 1-4 & 7.30-10) and a permanent exhibition of art (10-12 & 1.30-6, Sun. 10-12; 60 c.); the international committee of the Red Cross was founded here in 1863 (comp. p. 292; offices now in the Promenade du Pin, Pl. G 6).

Farther E., below the *Promenade St-Antoine* (Pl. G 5), on the site of an old bastion, now planted with trees, is the municipal museum of art and history (see below). To the S. of this is the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts* (Pl. G 6), to the N. the *Observatory* (Pl. G 5), and to the E. a bronze bust of R. Töpffer (p. 297), the Genevese humorist, and the *Russian Church*, with gilded domes.

The ***Musée d'Art et d'Histoire** (Pl. G 5), a building in pale sandstone in the style of Louis XVI., erected in 1904-9 by the Genevese architect Marc Camoletti, contains the municipal art-collection founded by the Russian general Rath (b. at Geneva in 1766, d. 1819), and the municipal collections of antiquities, weapons,

and coins. Entrance in the Rue Charles-Galland; adm., see p. 290. Illustrated guide (1926), 50 c.; also special catalogues.

From the entrance-hall we descend the steps. To the right and left are cartoons of the retreat of Marignano (see p. 51) and the battle of Morat (p. 276), by *Hodler* (1897 and 1917). A room in the Basement is devoted to Old Geneva, with objects connected with the history of the town; in the centre is a large relief-model of the town in 1850 (scale 1:250).

Lower Ground Floor. **Arts & Crafts.** Rooms **1-6**: Lace, embroideries, ornaments, textiles, head-dresses, enamels (some on Genevese watches), ceramics, glass, objects in wrought iron and bronze, watches. — Room **7**: Varying graphic exhibitions. — Rooms **8** and **9**: Library. — Under the courtyard arcades are inscriptions, architectural fragments, etc. — The vestibule contains old musical instruments. — Ascending the steps to the entrance-hall, we turn to the left.

Upper Ground Floor. **Antiquities.** Room **11**: Prehistoric antiquities; lacustrine objects. — Room **12**: Egyptian, Coptic, Assyrian, and Cyprian antiquities. — Room **13** and the adjacent galleries **13a** and **13b**: *Collections of *W. Fol*, the archæologist (d. 1889): Greek, Roman, and Etruscan antiquities, vases, terracottas, cut gems, sculptures (1334. Head of Hermes in the style of Phidias, 1323. Torso of a youth after Polycletus, 1325. Replica of the Farnese Hercules, 1316. Apollo slaying the lizard). Brussels tapestries (16th cent.), and mediæval and modern objects of art. — Room **14**: Roman and Celto-Germanic antiquities. — Room **15**: Ceiling from the Geneva mansion of the Bishop of Nice (15th cent.) and windows from the choir of the Cathedral (p. 294; 15th cent.); in the glass-case, church plate of the 12-15th centuries. — Room **16**: Ceiling from a Geneva private house: furniture, weapons, and various objects of art of the 16th and 17th centuries. — Room **17**: Panelling (17-18th cent.) from a council-chamber in the Geneva Hôtel de Ville. — Room **18**, a drawing-room from the château of Cartigny, with panelling by the Genevese sculptor Jean Jaquet (end of 18th cent.). — Room **19**: Porcelain, especially from Nyon and Old Geneva, faience of the 16-19th cent., goldsmith's work, objects in brass, etc. — Room **20** (l.): Chinese and Japanese porcelain and bronzes. — Room **21**, with furniture from the castle of Zizers (p. 85; end of 17th cent.). — Room **22**, with a 15th cent. ceiling, contains the collection of weapons, which is closely allied with the history of the town (comp. p. 291). — Room **24**: Historical mementoes. — Room **25** (Salle Etienne-Duval): Antique sculptures, including a large draped torso of Apollo, bust of a young Roman (Caligula?), Venus, and head of Augustus. — We ascend the staircase on the left.

Mezzanine Floor. — Room **33** (gallery of R. 22): Swiss uniforms. — Room **32**: Collection of Genevese coins and medals. Red Cross souvenirs (p. 296). — Retracing our steps, we turn to the right into Room **34** (gallery of R. 19): Swiss pewter and faience. — Rooms **35-38**: Rooms from the castle of Zizers (see above).

First Floor. **Picture Gallery.** The Genevese and Swiss School of the 19th cent. deserves special attention. A few sculptures are included. On the staircase are paintings by *Hodler* (Four warriors, The wine-grower and the watch-maker, 1896) and two groups in stone by *James Vibert* (1923), The past and the future. The ante-room (rotunda) contains bronzes by *Rodin* (The thinker, Pope Benedict XV., 'The man with the broken nose'), *Pradier* (p. 298), *Jean Carriès*, and *Jules Dalou*. — Room **39** (l.): Modern Genevese and other Swiss artists. — Room **40**: Paintings by the Genevese artists *Jean* and *Jean-Daniel Huber* (d. 1786 and 1845), *B. du Pan* (d. 1763), *P. L. de la Rive* (d. 1817), and *Saint-Ours* (d. 1809). — Room **41** and the adjacent Cabinets **41a** and **41b**: Works by the three precursors of the modern Genevese school, *W. A. Töpffer* (d. 1847), *R. Töpffer* (1799-1846), the painter and humorous writer, and *J. L. Agasse* (d. 1849); sculptures by *Charles Töpffer* (d. 1905). — In the loggia adjoining Cabinet 41a: Designs and plaster casts from works by the Genevese

sculptor *James Pradier* (1792-1852). Room **42**: Works by the Genevese historical painters *Josef Hornung* (1792-1840) and *J. L. Lagarden* (1801-84) and by *François Diday* (of Geneva; 1802-77; 108. Oaks in storm), founder of Alpine landscape painting, and his chief pupil, *Alexandre Calame* (of Vevey; 1810-64; 63. Summer, 67. Lake of Lucerne). Room **43**: Genevese and other Swiss painters, e.g. *A. van Muyden* (d. 1898), *Etienne Duval* (d. 1914), *F. R. Simon* (d. 1862), and *R. A. Bachelin* (d. 1890). Room **44**: Works by *B. Menn* of Geneva (d. 1893). Cabinet **42a** (adjoining Room 42): Medallions and plaques by *A. Bovy* of Geneva (worked in Paris; d. 1877). Cabinet **42b**: Works by *L. Robert* of La Chaux-de-Fonds (d. 1835; comp. p. 261). Cabinet **43a**: Small pictures and drawings. Room **43b**: *Pastel portraits by *Jean-Etienne Liotard* of Geneva (1712-89; 439. Mme. d'Epinay, Rousseau's patroness) and *J. Petitot*. Rooms **45** and **46**: Genevese and other Swiss artists. Room **47**: *Works by *Ferdinand Hodler* (see p. 1; worked in Geneva after 1871), including Alpine landscape (1883), The modern oath on the Rütli (1887), The miller, the son, and the donkey (1881), The reformers (1884), The raging warrior (1884), Fighting and wounded warriors (cartoons, 1897), Geneva harbour (1918), and portraits. Room **48**: **Konrad Witz*, Two wings, painted on both sides, of the high altar in Geneva Cathedral (1444; comp. p. xlviii); 413. *School of Fontainebleau*, Poppæa Sabina; 405. *Flemish School* of the 16th cent., Scene from the Passion. Room **49**: Flemish and Dutch artists. 410. *Spanish School* (?), Laughing man; 178c. *Hogarth*, Female portrait. Cabinet **49a**: Saloon from Voltaire's country-house ('Les Délices') near Geneva, by *Jean Jaquet* (p. 297); admirable marble and plaster busts by the French sculptor *J. A. Houdon* (d. 1828); pastel portraits by *Petitot* (see above). Room **50**: Italians of the 16-17th cent., including 390. *Paul Veronese*, Entombment; 114. *A. Vaccaro*, Triumph of David; 12. *Fra Bartolommeo* and *Mariotto Albertinelli*, Annunciation (1511). Rooms **51** and **52**: French paintings of the 17-19th cent., with portraits by *J. B. Perronneau*, **Maurice Quentin de la Tour*, *N. Mignard*, and *N. de Largillière*; 211. *Charles Le Brun*, The prophet Elias; 78. *P. de Champaigne*, Death-bed of a nun; Room 52 contains works by **Corot*, *Delacroix*, *Raffaëlli*, *Cézanne*, *Pissarro*, *Sisley*, *Courbet*, and others. Cabinets **50a**, **50b**, and **51a**: French artists of the 18-19th cent., with works by *Mme. Vigée Lebrun* (212. Mme. de Staël as Corinna), *H. Vernet*, *Carle Vanloo*, and *J. B. Oudry*. Cabinet **51b**: Portraits by Swiss artists.

The adjoining loggia contains designs and plaster casts by *J. Pradier* (see above, and *J. E. Chaponnière* (of Geneva; 1801-35). The large Room **53** is devoted to Swiss sculptures, e.g. by *Rodo de Niederhäusern* (d. 1913), *James Vibert*, and *Angst*.

A visit to the **Parc des Eaux-Vives** (Pl. K 2; restaurant, see p. 288) and the adjacent **Parc La Grange** (Pl. K 3), both noted for their groves of old trees, may be made by tram (p. 289; No. 2) or by motor-boat (p. 289).

At **'La Jonction'** (Pl. A 5), below the town, the grey glacier-water of the *Arve* joins the blue Rhone. The **Bois de la Bâtie** (Pl. A B 6; several restaurants), on the opposite bank, is a tract of woods and meadows affording a pretty view of the town. Farther on, beyond the cemetery of *St Georges* (terminus of tram No. 2, see p. 289), is the fine **Pont Butin**, opened in 1927, crossing the Rhone at a height of 170′ above the water; it is constructed of granite, is 295 yds. long, and has five arches with a span of 138′.

The **Municipal Power Station** (Forces Motrices du Rhône; Pl. D 4), in which even the non-technical visitor will be interested, utilizes the swift current of the Rhone to raise water from the lake to reservoirs in the Bois de la Bâtie and at Bessinge (N.E. of Geneva). The great hall, containing twenty turbines with a total output of 4500 h.p., is open to the public. The electric lighting and power station (22,500 h.p.) is 3½ M. downstream, at Chèvres.

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes Leipz.
Collex
Versoix
Hermance
Genthod
le Creux de Genthod
Corsier
Collonge
Bellevue
FERNEY-VOLTAIRE
Vengeron
Meinier
Chambésy
la Gde Pierrière
la Pte Pierrière
Vésenaz
Saconnex
Pregny
la Belotte
Pressy
Vandœuvres
Pt Saconnex
Montalègre
Cologny
les Pâquis
GENÈVE
Trainant
Puplinge
Eaux-Vives
Chêne-Bourg
Thônex
Lancy
CAROUGE
Gaillard
Etrembières
Sierne
Plan-les-Ouates
Veyrier
Pt Salève
Troinex
Mornex
Saconnex
Compesières
Bossey
les Esserts
Landecy
Collonges
LAC LÉMAN
Gex
Bernex-Chancy
St Julien
Bellegarde
Acchamps
Gd Piton
1:100.000

To the Ariana. — The pleasantest way is by *Motor Boat* (p. 289), which stops at the Conservatoire Botanique (see below; Restaurant Lacustre, plain). *Tram* No. 5-8 (see p. 289) also terminates here. We ascend through the Botanic Garden and the park to the museum. — Tram No. 7 (14 times daily) has a stopping place (Pregny-Ariana) a few minutes from the upper entrance of the park.

The ***Ariana,** an estate bequeathed to the town by Gustave Revilliod (d. 1890), the Genevese author, and named by him after his mother, is visited not only for the donor's art-collections, but also for its extensive park and its glorious view of the Lake of Geneva and the Alps.

The *Museum* is a handsome Renaissance building, with beautiful interior decoration. Adm., see p. 290.

On the Ground Floor are marble sculptures, lace, and 17-18th cent. tapestries; Chinese and Japanese porcelain, inlaid work, wood-carvings, bronzes, European porcelain and faience, and antique vases. — First Floor. Old furniture, weapons, works in ivory, and stained glass. Four rooms with old and modern paintings: in the 1st room, to the left of the stairs, note the works by Netherland masters; in the 2nd room, to the left of the 1st, landscapes by *Diday, Calame, Duval*, etc., animal pieces by *Humbert* and *De Larive*, genre paintings by *Vautier, S. Durand, Töpffer*, etc.; in the 3rd room, portraits and (in the centre) an antique head of Venus; in the 4th, Italian, Netherlandish, and Spanish paintings (many copies), including **Raphael's* Madonna of Vallombrosa (repetition of the Madonna del Cardellino at Florence) and *Memling's* Salome with the head of John the Baptist. — On the other side of the large hall: pictures and drawings by *Horace Revilliod;* pastels; engravings (10,000 prints); old printed books and MSS.; glass, Oriental bronzes and earthenware, old Genevese pewter, and coins; also silver plate presented by Great Britain and the United States to M. Stämpfli, Swiss representative at the Alabama international tribunal (p. 295). — Splendid view from the balcony.

In the park, at the back of the former dwelling-house, is Revilliod's grave, shaded by old trees. Close by is a small deer-enclosure.— The lower part of the park is laid out as a **Botanic Garden,** with a section for Alpine plants. The rich collections of the *Conservatoire Botanique* are by the lake, near the motor-boat pier (see above; adm., see p. 290). — Adjacent to the S., in a fine old park, is the **International Labour Office** *(Bureau International du Travail),* a plain four-storied building of concrete 282′ long by the Lausanne architect Georges Epitaux (1923-25). By the main entrance are large stone figures of Peace and Justice, by Luc Jaggi of Geneva, presented by the Swiss nation. The interior (adm. on application) was fitted up from contributions by the states belonging to the organization, which is affiliated to the League of Nations. The vestibule contains two bronze statues representing a miner and a puddler by C. Meunier, a gift from the Belgian government; the staircase, stained glass windows by Max Pechstein, from Germany, and the great council-hall, with furniture given by England, a large Gobelin tapestry from France. A new *Palais des Nations* (see p. 293) is to be erected next to the International Labour Office, by the lake, at a cost of c. 20 million francs.

On the hill of *Pregny*, ¼ hr. N. of the Pregny-Ariana tram-stop (p. 299), is the **Château Rothschild**, built in 1858 by the English architect Stocks, with a beautiful park (adm., see p. 291).

From Pregny-Ariana tram No. 7 next passes *Grand-Saconnex*, crosses the French frontier, and reaches (4 M. from Geneva) **Ferney**, officially *Ferney-Voltaire* (Hôtel de France; Hôtel-Restaurant de la Truite), a considerable village founded by Voltaire in 1758. Opposite the terminus is a statue of Voltaire. The château (10 min.; no visitors), which was occupied by the great satirist until shortly before his death in 1778 and which attracted a large circle of admirers during his lifetime, contains memorials of the founder. Over the former chapel is the famous inscription: 'Deo erexit Voltaire'.

Cologny and *Montalegre*, on the E. bank of the Lake of Geneva, are famous for the visits of Byron and Shelley in 1816. We take tram No. 9 or 10 to (2¼ M.; 40 c.) Montalègre, with a house occupying the site of the villa in which Shelley, Mary Godwin, and Jane Clairmont stayed, and ascend the Chemin Byron (views) in 10 min. to a memorial-stone (1924) to Byron. About 100 yds. S., in the parish of Cologny, is the Villa Diodati (no adm.), where the third canto of 'Childe Harold' was composed. From Montalègre we may go on by tram (3 M. from the Cours de Rive; 60 c.), or follow a fine road (½ hr.) from the Byron memorial-stone, via Haut-Ruth, to the steamer-station of *La Belotte* (Restaurants L'Hermitage, La Belotte-Metral; Pension-Crémerie Fleur-de-l'Eau, 20 beds, P. 8-10 fr.), close to the village of *Vezenaz* (Hôtel Béné, well spoken of). — *Bellerive* (Restaurants La Réserve-Wirth, Bavoux Laplanche) is reached by tram No. 9 or 10 (4¾ M.; 80 c.), steamer, or motor boat (see pp. 289, 290). — *Belleeue* (*Restaurant Dumont) and *Creux de Genthod* (Restaurant Blanc), a small bay with fine views a little farther on, both on the W. bank of the lake, are served by steamers, motor-boats, and the railway (comp. pp. 304, 290, 302). — Tram No. 12 13 runs to **Carouge**, an industrial suburb to the S., made a provincial capital in 1786 by King Victor Amadeus III. of Sardinia and joined to France in 1792, and to the canton of Geneva in 1815 (tram to Collonges, see below), then on to the little French town of *St-Julien-en-Genevois*, 6¾ M. from the Place du Molard, with a station on the line from Bellegarde to Bouveret, whence the *Pitons* (see below) may be climbed in 3 hrs., viâ Beaumont. — Tram No. 15 passes the Bois de la Bâtie (p. 298) to reach (4¼ M.; 80 c.) *Bernex*, a fairly large village whence the *Signal de Bernex* (1657'; view) is ascended in ¼ hr., and (10¾ M.; 1 fr. 90 c.) *Chancy*, a station on the line from Geneva to Bellegarde, with the new electricity works of Chancy-Pougny (13,000 h.p.). To *Coppet*, see p. 305; to *La Faucille*, see p. 303.

The ***Salève**, a long hill of limestone rock to the S.E. of Geneva, on French territory, is much visited. It culminates in two peaks, the *Petit-Salève* (2953') and the *Grand-Salève* (4290'), adjoined by the *Petit-Piton* (4475') and *Grand-Piton* (4528'). An excursion hence by tram and rail takes half a day.

From Geneva to the Salève viâ Veyrier. Electric tramway (3½ M. in 25 min.; 65 c., there and back 1 fr. 10 c.) from the Rond Point de Rive (Pl. G 5) to *Veyrier* (Hôtel du Château Beau-Séjour; passport and customs examination), a Swiss village prettily situated at the base of the Salève. From Veyrier (1385') an electric rack-and-pinion railway runs to *Treize-Arbres* (3¼ M. in 1 hr.; 13, there and back 20 French fr.). [The tramway goes on, skirting the Salève, to *Bossey* (p. 301) and *Collonges* (2½ M.; Hôtel du Parc; p. 301), whence another tramway runs to Carouge (see above) viâ Troinex and Croix-de-Rozon.]

The rack-and-pinion line crosses the railway from Annemasse to Bellegarde (p. 307), skirting the large limestone quarries of Veyrier, ascends above the Pas de l'Echelle (p. 301), and passes through a tunnel to reach (1¼ M.) **Monnetier-Eglise** (2284'; Hôtel du Château de Monnetier, 10 beds,

L. or D. 20, P. 35-50 French fr.; de Savoie, 45 beds at 12-15, L. or D. 15, P. 30-40 fr.; Belvédère, 30 beds; des Alpes, 45 beds at 15-20, L. 16, D. 18, P. 35-45 fr.). The village, situated in the depression between the two Salèves, is a popular health resort. The *Petit-Salève* (2953′), with a charming view, is easily ascended hence in ½ hr. (Grand-Salève, see below). — At (2 M.) **Monnetier-Mairie** (2133′; *Bellevue, 90 beds from 20, L. or D. 20-25, P. from 50 French fr.) we join the Etrembières line.

From Geneva to the Salève via Etrembières. Tramway No. 12-13 (comp. p. 289; 5¼ M. in ¾ hr.; 50 Swiss c. and 90 French c.) viâ (2¼ M.) *Chêne-Bourg* (1353′; Restaurant Giddey), a Swiss village with a monument to Louis Favre (p. 141), constructor of the St. Gotthard tunnel, who was born here, (2½ M.) *Moillesulaz*, a village on the French frontier (passport and customs examination), and (4 M.) *Annemasse* (p. 307) to *Etrembières* (p. 341). — Thence (1339′) we go on by electric rack-and-pinion railway to *Monnetier-Mairie*, junction for the Veyrier line (see above; 1-1⅓ hr. to Treize-Arbres; fares, see p. 300). Our train passes the old château of Etrembières and ascends, skirting the slope of the *Petit-Salève*. — ¾ M. *Bas-Mornex* (1663′; Hôtel de la Terrasse, 35 beds at 12-15, L. or D. 12-16, P. 35-45 French fr.). — 1¼ M. *Haut-Mornex* (1877′; Hôtel du Château-de-Mornex, 45 beds; several plain pensions), station for the health resort of **Mornex**, charmingly situated on the wooded S. slope of the Petit-Salève. A cottage nearly opposite the Protestant church was occupied in 1856 by Wagner and in 1863-64 by Ruskin (tablet).

From Monnetier-Mairie (2 M. from Etrembières) the line ascends the partly wooded slopes of the Grand-Salève to its (3½ M.) terminus at **Treize-Arbres** (3747′; buffet-restaurant, Hôtel des Treize-Arbres, 5 min. farther up, 15 beds, with restaurant, L. 20 French fr. at both; Pension du Mont-Blanc, a few min. below the station, with restaurant, plain; winter sports). The *View from the mountain-indicator (3976′), 6 min. above the hotel, comprises the Mont Blanc chain, the Lake of Geneva, the Jura, Cantons Geneva and Vaud, and part of Savoy (good panorama of 1925). About 6 min. farther on is an observatory (4085′), whence we ascend the ridge to the (½ hr.) *Crêt de Grange-Tournier* (4291′), the highest point of the ***Grand-Salève**, from which we survey the Lake of Annecy also. The walk may be extended viâ *La Croisette* (3868′; two inns; see below) to the *Pitons* (1¼ hr.; p. 300).

Pedestrians ascending the Salève should start from *Veyrier* (p. 300). We follow the steep *Pas de l'Echelle*, a little below the rack-and-pinion railway, then mount a flight of steps in the rock to (50 min.) *Monnetier-Eglise* (p. 300), whence a path to the right winds up to (1½ hr.) Treize-Arbres. — A rather more fatiguing route is from *Bossey* (tramway, see p. 300) viâ *Crevin*, and through the *Grande-Gorge* by a steep and stony path to the (2 hrs.) plateau. The path through the *Petite-Gorge*, the defile to the left of the Grande-Gorge, is dangerous. — Walkers from *Collonges* (p. 300) need 2¾-3 hrs. to Treize-Arbres. We ascend the steep 'Sentier d'Orjobet' (repaired in 1925) viâ *Corbes* and *Le Coin* (2215′; Hôtel Chalet d'Orjobet), near the plateau passing through the (1¾ hr.) *Grotte d'Orjobet*. Higher up we either turn to the right for *La Croisette* (¾ hr.; see above), or follow the 'Sentier de la Corraterie' (views) to the left, passing below the *Trou de la Tine*, to the (50 min.) upper end of the Grande-Gorge.

The long range of the ***Voirons** (4875′), to the N.E. of Geneva, on French territory, commands a superb view of the whole chain of the Alps of Savoy, the Jura Mts., etc. Railway (Eaux-Vives station, p. 287) viâ *Annemasse* (p. 307) to (50 min.) *Bons-St-Didier* (p. 307); thence a walk of 2 hrs. to the summit. On the E. slope, 200′ below the top, is the *Hôtel de l'Ermitage*, in the midst of fir-woods, and 10 min. below it is the *Hôtel des Chalets*, both closed in 1928. Charming walks to the (10 min.) *Calvaire* or *Grand-Signal*, the highest peak (4875′), and to other points on the ridge (1 hr. to the *Pralaire*, p. 344).

66. The Lake of Geneva.

The **Lake of Geneva* (1220′), Fr. *Lac Léman*, the *Lacus Lemanus* of the Romans, is the largest of the Swiss lakes, being 45 M. long, 8½ M. broad between Morges and Amphion, 1095′ deep in places, and with an area of 224 sq.M., two-fifths of which belong to France. Its main feeder and only outlet is the Rhone. The water is transparent and of a deep blue colour. For centuries it has been a favourite theme with writers of every nationality (Byron, Voltaire, Rousseau, Dumas, etc.). On the N. side it is bounded by gently sloping hills, richly clothed with vineyards and orchards, and enlivened with smiling villages. To the E. and S. a noble background is formed by the long chain of the mountains of Valais and Savoy. — Comp. 'The Lake of Geneva', by Sir Frederick Treves (1924).

A phenomenon first observed on the Lake of Geneva, and later on other lakes also, consists in the so-called '*Seiche*', a fluctuation of the whole mass of water, with a regular oscillation period of 73 min., sometimes persisting for days together and causing a rise or fall of nearly a foot (almost 7′ in 1841) at the ends of the lake. It is probably caused by alteration in the atmospheric pressure. — The *Temperature* of the lake near the surface varies from 41-43° Fahr. in winter to 73° in summer; in the deeper parts it is uniformly 40-42°.

The lake contains 21 species of Fish, of which the lavaret or gwyniad (Coregonus lavaretus; Fr. féra), trout, char (Salmo salvelinus, ombre-chevalier), and perch are most esteemed. Chief among the Birds are the wild swan (Cygnus olor), black-headed gull (Larus ridibundus), and common tern (Sterna hirundo), and also numerous kinds of migratory birds (duck, diver, etc.).

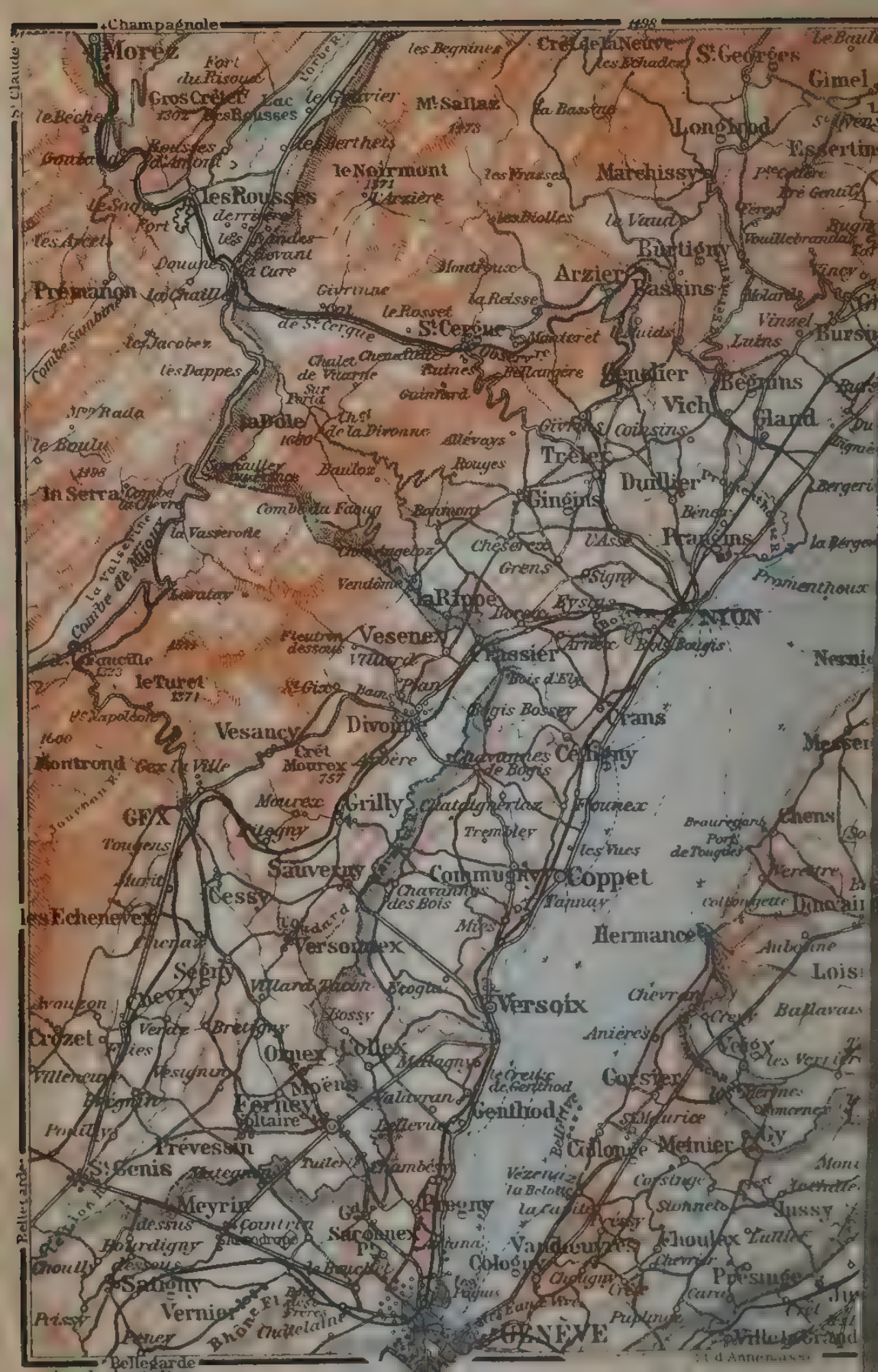
A. By Railway from Geneva viâ Lausanne to Villeneuve.

Federal Railway (electric), 56½ M. in 2-3¾ hrs. (13 fr. 65, 9 fr. 55, 6 fr. 85 c.; to Lausanne 1-2 hrs., 9 fr. 15, 6 fr. 40, 4 fr. 60 c.; to Vevey 1½-3¼ hrs., 12 fr., 8 fr. 40 c., 6 fr.). The so-called 'tramway trains' between Geneva and Lausanne stop at a great many wayside stations. — Railway-tickets may be used for the steamers also (see p. 304).

Road, mostly close to the lake (views), 57¾ M. — 9¼ M. *Coppet* (1247′; p. 305). — 15½ M. *Nyon* (1325′; p. 305). — 23 M. *Rolle* (1240′; p. 305). — 32¼ M. *Morges* (1243′; p. 306). — 38½ M. *Lausanne* (1176; p. 310). — 50¼ M. *Vevey* (1263′; p. 316). — 54¾ M. *Montreux* (1352′; p. 319). — 57¾ M. *Villeneuve* (1240′; p. 324).

Geneva, see p. 287. — The train runs high above the lake, overlooking the hills on the E. bank with their numerous villas, above which rises in clear weather Mont Blanc. — 2½ M. *Chambésy* (station for Pregny, p. 300); 3¾ M. *Genthod-Bellevue*; 4¼ M. *Creux-de-Genthod*; 5½ M. *Versoix*; 8¾ M. *Coppet* (comp. p. 300). — At (10½ M.) *Céligny* the Dôle (p. 303) becomes visible to the left. — **13½ M. Nyon** (p. 305).

From Nyon to Morez, 24¼ M., electric narrow-gauge railway in 2¼-3 hrs. (to St-Cergue 1 hr.; 4 fr. 35, 2 fr. 90 c.). 2¾ M. *Trelex* (1808′); 1 M. *Givrins* (1860′); 8¾ M. *Arzier* (2778′).


Champagnole
Morez
Fort du Risoux
Gros Crêtet
1302
Lac des Rousses
le Bêchet
le Noirmont
1371
l'Arzière
les Rousses
derrière les Rousses
devant la Cure
Douane
Prémanon
la Chaille
Combe Sambin
le Jacobez
les Dappes
Chalet de Vuarne
Sur Porta
Mont Rada
le Boulu
1498
la Pôle
1680
Chalet de la Dironne
In Serra
Combe du Fâoug
la Vasserotte
la Valserine
Combe de Mijoux
Vesenex
Pleuton dessus
Villard
le Turet
1271
Vesancy
1600
Montrond
Gex
la Ville
Crêt Mourex
757
Mourex
GEX
Tougens
Sauverny
Cessy
les Echenevex
Versonnex
Ségny
Chevry
Crozet
Ornex
Colex
Villeneuve
Mégnin
Ferney
Voltaire
Prévessin
St Genis
Meyrin
Saconnex
Choully
Satigny
Vernier
Prissy
Peney
Bellegarde
St Claude
les Begnines
Crêt de la Neuve
les Echadoz
St Georges
Gimel
Mt Sallaz
1373
la Bassine
Longirod
Marchissy
les Frasses
les Berthets
les Biolles
le Vaud
Burtigny
Arzier
Baskins
Montrouge
la Reisse
le Rosset
St Cergue
Mont Rat
Chalet Chenaillette
Butnes
Observatoire de la Dôle
Gainard
Givrine
Col de St Cergue
Givrins
Coinsins
Trélex
Baulon
Rouges
Gingins
Chéserex
Vassy
Grens
Signy
Vendôme
la Rippe
Borex
Eysins
Nyon
Prangins
Promenthoux
la Bergerie
Dullier
Bénex
Begnins
Vich
Gland
Luins
Vinzel
Bursinel
Vuillebrandaz
Bugnaux
Marens
Molard
Vaudrens
Essertines
Crêt Genty
Longirod
Nernier
Messery
Chens
Brauregard
Porte de Tougins
Corsinge
Dinchain
Hermance
Aubonne
Loisin
Baffavaux
Anières
Corsier
Meinier
Gy
Jussy
Choulex
Presinge
Vandœuvres
Cologny
Genthod
Versoix
Collex
Bossy
Pregny
Grilly
Commugny
Coppet
Tannay
Mies
Chavannes des Bois
Tremblay
Mourex
Divonne
Crans
Bois d'Ely
Arnex
Bois Bougis
Vésenex
Prangins
Gingins
Duillier
Trélex
Coinsins
Givrins
Vich
Begnins
Gland
Luins
Vinzel
Burtigny
Arzier
Baskins
Longirod
Marchissy
Essertines
Gimel
St Georges
Crêt de la Neuve
les Begnines
Le Boulu
Fort du Risoux
Lac des Rousses
le Noirmont
les Rousses
Prémanon
Combe Sambin
les Dappes
la Dôle
In Serra
la Valserine
Vesenex
le Turet
Vesancy
Montrond
GEX
Sauverny
Cessy
les Echenevex
Versonnex
Ségny
Chevry
Crozet
Ornex
Colex
Ferney
Prévessin
St Genis
Meyrin
Saconnex
Choully
Satigny
Vernier
Prissy
Peney
Bellegarde
St Claude
Divonne
Crans
Nyon
Rippe
Prangins
Gingins
Duillier
Trélex
Coinsins
Givrins
Vich
Begnins
Gland
Luins
Vinzel
Burtigny
Arzier
Baskins
Longirod
Marchissy
Essertines
Gimel
St Georges
Crêt de la Neuve
Commugny
Coppet
Versoix
Hermance
Corsier
Meinier
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Jussy
Choulex
Presinge
Vandœuvres
Cologny
Genthod
Pregny
Grilly
Sauverny
Cessy
Versonnex
Ségny
Chevry
Crozet
Ornex
Colex
Ferney
Prévessin
St Genis
Meyrin
Saconnex
Choully
Satigny
Vernier
Prissy
Peney
Bellegarde
St Claude
GENÈVE
Ville la Grand
Annemasse
Chens
Dingy
Messery
Nernier
Promenthoux
la Bergerie
Bursinel
Vuillebrandaz
Bugnaux
Marens
Molard
Vaudrens
Essertines
Gimel
St Georges
Crêt de la Neuve
les Begnines
Le Boulu
Fort du Risoux
Lac des Rousses
le Noirmont
les Rousses
Prémanon
Combe Sambin
les Dappes
la Dôle
In Serra
la Valserine
Vesenex
le Turet
Vesancy
Montrond
GEX
Sauverny
Cessy
les Echenevex

11¾ M. **St-Cergue** (3422′; *Grand-Hôtel de l'Observatoire, 190 beds from 6, B. 2, L. or D. 6, P. from 14½ fr.; *Auberson, same management, 140 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; de la Poste, P. from 8 fr.), a popular summer resort and winter sports centre, situated in a pleasant grassy valley, commands a fine view of the lake and of Mont Blanc. English Church services in July & Aug. and Dec.-Feb. in the Protestant church.

St-Cergue is the starting-point for the ascent of the ***Dôle** (5512′; 2½ hrs.), the second highest summit in the Swiss Jura. We ascend to the left at the sign-post, 20 min. from the village, to the (¾ hr.) *Chalet de Vuarne* (4341′), and beyond the *Col de la Porte* (5128′) turn to the left again to reach the (1½ hr.) summit. The view (best in the afternoon) is extremely picturesque and extensive, and Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty. — The easiest route from Geneva to the Dôle is N.W. viâ the ***Col de la Faucille,** a deep depression in the Jura Mts. We take the steam tramway from Ferney (p. 300) to (6¼ M. in 40 min.) the little French town of **Gex** (2123′; Hôtel du Commerce), at the base of the Jura, 9¼ M. from Geneva (1½ hr. in all). We may go on by the new road (7½ M.; motor-coach, see p. 289) or by the shorter old road to the left (2 hrs.) to the summit of the pass (4341′; Hôtel de la Couronne, 50 beds at 12-15, L. or D. 14-20, P. 32-40 fr.; de Faucille, 45 R.), with a magnificent view. Thence by the road to Morez (see below) to (4 M.) *La Vasserode* and by narrow paths to the right to the (1¾ hr.) summit.

The narrow-gauge railway crosses the broad saddle of the *Col de St-Cergue* (3973′) beyond St-Cergue, and descends to the (16¾ M.) little Swiss frontier-village of *La Cure* (3780′; Franco-Suisse, 25 R.), 7½ M. from *Morez* (2418′), a station on the P.L.M. railway.

From Nyon a Swiss Federal branch-railway runs S.W. viâ *Crassier* to (5¾ M. in ½ hr.) the French spa **Divonne-les-Bains** (1542′), connected by motor-coach (p. 289) with Geneva and the Col de la Faucille. A line (P.L.M.) runs from Divonne to Bellegarde (29¼ M.; comp. p. 307), viâ (5 M.) *Gex* (see above) and the (14¼ M.) village of *Thoiry*, where the famous conference between M. Briand and Herr Stresemann, French and German foreign ministers, took place in the Hôtel Léger on Sept. 17th, 1926.

15 M. *Prangins* (p. 305). We cross the Promenthouse.

16¾ M. *Gland* (1371′; Sanatorium La Lignière, on the lake, 60 beds, P. 9-15, with medical treatment 12-19 fr). A tramway runs hence viâ (2¼ M.) *Vich* to the large village of *Begnins* (1775′; Pension Château du Martheray, 70 beds), a frequented summer resort.

A road leads N. from Begnins viâ *Burtigny* and *Longirod* to (6½ M.) *St-Georges* (3068′; Cazin, 14 beds at 2-3, P. 5½-6 fr.) and thence (views) over the (1½ hr.) **Col du Marchairuz** (4757′; good little hotel, open in winter also) to (3 hrs.) *Le Brassus* (p. 272).

19 M. *Gilly-Bursinel.* — 21 M. **Rolle** (buffet; p. 305). On the hill to the left is the Hôtel du Signal-de-Bougy (see below).

From Rolle to Gimel, 6½ M., light railway in ¾-1 hr. (1 fr. 65 c.; to the Signal de Bougy in 34-50 min., 1 fr. 15 c.). The train starts from the harbour *(Rolle-Port)*, passes under the Federal Railway at *Rolle-Gare* (see above), and ascends vine-clad hills in long windings, passing the stations of *Mont-sur-Rolle* and *Bugnaux*. — From the station of (4 M.) *Signal de Bougy* (2325′) a road leads E. to the (17 min.) *Hôtel du Signal-de-Bougy* (2493′; 35 beds from 3½, D. 4½, S. 4, P. from 9 fr., open April-Oct., good). The view from its garden, as well as that from the ***Signal de Bougy** proper, which may be reached in 5 min., commands the whole lake and the Savoy Mts., overlooked by Mont Blanc. We may descend N. in 25 min. to Montherod (p. 304). — The railway goes on viâ (5 M.) *Essertines* to (6½ M.) **Gimel** (2395′; Hôtel de l'Union, 20 beds at 1½-2½, L. 2½-3, P. 6-7 fr.). There are beautiful woodland walks in the vicinity.

22¼ M. *Perroy.* — 24¼ M. *Allaman* (1394′), with an old castle.

From Allaman to Gimel (p. 303), 6¼ M., electric tramway in 40 min., viâ (1½ M.) *Aubonne* (1647′; Couronne; Lion-d'Or, 9 beds at 2½-3½, L. or D. 3½ fr.), an ancient little town picturesquely situated on a hill, and (2¾ M.) *Montherod* (1952′), whence the *Signal de Bougy* (p. 303) may be reached in ½ hr.

The train crosses the *Aubonne* and returns to the lake. — 27 M. *St-Prex;* the village (p. 305) lies below, to the right. — From (29¾ M.) **Morges** (p. 306; buffet; station 8 min. from the pier) Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty to the right in clear weather, but it soon disappears. Away to the N.W. is the château of Vufflens (see below).

From Morges to Bière, 11¾ M., railway in 1 hr. (comp. the map, p. 271). — 2 M. *Vufflens-le-Château.* The well-preserved *Castle, with five towers, one of which is 164′ high, dates in its present form from the early 15th century. — We next pass (3½ M.) *Bussy,* (4¾ M.) *Vens* (beyond which, to the left, is the modern château of *Chardonney*), (7¼ M.) *Apples* (branch-line to *L'Isle* in the Venoge valley), and (9¾ M.) *Ballens.* — 11¾ M. **Bière** (2277′), a village of 1200 inhab., has a large artillery training-camp. Road to the *Col du Marchairuz* (p. 303), 2½ hrs.

The train leaves the lake, crosses the *Venoge,* and joins the Neuchâtel railway (p. 275). — 35 M. *Renens* (Grand-Hôtel, 70 beds).

38 M. **Lausanne** (1476′; railway restaurant), see p. 310.

39¾ M. *Pully.* — The train crosses the *Paudèze* by a stone viaduct (above, on the left, is the viaduct of the Fribourg railway, p. 283) and skirts the vine-clad slopes of Lavaux (p. 306). — 41¾ M. *Lutry,* (43½ M.) *Cully,* and (46½ M.) *Rivaz* are all on the lake.

49¾ M. **Vevey** (p. 316). — 50¼ M. *La Tour-de-Peilz* (p. 318); 51½ M. *Burier.* Beyond a tunnel is (52¾ M.) *Clarens* (p. 319). View of Montreux, Chillon, and the Dent du Midi.

53½ M. **Montreux** (p. 320). — 54¾ M. *Territet-Glion* (p. 321). — 55¼ M. *Veytaux-Chillon* (p. 322). For the continuation of the railway to (56½ M.) *Villeneuve,* and thence to *Martigny,* see R. 69.

B. By Steamer along the North Bank.

Several steamers daily in summer. The express steamers to Bouveret call at Thonon and Evian, on the S. bank. To *Nyon* in 1-1½ hr. (2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 50 c.); to *Ouchy* (for Lausanne) in 2¾-3¼ hrs. (7 fr. 5, 3 fr. 85 c.); to *Montreux* in 4-4¾ hrs. (9 fr. 90, 5 fr. 40 c.); to *Villeneuve* in 4¼-5 hrs. (10 fr. 45, 5 fr. 70 c.); to *Bouveret,* see p. 308. Return-tickets, valid for 10 days, are half as much again. Circular trips: 'Tour du Lac' (one day) 16 fr. 80, 9 fr. 15 c.; 'Tour du Petit-Lac' (3½ hrs. in the afternoon) 5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 5 c.; 'Tour du Haut-Lac' (1 hrs.) 6 fr. 75, 3 fr. 65 c. — Steamer tickets are available also for the railway, 1st class on the steamer corresponding to 2nd class on the railway (a small additional fee is paid at the booking-office on 2nd class tickets). — Restaurants on the steamers (L. or D. 5 fr. in the 1st, 4 fr. in the 2nd class).

Geneva, see p. 287. — The banks of the lake are clothed with rich vegetation and studded with charming villas. On the left we see the Ariana and the Château Rothschild (pp. 299, 300). The steamer stops at (3¾ M.) *Bellevue,* for *Genthod* and *Creux de Genthod* (p. 300), and at (5½ M.) *Versoix.*

$8^3/_4$ M. **Coppet** (Hôtel du Lac, 22 beds at $2^1/_2$-3, L. or D. ($3^1/_2$ fr.), a little town with a 15th cent. Gothic church. The large château (open Thurs., 2-5, from May 15th to Oct. 15th) belonged from 1781 to 1804 to Necker, a Genevese who became finance minister to Louis XVI. His daughter, the celebrated Mme. de Staël (d. 1817), also resided here for some years. The château passed by inheritance to its present owner, the Comte d'Haussonville. Large park. A little wood to the S.W. contains a mausoleum with the tombs of Necker, Mme. Necker (d. 1794; Susanne Curchod, once engaged to Gibbon, p. 313), and Mme. de Staël.

11 M. *Céligny* (Hôtel des Rives-d'Or) lies prettily on a hill a little inland. Farther on is the handsome château of *Crans*.

$13^3/_4$ M. **Nyon.** — Hotels. *Hôtel des Alpes*, 50 beds from 4, L. $4^1/_2$, S. $3^1/_2$; *de la Gare & du Jura*, 15 beds at $3^1/_2$, L. or D. 4 fr., plain, both at the station.

Nyon, Ger. *Neuss*, the Helvetian *Noviodunum* and called *Civitas Julia Equestris* by the Romans, is a town with 5000 inhab. and various industries. It climbs picturesquely up a hill crowned by a 16th cent. *Castle*, with five towers, containing a collection of antiquities (free on Sun. & Thurs., 1-3 or 4; at other times 50 c.). The terrace (Roman relics) and the *Promenade des Marronniers* afford a beautiful view of the lake and the Alps, with Mont Blanc.

Railways to *Morez* and *Divonne*, with the ascent of the *Dôle*, see pp. 302, 303.

The express-steamers that call at Thonon and Evian now cross the lake to the Savoy bank (p. 308).

On the Swiss bank, among trees, is the large 18th cent. château of *Prangins*, occupied after 1815 by Joseph Bonaparte. By the lake lies the village of *Promenthoux*, near the mouth of the *Promenthouse*. Farther on is the estate of *La Bergerie*, property of Prince Louis Napoleon, and the *Villa Prangins*, in 1919-21 the retreat of the ex-Emperor Karl of Austria. The Jura Mts. recede; the conspicuous peaks are the Dôle and (to the right of it) the Noirmont (5150′).

$21^1/_4$ M. **Rolle** (Hôtel de la Tête-Noire, 30 beds at $3^1/_2$-4, L. 4, S. $3^1/_2$ fr., du Casino, both on the lake; bathing), a town of 2100 inhab., has a 13th cent. castle with four towers, now occupied by the district and municipal offices (schools, library, museum). It is the birthplace of Frédéric-César de La Harpe (1754-1838), who in 1798, with the help of the French Republic, separated Vaud from Berne (comp. p. 313); he is commemorated by a lofty obelisk on the little island close by. The lake here forms a semicircular bay, the banks of which, called *La Côte*, yield excellent wine. — Light railway to *Gimel* (Signal de Bougy), see p. 303.

On a promontory lies (28 M.) *St-Prex* (Hôtel du Mont-Blanc), with remains of old fortifications.

30½ M. **Morges** (*Hôtel du Mont-Blanc, 50 beds from 4, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 10 fr., Café-Restaurant du Casino, both with gardens; bathing), a town of 4700 inhab., with a small harbour, at the mouth of the *Morges* brook. The quay commands a *View of the Savoy Mts. across the broad lake; Mont Blanc is seen in its full splendour through a valley on the S. bank and in calm weather is mirrored in the lake (view-indicator in front of the Casino). The *Castle* (13-14th cent.) is now used as an arsenal; the park contains a memorial to the natural scientist François Alphonse Forel (1841-1912), a native of Morges, who was especially interested in the Lake of Geneva. The *Musée du Vieux-Morges* (Grande-Rue 54), bequeathed to the town by the artists Alexis and Emmeline Forel, is a pleasing mansion of the 15-18th cent., containing fine old furniture and objects of art (open daily, 2-6; 1 fr.). Close by is the 17th cent. *Hôtel de Ville*, with an old tower. — Branch railway to *Bière*, see p. 304.

33½ M. *St-Sulpice*, with a disused Romanesque convent-church dating from the 12th century.

37¼ M. **Ouchy** (1245′; hotels, see p. 310) is a port and suburb of *Lausanne*, with well-kept gardens on the quay. Byron and Shelley stayed at the Ancre Inn, predecessor of the Hôtel d'Angleterre, in 1816 (comp. pp. 322, 300). The cable railway (p. 311) is 3 min. from the pier; tramway No. 1, see p. 311.

The vine-clad slopes rising to the E. of Lausanne are named *Lavaux*, and yield excellent wine (Dézaley the best). — Beyond (38½ M.) *Pully* (restaurant, see p. 311) opens the valley of the *Paudèze*, with the two railway viaducts mentioned on pp. 283, 304. — 39¾ M. *Lutry* (Hôtel de Ville) has a church of the 13-16th centuries. The amphitheatre of mountains becomes grander as the steamer proceeds: the Rochers des Verraux, Dent de Jaman, Rochers de Naye, Tour d'Aï and Tour de Mayen, Grand-Muveran, Dent de Morcles, and Dent du Midi; between the last two, to the S.E., the Catogne, and in the background the snowy pyramid of the Grand-Combin. — At (43 M.) *Cully* (Hôtel de la Ville) is a monument to Major Davel (p. 314), who was born there. To the Tour de Gourze, see p. 316. — 45¼ M. *Rivaz-St-Saphorin*. The château of *Glérolles* lies on the lake, between Rivaz and St-Saphorin; Chexbres (p. 319) is higher up, to the left.

48½ M. **Vevey**, with three piers (see p. 316).

Passing La Tour-de-Peilz, the steamer calls at the health resorts of (52¼ M.) *Clarens*, (52¾ M.) *Montreux*, and (54 M.) *Territet* (comp. pp. 319-321), and then, beyond the castle of Chillon, at (56 M.) *Villeneuve* (p. 324). — The terminus is (61½ M.) *Bouveret*, to the W. of the mouth of the Rhone (see p. 309).

C. By Railway from Geneva viâ Evian to Bouveret (St-Maurice).

Railway (P.L.M.), 42 1/4 M. in 2 3/4-3 3/4 hrs. We change carriages at Annemasse (passport and luggage examination). West European Time, comp. p. xviii. — From Bouveret to (14 1/4 M.) *St-Maurice*, Federal Railway in 35 min. (2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 45 c.).

Road, 39 1/4 M. Short of (10 1/2 M.) *Douvaine* (1408′) we cross the French frontier. — 20 1/2 M. *Thonon* (1486′; p. 308; to the right, the Route des Alpes, see p. 346). We skirt the lake. — 26 M. *Evian* (1227′; p. 309). — 36 3/4 M. *St-Gingolph* (1283′; p. 309; frontier). — 39 1/4 M. *Bouveret* (1293′; p. 309). — Thence along the left bank of the Rhone up to (15 1/2 M.) *St-Maurice* (1378′; p. 328).

Geneva (Gare des Eaux-Vives; Swiss passport and customs examination for travellers from France), see p. 287. — We pass through a short tunnel to reach (1 3/4 M.) *Chêne-Bourg* (p. 301). To the right, between the Môle and Pointe d'Andey (p. 341), appears Mont Blanc. We cross the *Foron*, which forms the frontier between Switzerland and France.

At (3 3/4 M.) **Annemasse** (1430′; railway restaurant; Hôtels Gay, Moderne, both near the station; French passport and customs examination), a town of 3000 inhab., we reach the main section of the line from Paris viâ Bellegarde to Bouveret. Branch-railway to Le Fayet (Chamonix), see p. 341; tramway to Samoëns, see p. 344.

7 1/2 M. *St-Cergues*. Farther on we see the Lake of Geneva on the left. — 10 M. *Machilly*. — 12 1/2 M. *Bons-St-Didier* (1798′; comp. p. 301). — 16 1/4 *Perrignier*; 18 M. *Allinges-Mésinges*.

22 1/4 M. **Thonon-les-Bains.** For a description of the town and the steamer, see p. 308; Route des Alpes to Chamonix, see p. 346.

From Thonon to Morgins, 28 M., motorbus twice daily in summer in 3 1/3 hrs.; motor post viâ Evian to Abondance, daily in 3 hrs. The road diverges to the E. from the Route des Alpes (p. 346) short of the (6 3/4 M.) *Pont de Bioge*, and ascends the picturesque ravine on the right bank of the *Drance d'Abondance*, leaving (11 1/4 M.) *Vacheresse* above on the left. — 17 1/2 M. **Abondance** (3051′; Hôtel de l'Abbaye-d'Abondance; des Alpes, 90 beds) is a summer resort with an interesting 14th cent. abbey church (15th cent. frescoes in the cloisters). — The valley expands before (21 1/4 M.) *La Chapelle-d'Abondance* (3310′; hotel), at the S. base of the *Cornettes de Bise* (8002′; 5 hrs.). Beyond (21 3/4 M.) *Châtel* (3934′; Hôtel Bellevue) and (26 M.) *Vonne* we wind up through woods to the saddle of the *Pas de Morgins* (4528′; Swiss frontier), then descend past the pretty little *Lac de Morgins* (4488′) to (28 M.) *Morgins* (p. 331).

The train crosses the delta of the *Drance* (p. 309). — Beyond (26 3/4 M.) *Amphion-les-Bains* (p. 309) we skirt the lake.

28 M. **Evian-les-Bains** (railway restaurant in the Hotel Terminus, plain), the main station of the spa (see p. 309); 28 1/2 M. *Bains-d'Evian*. To Thonon and Chamonix (Route des Alpes), see p. 346.

Motor post daily in 2 1/2 hrs. to *Abondance* (17 3/4 M.; sec above).

The **Dent d'Oche** (7300′) is frequently ascended from Evian (guide advisable for novices). We follow a road (8 3/4 M.) or a footpath to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Bernex* (3100′; Hôtel du Midi, 45 beds), then a bridle-path to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Chalets d'Oche*, on the S. side of the mountain, then,

bending to the right, ascend a couloir in zigzags to the (1¾ hr.) *Chalet-Refuge de la Dent-d'Oche* of the F.A.C. (7051′; accommodation for 26), 20 min. below the summit, to the N.W. Magnificent and extensive view.

The railway continues to hug the lake, affording a beautiful view. — 31¾ M. *Lugrin-Tourronde* and (34¾ M.) *Meillerie* have steamer-piers, like the two next stations (see p. 309). We thread a tunnel 873 yds. long. — 38½ M. and 39¼ M. **St-Gingolph** (p. 309), French and Swiss stations (custom-houses), are divided by the Morge.

A road (2¾ M.; 1¾ hr. on foot) skirts the left bank of the Morge to *Novel* (3202′; plain inn), whence the *Blanchard* (5085′; fine views) may be ascended in 2 hrs., with guide. The *Dent d'Oche* (7300′; p. 307) may also be ascended from Novel (5 hrs., with guide). — The ***Grammont** (7146′) is reached from St-Gingolph in 5-5½ hrs. (with guide), by a route viâ the huts of *Fritaz* and *La Chauméry*, crossing grassy slopes and finally boulders. The ascent from Vouvry (see p. 327) is easier. — A bridle-path leads from Novel round the W. and S. sides of the Grammont, past the lakes of *Lovenex* and *Tanay* (p. 327), to *Vouvry* (7½ hrs.; p. 327).

42½ M. **Bouveret** (1240′; p. 309). We change carriages here for the line to *St-Maurice* (14¼ M.; see p. 327).

D. By Steamer along the South Bank.

From Geneva to *Bouveret* once daily in 4½ hrs. (10 fr., 5 fr. 45 c.). The express-steamers (see p. 304), which touch at both banks, take c. 5 hrs. to Bouveret (11 fr. 20, 6 fr. 10 c.), 1¾ hr. to *Thonon* (5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 5 c.), and 2⅓ hrs. to *Evian* (7 fr. 5, 3 fr. 85 c.). Steamer tickets are **not available for the railway.**

On leaving the quay the steamer affords a fine retrospect of Geneva with its villas. It touches at *La Belotte* (p. 300) and *Bellerive* (p. 300), station for *Collonge*, which lies higher up. Then *Corsier* and *Anières*. Just beyond (8¾ M.) *Hermance* (Pension Gillet), with a 12th cent. tower, the brook of that name forms the boundary between the Canton of Geneva and Savoy (France).

Then *Tougues*, with the château of Beauregard, and *Nernier*. Beyond (15½ M.) *Yvoire*, with its old castle, the lake suddenly expands to three times its previous width. Stations: *Sciez* and *Anthy-Séchex*. *Les Allinges* (2336′), a loftily situated village, with ruined castles and a pilgrimage-chapel, appears.

25½ M. **Thonon-les-Bains.** — Hotels (prices in French money). **Grand-Hôtel du Parc*, 200 beds, **Grand-Hôtel des Bains*, 45 R., both finely situated above the lake (closed in winter); *Hôtel de l'Europe*, Place du Château, 100 beds at 12-20, L. or D. 15, P. 35-45 fr.; *de France*, 80 beds at 20-30, L. or D. 16, P. 50-70 fr., *Terminus*, both at the station, well spoken of; *Belle-Rive*, at Rives.

Thonon (1401′), with 7200 inhab., rising picturesquely from the lake, is the capital of the ancient province of *Chablais*. From the fishing-village of *Rives* a cable railway ascends to the upper town, with a projecting terrace, the site of a castle of the Dukes of Savoy destroyed in 1589. The *Etablissement Thermal*, with mineral springs and a large park, and the *Casino* lie to the S.W. of the town.

From Thonon to *Morgins*, see p. 307; to *Chamonix* (Route des Alpes), **see p. 346.**

The steamer passes the old castle of *Ripaille,* where Duke Amadeus VIII. of Savoy lived as a hermit before he became Pope Felix V. (1439-49; d. 1451). The delta round which we now steer has been formed by the deposits of the *Drance.* In the bay to the E. lie the baths of *Amphion,* with a chalybeate spring.

32¼ M. **Evian-les-Bains.** — *Railway Restaurant,* see p. 307. — HOTELS (prices in French money). **Royal,* an hotel-de-luxe finely situated above the town, 300 R., P. from 125 fr.; **Splendide,* 200 R., **L'Ermitage,* 80 R., both finely situated also, **Grand-Hôtel d'Evian,* 100 R., *Hôtel du Châtelet,* 80 beds, all four of the first class, with fine gardens, P. from 90-100 fr. — *Bedford,* 120 R., P. from 85 fr., new; *Beau-Site & du Lac,* 50 R., P. from 65 fr.; *Bellevue, de Fonbonne,* 70 beds, *de Paris & Beau-Rivage,* 90 R., *Moderne,* 130 beds, at these four P. from 45-55 fr.; *Princess, Savoy, Mirabeau,* 60 R., at these three P. from 40-50 fr. — *Hôtel des Ducs-de-Savoie, Nouvel-Hôtel Bon-Séjour,* 3 min. from the station, *Continental,* 36 R., *du Nord,* 110 beds, open all the year, similar prices.

RESTAURANT. *La Verniaz,* 5 min. from the upper station of the cable railway, with tea-room. — CONFECTIONERS. *Muratore, Eviana, Pihan,* all three in the Rue Nationale. — VISITORS' TAX 35 c.-2 fr. 40 c. per day.

GOLF COURSE (18 holes) and tennis courts at the Parc des Sports, ¾ M. to the S.W. of the town.

Evian, a prettily situated spa of 3200 inhab. with alkaline springs, is frequented mainly by French visitors of the higher class. Along the lake runs the broad, well-shaded *Quay,* with the *Casino* and the handsome *Thermal Establishment.* A cable railway behind the latter ascends to the *Pump Room* ('Buvette Cachat') and the Hotels Splendide, Royal, and Ermitage. — Excursions, see p. 307.

Near (36 M.) *Lugrin-Tourronde* is the castle of *Blonay.* The hills of the S. bank become steeper and higher. In a romantic situation close to the lake is (38½ M.) *Meillerie* (plain inn), with extensive quarries.

43 M. **St-Gingolph** (Suisse, 24 R. at 4-5, L. 4, S. 3½, P. 8-10 fr., du Lac, 35 beds, both on Swiss territory, good; Beau-Rivage, de France, 60 beds at 10-15, L. or D. 14, P. 35-40 French fr., both by the French pier) belongs half to Savoy and half to Valais, the boundary being the *Morge,* which flows through a deep ravine. Excursions, see p. 308.

45½ M. **Bouveret** (Hôtel de l'Aiglon, 100 beds, L. or D. from 3½, P. from 8 fr.; de la Tour, with restaurant by the pier; Chalet de la Forêt, 7 min. W., with grounds, 75 beds from 4, L. or D. 4, P. from 8 fr., open April-Oct.; several plain café-restaurants), terminus of both steamer lines (comp. p. 306), with a railway station, lies ¾ M. to the W. of the mouth of the Rhone. Its strong current, 'la Bataillère', may be traced far into the lake.

67. Lausanne.

The **Railway Station** (*Gare Centrale;* Pl. B C 4; p. 304), with restaurant, lies three-quarters of the way up (1476') between Ouchy and Lausanne. — **Steamer Pier** (*Débarcadère*) at Ouchy (see p. 306). Cable railway, and tramway No. 1, see p. 311.

Air Services (see p. xx) from *La Blécherette* aerodrome (p. 316). Motor-cars convey passengers from Perrin's tourist agency (p. 312) ¾ hr. before flying-time (3 fr., there and back 5 fr.).

Hotels. **Lausanne-Palace & Beausite* (Pl. lp; C 4), Rue du Grand-Chêne, of the highest class, 250 beds from 10, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 20 fr.; **Cecil* (Pl. z; A 3, 4), Avenue Ruchonnet 49, 100 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5½, D. 6½, P. from 14 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel Alexandra* (Pl. k; D 4), Avenue de Rumine, with grounds, 95 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6½, P. from 15 fr.; *Hôtel de la Paix* (Pl. px; D 4), Avenue Benjamin-Constant 7, 124 beds from 5½, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Central & Bellevue* (Pl. o; C D 4), Place St-François, 80 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. or D. 5½, P. from 15 fr.; *Belvédère* (Pl. bv; D 5), Avenue des Alpes 5, 70 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., well spoken of; *des Palmiers* (Pl. p; C 4), Rue du Petit-Chêne, 40 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. or D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôtel de France* (Pl. n; B C 3), Rue Mauborget, 50 beds from 4, B. 1½, L. or D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *des Voyageurs* (Pl. q; C 3), Grand-St-Jean 19, 40 beds from 4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 9 fr., with restaurant. — Near the Station: **Victoria* (Pl. vi; C 4), Avenue de la Gare, 100 beds from 6-7, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 14-16 fr.; **Mirabeau* (Pl. r; D 4), Avenue de la Gare 21, 100 beds, **Beau-Séjour* (Pl. g; D 4), Rue Beau-Séjour, 150 beds at both R. from 7, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 and 15 fr.; *Modern Hotel Jura-Simplon* (Pl. u; C 4), Avenue de la Gare, 70 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., good; *Continental & de la Gare* (Pl. s; C 4), opposite the station, 60 beds, *de l'Europe* (Pl. eu; B 4), Avenue Ruchonnet, 60 beds, **Eden* (Pl. y; C 4), Avenue de la Gare, 60 beds, at all three R. from 4½-5, B. 1¾ or 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12-13 fr.; *de Lausanne* (Pl. x; B 4), Avenue Ruchonnet, 60 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 12 fr.; **Bristol-Régina* (Pl. br; D 4), Rue Beau-Séjour 24, 30 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 11 fr.

At Ouchy (p. 306): **Beau-Rivage Palace* (Pl. a; C 7), of the highest class, with extensive grounds, 320 beds from 10, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 20 fr.; **Hôtel du Château* (Pl. b; B 7), 70 beds, *Meurice* (Pl. h; B 7), 95 beds, good, at both R. from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Balmoral* (Pl. t; B 6), 70 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Hôtel du Parc* (Pl. pa; B 7), 55 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *d'Angleterre* (Pl. e, B 7; p. 306), 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 11 fr.; *du Port* (Pl. d; B 7), 17 beds at 3-3½, L. or D. 3½-4, P. 8-9 fr., plain. — At Croix-d'Ouchy: **Savoy* (Pl. sa; A 5, 6), 150 beds from 8-10, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 17-19 fr., **Royal* (Pl. l; B 6), 200 beds from 10, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 20 fr., both with grounds, first-class; *Carlton* (Pl. cl; B 6), 75 beds from 4, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. 9-12 fr. The following family hotels are near the cable-railway station Mon Riond (p. 311): **Windsor* and *Montana* (Pl. wi, mo; B 5), 50 beds from B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr., frequented by English and American. *Mont-Fleuri* (Pl. m; C 5), Avenue d'Ouchy, 60 beds from 4½, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 11 fr., good.

Pensions. Close to the Station (Pl. C D 4): *Pension des Etrangers* (Pl. e; C 4), Avenue Agassiz 4-5, 30 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Clarence* (Pl. c; D 4), Rue Beau-Séjour 11, 30 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Stork*, Avenue Agassiz, 30 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *National* (Pl. w; C 4), Avenue de la Gare 16, 30 beds; *Ste-Luce* (Pl. v; C 4), Petit-Chêne, 28 beds, at both P. from 9 fr. To the S.E. of the Old Town (Pl. D E 4-6): *British & American Hotel* (Pl. bh; D 6), Avenue d'Evian 3, 50 beds, *Belmont*, Avenue Jurigoz 6, 32 beds, at both from 10 fr.; *Britannia*, Avenue de Mousquines, 40 beds, *Albion*, Aven

LAUSANNE
1 : 15.000
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Montheron
Gare de La Sallaz
Signal des Ballet-Roches
Montmeillan
le Signal
Abattoirs
la Pontaise
les Bergières
Pl de Beaulieu
Orphelinat
la Borde
Réservoirs
l'Hermitage
le Vallon
Usine Electr.
Cimetière de la Sablonnaire
Le Verger
Caserne de Beaulieu
Ecole d. Comm.
Funiculaire
le Flon
Hôpital
en Laufrent
Pl. du Tunnel
Pl. du Nord
Inst. de Théol. libre
le Valentin
Pré du Marché
Hôpital cantonal
Policlinique
Chapelle apostol.
Hôp. de Maternité
Asile des Aveugles
le Maupas
Ec. de Roche
Ste Claire
Pal. de Rumine (Univ.)
Champ de l'Air
le Bugnon
en Béthusy
Gare d'Ouchy
Pl de Chauderon
Ecole
Chapelle
Cathédrale
Boulon
Rue de Genève
Rue de
le Flon
St Laurent
Hôt. de Ville
Egl. allem.
Ecole de Médecine
Pénitencier
Entrepôt
Côtes de Montbenon
Promenade de
Tribunal cant.
Gare du Flon
Montbenon
Villamont
sous Montbenon
St François
Tribunal fédéral
Mon

Gare Centrale
Les Epinettes
Cour
Mont Riond
Promenade de Mt Riond
Egl. anglaise
Egl. de Mont-Riond
Croix d'Ouchy
Mont-Choisi
Bellerive
OUCHY
Port
LAC LEMAN
Nouveau Port
Place de la Navigation
Pl. du Port
Gare
Usine à Gaz
Egl. catholique
Egl. écossaise
Egl. grecque
Egl. orthodoxe russe
Egl. vieille Ville
Ste Claire (cathol.)
Palais de Rumine
Pl. de la Riponne
Cathédrale
Madeleine
St Laurent
Hôt. de Ville
Eglise allemande
Ecole ménag.
Théâtre Lumen
Pl. du Flon
Gare du Flon
Pl. de St François
Postes
Rampe
Château
Ecole de Chimie
Pl. du Château
Gd Casino
Musée Arl. Lam.
Pl. Centrale
Pl. de Villard
Pl. du Mont d'Or
Pl. de Mt Riond
Montoie
Rue
Avenue de la Gare
Avenue du Simplon
Avenue de Cour
Avenue de Mont-Riond
Avenue de Bellerive
Chemin de Bellerive
Quai de Bellerive
Chemin de Beau-Rivage
Chemin de Montchoisi
Chemin de l'Elysée
Chemin de Montbrillant
Chemin de Mornex
Chemin de Maillefer
Chemin de Montolivet
Chemin de Valmont
Chemin de Renens
Rue du Tunnel
Rue de Genève
Rue du Midi
Rue du Pont
Rue du Port
Rue du Rôtillon
Rue du Grand-Pont
Rue de Bourg
Rue Centrale
Rue Pichard
Rue Caroline
Rue Enning
Rue Neuve
Rue Haldimand
Rue Cité-Derrière
Rue Cité-Devant
Rue Mercerie
Rue Grand-St-Jean
Rue Petit-St-Jean
Rue Pépinet
Rue Madeleine
Rue Pierre-Viret
Rue Marterey
Rue Beau-Séjour

de Florimont 8, 16 beds, *Mon-Repos*, Avenue du Léman 4, 32 beds, at all three P. from 9 fr.; *Florice-Pension l'Aurore*, Avenue de Rumine 63, 20 beds, P. 8-9½ fr. — Between the Station and Ouchy (Pl. B C 5-7): *Villa Florissant* (Pl. f; B 7), Chemin de Beau-Rivage, 50 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Villa Orient*, Avenue d'Ouchy 12, 28 beds, P. 7-8 fr. — In the Environs: *Village-Suisse*, near the Signal de Lausanne (p. 315), 50 beds, P. from 10 fr., open May-Oct.; *Hortensia*, at Grand-Mont (2161′; tram No. 12 in 20 min.), 70 beds, P. 8-12 fr.; *Golf-Hôtel & Pension de la Forêt*, 5 min. from the golf-course (p. 312), 50 beds from 4, L. or D. 4, P. from 10 fr.

Restaurants at the hotels, including the **Café-Restaurant Central-Bellevue* (p. 310), a large beer and wine restaurant, frequented also for tea (dancing), with terrace, L. or D. from 3½ fr. Also *Old India*, Place St-François, L. or D. 4-5 fr., fashionable, with orchestra; *Lausannois*, Rue Haldimand 9 (Pl. C 3), L. 3½-5 fr.; *Café-Restaurant Vaudois*, Place Riponne (Pl. C 3), L. 4½ fr.; *Brasserie Munichoise*, Rue Pépinet, near the Place St-François. — At Ouchy: *Café de la Navigation* (fried fish, 'friture'). — At Port-de-Pully (p. 306; tram No. 10), on the lake: *Restaurant du Port-de-Pully*, much frequented on summer evenings.

Tea Rooms. *Central* and *Old India*, see above; *Pagoda*, Galeries du Commerce (Pl. C 4), E. side; *Muller-Blanc*, Petit-Chêne 28 (Richemont) and Avenue d'Ouchy 3 (Rosemont); *Schutz*, Place St-François 2; *Nyffenegger* (confectioner's also), Rue de Bourg 17 (Pl. C D 4; closed on Sun.).

General Post Office (Pl. C 4), Place St-François; numerous branches.

Cabs. *Motor Cabs* (Taxi-Autos): for 125m. 1 fr., every 100m. more 13 c.; waiting, 3 fr. per hour; luggage over 30kg. 50 c. extra. — *Horse Cabs* (voitures de place): per drive 2½ fr.; for the first hour, 1-2 pers. 4½, 3-4 pers. 5½ fr., each additional hour 3¾ and 4½ fr.

Tramways. From the *Gare Centrale* (Pl. B C 4) and the *Place St-François* (Pl. C 4), the chief points of intersection: **1.** to *Ouchy* (Pl. B 7; 30 or 40 c.) and *Pontaise* (barracks; beyond Pl. B 1); **2.** to *Montoie* (beyond Pl. A 5), Beaulieu, and *Bergières* (beyond Pl. A 1); **3.** viâ the Gare d'Echallens (Pl. A 3) to *Prilly* (beyond Pl. A 2); **6.** viâ the *Place du Tunnel* (Pl. C 2; 30 c.; cable-railway to the Signal, see below) and the Hospital (Pl. D E 2) to *La Sallaz* (beyond Pl. E 1); **7.** viâ Chailly to *La Rosiaz* (beyond Pl. E 3; 60 or 40 c.). — From St-François: **10.** to *Port-de-Pully* (p. 306; 50 c.); **11.** to *Renens* (p. 304; beyond Pl. A 2; 50 c.), Pully, and *Lutry* (p. 306; beyond Pl. E 5; 50 c.). — From the *Place du Tunnel* (Pl. C 2): **12.** viâ Le Mont and Cugy to *Montherond* (beyond Pl. C 1; p. 316); **13, 14, 15.** to *Chalet-à-Gobet*, *Moudon*, and *Savigny* (comp. p. 316).

Cable Railways (funiculaires). Between the *Gare Centrale* (*Gare C.F.F.*, Pl. B C 4, opposite the main station) and the *Gare du Flon* (Pl. C 3, 4; 20 and 15 c.); between *Ouchy* (p. 306; starting below the Hôtel du Parc, Pl. pa, B 7) and the *Gare du Flon*, every ¼ hr. (50 and 30 c.), passing *Jordils* (Pl. B 6), *Mont-Riond* (Pl. B 5), and the Gare Centrale (see above). — To the *Signal* (p. 315), starting from the Rue du Vallon, 5 min. from the tram-stop 'Solitude' (at the N. end of the Rue de la Solitude, Pl. D 2) of tram No. 6, every 20 min. (60 and 40 c., return 80 and 50 c.).

Theatres. *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. D 4), open in winter and spring, *Théâtre Bel-Air* (Pl. B 3; operettas and revues), both with café-restaurants; *Théâtre des Marionnettes*, Rue du Grand-Chêne 8, open Nov.-April; *Splendid* (Pl. A 3), a variety theatre (dancing, concerts). — **Concerts** in the *Casino de Montbenon* (Pl. B 3, 4; p. 315), also on the Promenade de Montbenon.

Baths. *Bains de la Buanderie Haldimand* (Pl. D 2), near the Place du Nord, with swimming-baths. — Lake Baths, ¼ hr. N.W. of the cable-railway station (beyond Pl. A 6; 50 c., including towels).

Boats. *Rowing Boats*, in Ouchy harbour (Pl. A B 7), 1½ fr. per hour, with boatman 3 fr. — *Sailing Boat* with boatman 5 fr. per hour. — *Motor Boat*, 10 fr. per hour.

Booksellers. *Edwin Frankfurter*, Rue du Grand-Chêne 8; *F. Haeschel-Dufey*, Rue Centrale 3; *Payot & Cie.*, Rue de Bourg 1; *F. Rouge & Cie.*, Rue Haldimand 6. — English Reading Room, Rue de Bourg 2 (Pl. C D 4).

Inquiry Offices. *Bureau Officiel de Renseignements* (Société de Développement de Lausanne), Galeries du Commerce (Pl. C 4), E. side, week-days 8-12 & 2-6; *Railway Inquiry Office* at the station; *Pro Lemano*, Union des Banques Suisses, Place St-François 1.

Tourist Agents (motor coach and railway tickets). *Thos. Cook & Son*, Grand-Chêne 9, at the Lausanne Palace Hotel; *American Express Co.*, *Perrin & Cie.*, both at Place St-François 15; *Galland & Cie.*, Place St-François 3; *International Sleeping Car Co.*, Place St-François 6; *C.I.T.* (p. vi), Place St-François 1 (Union de Banques Suisses).

Consulates. *British*, Place St-François 3 (Pl. C 4; English-American bank, tourist office, and house agency). — *American Vice-Consulate*, Rue du Grand-Chêne 8 (Pl. C 4).

British and American Club, at the Lausanne Palace Hotel (p. 310).

Churches. *English Church* (Pl. C 5; Christ Church), Avenue d'Ouchy. — *Presbyterian Church* (Pl. D E 4), Avenue de Rumine. — *Wesleyan Church*, Rue du Valentin, Place de la Riponne (Pl. C 2, 3). — *Roman Catholic Services* at the church of *Ste-Claire* (Pl. C 3), Pré-du-Marché. — *Christian Science*, Rue du Petit-Chêne 18 (Pl. C 4).

Golf Course (9 holes), at En Marin (p. 316; trams Nos. 13, 14, and 16).

Times of Admission. *Cathedral* (p. 313; sacristan, Place de la Cathédrale 5): week-days 9-12 & 1-6, in winter 10-12 & 1-4, free; at other times one pers. 50 c., each pers. more 30 c.; Sun. in July, Aug., and Sept. 1.30-5, other months 1.30-3.30; ascent of the tower, daily (except during services), 9.30-12 & 1.30-4.30, 1 fr.; organ-recitals from May to Oct., on Thurs. at 5 p.m., 1½ fr. — *Library* (p. 314): exhibition-room, Sun. 10-12 & 1.30-5 (4 in winter). — *Musée du Vieux-Lausanne* (p. 314) and *Musées de Mon-Repos* (p. 315): Sat. 2-4, Sun. 10-12 & 2-4, free, at other times apply to the porter (fee). — *Palais de Rumine* (p. 314): Musée des Beaux-Arts daily, except Mon., 10-12 & 2-5 (or 4), free; antiquities and natural science collections, Wed., Sat., & Sun. 10-12 & 2-5 (or 4); aula (assembly hall) Tues.-Sat. 4-5, Sun. 10-12.

Lausanne, with 78,100 inhab., the capital of Canton *Vaud (Waadt)*, occupies a beautiful situation on the S.W. spurs of the Grand-Jorat, which descend to the lake in terraces. The old quarters with their narrow streets, viz. the *Cité*, with the cathedral (1735′) and the castle, and the *Bourg*, with the Hôtel de Ville and the church of St-François (1584′), were formerly divided by the valley of the *Flon* torrent, but this has been partly filled up and built over. A circular road marks the limits of the old town, crossing the valley to the S.W. of the Bourg by the *Grand-Pont* (Pl. C 3), a viaduct 197 yds. long, built by Pichard in 1839-44. A second viaduct, the *Pont de Chauderon* (Pl. A B 3; p. 315), 224 yds. long, built in 1903-5, unites the W. quarters of the town. A third bridge, the *Pont Bessières* (Pl. D 3), built in 1910, forms the direct approach from the Bourg to the Cité from the S.E. The Collège, founded in 1537 by the Bernese, was made a *University* in 1891 (see p. 314). Lausanne is a famous educational centre.

Lausanne, the Roman *Lausonium* or *Lausonna*, was originally a Gallic or Celtic settlement in the plain of Vidy, situated below the present town, to the W., at the junction of the Flon with the lake. After the destruction of the settlement by the Alemanni in 379 the survivors sought

refuge on the hill of the Cité (p. 312), where they were protected by their position. This fortified encampment became a place of importance after Bishop Marius (St-Maire) had transferred his see hither from Aventicum (Avenches, p. 276) about 590, and, like Geneva (comp. p. 291), belonged successively to the Burgundian, Frankish, and new Burgundian kingdoms, then fell to the German Empire in 1033. In 1481 the settlements on the neighbouring hills were united to the bishopric, which was then made a free town of the Empire, and subsequently wrung more and more privileges from the bishops. Vaud was conquered in 1536 by the Bernese, who introduced Protestantism shortly afterwards (comp. p. 314). The bishop's see was transferred to Fribourg (p. 278). Major Davel's rising failed in 1723 (see p. 314), and the province did not recover its independence until 1798, when it was known as the République Lémanique. It joined the Confederation in 1803, as the nineteenth canton. Since 1874 Lausanne has been the seat of the supreme courts of justice.

The Treaty of Lausanne, which terminated the war between Turkey and Italy, was signed on Oct. 18th, 1912, in the Hôtel Beau-Rivage (p. 310). An international conference on the Near East which began in the Hôtel du Château-d'Ouchy (p. 310) in Nov., 1922, resulted in a treaty between Greece and Turkey, signed in the Palais de Rumine (p. 314) on July 24th, 1923.

The Place St-François (Pl. C 4), reached on foot from the Gare Centrale by the steep Rue du Petit-Chêne (Pl. B C 4), or by tram through the Avenues de la Gare, de Georgette, and du Théâtre, is the chief business and traffic centre (tramways, see p. 311). It contains the church of *St-François* (choir of 1280, nave 1442-44, tower 1523), several large *Banks*, and the handsome *Post Office*, which occupies the site of *La Grotte*, where Gibbon lived in 1783-1793 and completed his 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire'.

Behind the post office are the *Galeries du Commerce* (Pl. C 4), with a pretty view from the terrace on the W. side. To the E. of St-François, on the slope between the Avenue Benjamin-Constant and the Avenue du Théâtre, is the *Promenade Derrière-Bourg*, with a marble monument to the Vaudois poet *Juste Olivier* (d. 1876). — From the Place St-François the short Rue du Grand-Chêne leads W. to the *Promenade de Montbenon* (p. 315), and the Grand-Pont (p. 312) N.W. to the *Place Bel-Air* (Pl. B 3), whence the Rue Haldimand brings us to the Place de la Riponne (p. 314).

From the N.E. corner of the Place St-François we may descend the steep Rue St-François and then ascend the Rue du Pont to the Place de la Palud (Pl. C 3), the old market-place, with the *Hôtel de Ville* (1458, rebuilt 1674) and a fountain of 1585. Thence we may ascend the covered *Market Steps* (169 in all), crossing the Rue Pierre-Viret, to the cathedral, a preferable route to which from the Place St-François leads by the busy Rue de Bourg, Rue St-Pierre, Rue de la Caroline, and Pont Bessières (p. 312).

The ***Cathedral** of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. C D 3), begun in the late 12th cent., dedicated by Pope Gregory X. in 1275 in the presence of Emperor Rudolph of Habsburg, and restored from Viollet-le-Duc's plans in 1874-1926, is an imposing building on massive early-Gothic lines, though the general design with the five towers is reminiscent of Romanesque art. The central tower (1876) over the crossing, with its graceful colonnade, is 246′ high. Only one of the W. towers was ever completed; the main portal below is

16th cent., but the statuary is modern. On the S. side is the 'Apostles' Door', with important statues and reliefs of the 13th century.

The Interior (entrance by the main portal; adm., see p. 312), 328′ long and 151′ wide, though denuded of its rich furniture and fittings by the Bernese in 1536 (comp. p. 313), is distinguished by its noble proportions. The vaulting of the nave, 62′ high, is supported by clustered columns of different designs. Above the triforium is another arcade, which serves as a framework for the windows. The choir terminates in an apse. In the arcades of the ambulatory appears an ancient form of pilaster-capital, a relic of the Burgundian-Romanesque style. To the left of the entrance, at the end of the N. aisle, is the chapel of *St-Maurice*, with stalls of 1509 and modern glass. In the S. aisle are carved choir-stalls (13th cent.). The great rose window in the S. transept contains fine late-13th cent. glass representing the universe. Among the monuments may be mentioned those of *Count Otho of Grandson* (d. 1328; to the left in the choir) and *Henrietta Stratford-Canning* (d. 1818; to the left in the ambulatory), first wife of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, then minister to Switzerland (by Bartolini). In the ambulatory, opposite the Stratford Canning tomb, steps descend to remains of older buildings brought to light in 1912, with episcopal and other tombs (1 fr.). — In 1536 a famous disputation took place in this church, in which *Calvin*, *Farel*, and *Viret* participated, and which resulted in the separation of Vaud from the Roman Catholic Church (comp. p. 313).

The *Terrace* in front of the cathedral commands a view of the town, lake, and Alps. Adjacent to the S., in the tower (1380-1416) of the old bishop's palace (comp. below), is a part of the *Musée du Vieux-Lausanne*, with furniture, portraits, costumes, weapons, etc. (adm., see p. 312).

The Rue Cité-Devant leads N. past the former *Academy* (l.; see p. 312), a building in the Bernese style (1587) belonging to the University, to the N. end of the Cité. Here stands the **Castle** (Pl. D 2), originally the bishop's palace, built in 1397-1431, from 1536 to 1798 the residence of the Bernese governors, and now occupied by the cantonal government; the ground-floor has 15-16th cent. frescoes. By the S. wall is a statue (1898) of *Major Davel*, who was executed in 1723 for attempting to free the Vaudois from the Bernese yoke (comp. p. 313). The W. terrace (view) has a monument to *Colonel Charles Veillon;* the *Grand-Conseil*, the legislative body of the canton, meets in the building to the left.

Below the Cité to the W., in the Place de la Riponne (Pl. C 3), is the **Palais de Rumine,** built in 1898-1904 by the French architect G. André to house the *University*. Handsome staircase. On the left is the cantonal *Musée des Beaux-Arts*, chiefly devoted to paintings by Vaudois and other French Swiss artists of the 19th century. On the right is the *Cantonal and University Library*, with 350,000 vols. and valuable MSS. The *Natural History and Historical Collections* are on the upper floors. Adm., see p. 312. — Several of the University Institutes are housed in separate buildings, e.g. the *Ecole de Chimie* (Pl. D 2), the *Institut Agricole*, the *Ecole de Médecine* (Pl. D E 3), and the *Ecole d'Ingénieurs* (Pl. B 3).

Musée des Beaux-Arts. Room I (Salle Louis-Arlaud). To the left, early Dutch, Flemish, Italian, and French pictures; to the right, landscapes

by *François Diday, Alexandre Calame*, and others (comp. p. 298), and portraits by *Louis Arlaud, Nicolas de Largillière, H. Rigaud, H. Kaulbach*, and others; supposed portrait of Mme. de Warens, Rousseau's patroness, by an unknown master. — Room II (Salle Moderne). Works by *A. Anker, Wilhelm Balmer, A. Welti, François Bocion, Eugène Burnand, Charles Giron, F. Hodler, R. Koller, Charles Vuillermet*, and others. — Room III (Salle Charles-Gleyre). Pictures by the classicist *Charles Gleyre* (1806-74); landscapes by *Alfred Chavannes* and *Karl Girardet;* genre paintings by *Benjamin Vautier*. — Room IV. Sculptures; also drawings and water-colours by *Gleyre*, landscapes by *Louis Ducros* (1748-1810), and several other pictures; on two revolving stands, drawings, water-colours, etchings, and wood-cuts; miniatures. — Room V (Salle Émile-David). Landscapes by *Emile David* (1824-91) and works by other 19-20th cent. Swiss artists.

The most interesting of the other collections are the *Geological and Palæontological Museum*, the *Prehistoric and Archæological Museum*, with finds from lake-dwellings at Morges and Roman, Burgundian, and later antiquities, and the *Musée d'Art Industriel*, all on the second floor, and the *Natural Science Collections* (zoology, botany, mineralogy, and comparative anatomy) on the third floor.

The steps on the S. side of the Palais de Rumine lead to the little Place de la Madeleine (Pl. C 3), with a statue of the Swiss president *Louis Ruchonnet* (1834-93), by Alfred Lanz, and to the new Rue Pierre-Viret, named after the reformer (1511-71; p. 314), who is commemorated by a fountain with a relief-portrait and an inscription. To the right are the Market Steps (p. 313).

In the Promenade de Montbenon (1627′; Pl. B 3, 4), which commands a charming view, is the *Tribunal Cantonal*, a handsome building in the French Renaissance style (1886), which until 1927 was the seat of the Supreme Court of Justice (see below). On the steps in front is a statue of William Tell, by A. Mercié, and the staircase inside is adorned with frescoes by P. Robert. To the E. are a bronze bust of the journalist *Edouard Secrétan* (d. 1917) and a marble statue of the theologian *Alexandre Vinet* (1797-1847); to the W. are the *Casino de Montbenon* (l.; café, orchestra, dancing), and *Tell's Chapel* (r.), built in 1916, with frescoes by E. Biéler. The W. end of the promenade is connected by a viaduct (p. 312) with the Place de Chauderon (Pl. B 3).

The *Gare d'Echallens* (Pl. A 2; p. 316) and the *Asile des Aveugles* (Pl. A 2; 1663′), founded in 1843, lie a short distance to the W.; to the N.W. is the *Ecole de Commerce* (Pl. A 2; view), built in 1915.

The shady **Parc Mon-Repos** (Pl. E 4; open free all day), on the E. side of the town, is ¼ hr. from the Place St-François. The former villa of Perdonnet contains the *Benoist Collection* (fine tapestries, furniture, portraits, etc.) and engravings, drawings, water-colours, and oil-paintings from the *Musée du Vieux-Lausanne* (p. 314). Adm., see p. 312. The **Tribunal Fédéral Suisse** (Pl. E 4), the seat of the Supreme Court of Justice, in the N. part of the park, was built in 1922-27 from plans by Prince, Béguin, and Laverrière.

The ***Signal de Lausanne** (2122′; Pl. D 1), reached by a cable railway (p. 311), commands a famous view of a large part of the Lake of Geneva and of the Diablerets, Grand Muveran, etc. (view-indicator; panorama 70 c.; restaurant; pension, see p. 311). On the ridge behind the Signal extends the *Forêt de Sauvabelin*,

a large wooded park with a small lake used for skating in winter (10 min. from the cable railway station; café-restaurant).

Other Lausanne View Points are the *Promenade Jean-Jacques-Mercier* (Pl. E 5), by the Avenue de Rumine (tram No. 11, see p. 311), the *Promenade de Mont-Riond* (Pl. AB 5), a little S.W. of the Gare Centrale, and the *Signal des Belles-Roches* (beyond Pl. B 1), 6 min. from the terminus of tram No. 1, whence we skirt the barracks to the left, then follow the Chemin des Grandes-Roches to the right. We may continue by the latter, finally taking the Route de Romanel to the right, to reach *La Blécherette Aerodrome* (see p. 310).

Excursions. To *Pully* (p. 306), 3/4 hr. from Ouchy by a bridle-path (varying views) along the lake, returning by steamer. — *St-Sulpice* (Café Terrasse, with view; p. 306) is reached in 1 1/4 hr. by a footpath skirting the lake and traversing many woods. From *Chalet-à-Gobet* (tramway see below) we may walk N.W. through beautiful woods to the (1 3/4 hr.) *Abbaye de Montherond*, returning by tram No. 12 (see p. 311) or on foot (1 1/4 hr.) to the *Signal* (p. 315). — From *La Rosiaz* (tram No. 7, see p. 311) a road leads E. to *Belmont* (2146'; 1/2 hr.), whence we may go on (fine view) viâ the *Monts de Lavaux* to (40 min.) *La Croix*. From here we may either descend S.W. to *Lutry* (p. 306; tram No. 11) or S.E. to *Grandvaux* (p. 283). — The *Tour de Gourze* (3051'; restaurant), a ruined tower commanding an extensive view, is 1 1/4 hr. from Grandvaux, 1 3/4 hr. from Cully (p. 306), and 2 1/2 hrs. from Rosiaz, viâ La Croix (see above). For *Vevey* and *Montreux* and excursions thence, see R. 68. — For *Evian*, *Thonon*, etc., see pp. 309, 308.

Electric Tramways (Nos. 13-15, see p. 311) run from Lausanne to *Moudon* (p. 277; 15 M. in 1 1/2 hr.; 2 fr. 80 c.). Intermediate stations: 1 1/2 M. *La Sallaz*, with a cemetery containing the grave of the actor John Philip Kemble (1757-1823); 3 1/2 M. *Epalinges;* 4 M. *En Marin* (golf course, see p. 312; hotel, see p. 311), where a branch diverges for *Savigny* (1 1/4 M. from Lausanne in 3/4 hr.; 1 fr. 70 c.); 1 3/4 M. *Le Chalet-à-Gobet* (2851'; Restaurant Joss, good) and 5 1/2 M. *Ste-Catherine* (2789'), both surrounded by woods and frequented for winter sports; 9 1/2 M. *Mézières*, where peasant plays are performed nearly every summer; etc.

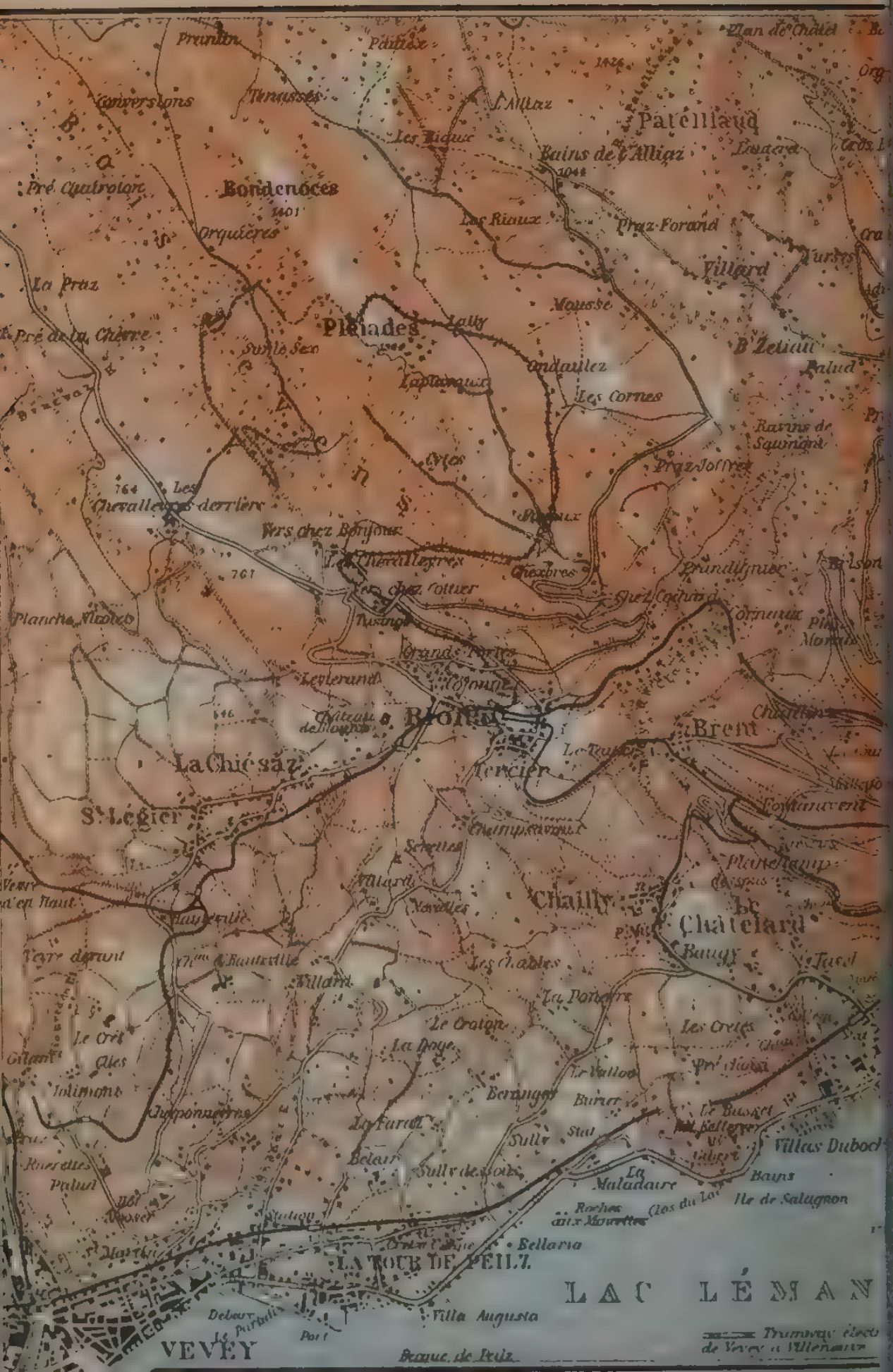
From Lausanne to Bercher, 14 1/4 M., narrow-gauge railway from the Gare d'Echallens (p. 315) in 1 1/4 hr. Near (2 M.) *Jouxtens* is a large lunatic asylum. — 9 M. *Echallens* (2044'; 1150 inhab.), a market-town on the Talent with a castle, now a school. — 14 1/4 M. *Bercher* (2077'), a village pleasantly situated above the valley of the *Mentue*.

68. Vevey and Montreux and their Environs.

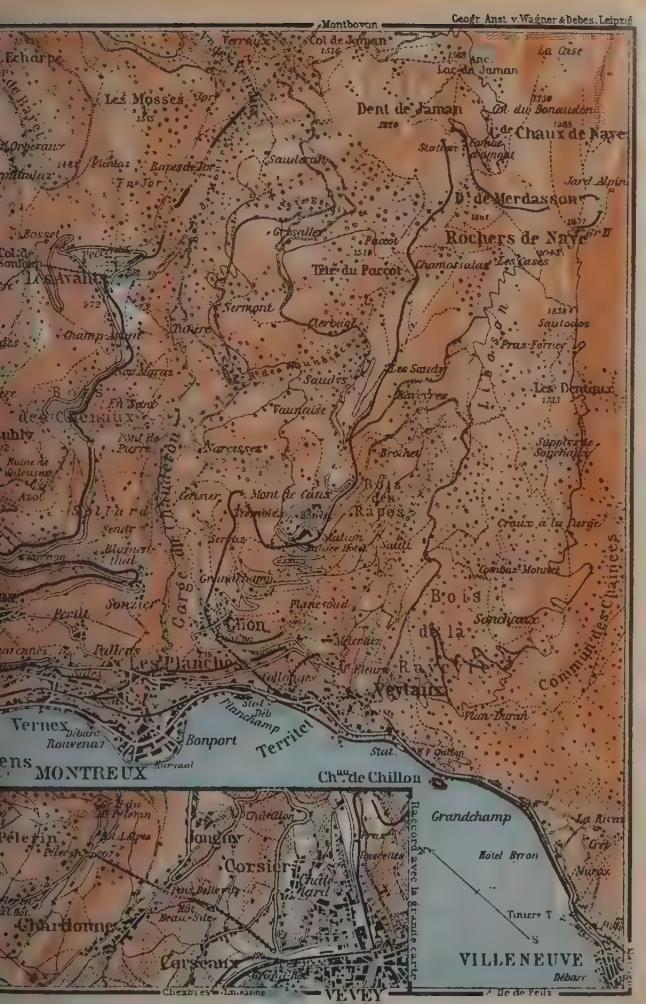
Railway, see p. 304. Besides its own station (Gare, Pl. B 3) Vevey has a secondary station at *La Tour-de-Peilz* beyond Pl. D 4). — Steamer, see p. 306. There are three piers at *Vevey:* Grand-Hôtel (Pl. A 2), Marché (Pl. A B 4), and La Tour (Pl. C 4). — A Tramway skirts the bank of the lake from *Vevey* (Grand-Hôtel; Pl. A 2) to *Montreux* and *Villeneuve* (8 M. in 1 hr.; cars every 8-16 min.).

Vevey.

Hotels. **Trois-Couronnes* (Pl. b; C 4), Rue d'Italie, with garden-terrace on the Quai Perdonnet, 100 beds from 7, B. 2 1/4, L. 6, D. 7 1/2, P. from 16 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel de Vevey & Palace* (Pl. a; A 2), N.W. of the town, with grounds on the lake and bathing, 130 beds, **Grand-Hôtel du Lac* (Pl. c; C 4), Quai Sina, with garden, 100 beds, at both R. from 5 1/2, B. L. 5 1/2, D. 6 1/2, P. from 15 and 14 1/2 fr.; **Park Hotel Mooser* (Pl. e; C



Pranlin
Paillex
Plan de Châtel
Conversions
Tenasses
L'Alliaz
Patelliaud
Les Riaux
Bains de l'Alliaz
Pré Chatroton
Bondenoces
Orquières
Les Riaux
Praz-Forand
Villard
La Praz
Mousse
Pléiades
Lally
Pré de la Chèvre
Sur le Sex
Ondaulez
B'Zeliau
Palud
Les Cornes
Ravins de Saumont
Cytes
Praz-Joffrey
Les Chevalleyres derrière
Vers chez Bonjour
Les Chevalleyres
Chexbres
Prandignier
Vers chez Cottier
Chez Cochard
Planche Nicolet
Tusinge
Cornaux
Grands Portes
Levierand
Cojonne
Château de Blonay
Blonay
Brent
La Chiésaz
Tercier
St Légier
Champsavoux
Schettes
Villard
Chailly
Le Châtelard
Baugy
Les Chables
La Ponerre
Le Croton
Les Crêtes
Le Crêt
La Doge
Le Vallon
Jolimont
Beranger
Burier
Le Basset
Chaponnières
La Farat
Sully
Villas Duboch
Belair
Sully dessous
La Maladaire
Bains
Palud
Roches aux Mouettes
Clos du Lac
Ile de Salagnon
Bellaria
LA TOUR DE PEILZ
LAC LÉMAN
Villa Augusta
VEVEY
Port
Beaque de Peilz
Tramway électr. de Vevey à Villeneuve


Montbovon
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Col de Jaman
Anc. Lac de Jaman
La Case
Echarpe
Les Mosses
Dent de Jaman
Col du Bonaudon
Chaux de Naye
Jard. Alpin
Dt de Merdasson
Rochers de Naye
Tête du Paccot
Chamossalaz
Les Cases
Les Avants
Nermont
Clerbage
Sautodoz
Praz-Forney
Les Saudy
Les Dentaux
Saudys
Vaunaise
Narcisses
Brochet
Mont de Caux
Bois des Rapes
Craux à la Derge
Combaz Monnet
Bois de la Raveyre
Sonchaux
Commun des Chaînes
Sollard
Sonzier
Clion
Les Planches
Veytaux
Vernex
Rouvenaz
Bonport
Territet
Planchamp
MONTREUX
Chau de Chillon
Grandchamp
Hôtel Byron
Tiniere T
VILLENEUVE
Débarc
Pélerin
Jongny
Corsier
Chardonne
Corseaux
Raccord avec la grande carte
Chexbres
Lausanne
VEVEY
Ile de Peilz

Clarens
Pertit
Vuarennes
Sonzier
Pallens
Le Chêne
Sâles
Les Planches
Glion
Rouvenaz
En Chemenin
Jenisch
Casino
Hôtel de Ville
Rue d'Italie
Quai Perdonnet
Quai Vernex
Quai du Casino
Boulev. St Martin
Rue du Lac
Rue de Clarens
Rue du Théâtre
Rue du Simplon
Rue du Collège
Rue du Panorama
Rue du Clos d'Aubonne
Rue du Marché
Rue du Pont
Rue de Bâle
Rue de Vevey
Rue de Lausanne
Rue de Bellerive
Rue de Chillon
Rue de Genève
Rue de Montreux
Rue de Fribourg
Rue de Berne
Rue de Savoie
Rue de Villars
Rue de Gruyères
Rue de Neuchâtel
Rue de Zurich
Rue de Bruxelles
Rue de Londres
Rue de Paris
Rue de Rome
Rue de Madrid
Rue de Vienne
Rue de Berlin
Rue de Varsovie
Rue de Pétersbourg
Rue de Constantinople
Rue de Jérusalem
Rue de Damas
Rue de Téhéran
Rue de Pékin
Rue de Tokio
Rue de Washington
Rue de Québec
Rue de Montréal
Rue de Buenos-Aires
Rue de Rio de Janeiro
Rue de Mexico
Rue de Lima
Rue de Santiago
Rue de Caracas
Rue de Bogota
Rue de Quito
Rue de La Paz
Rue de Asuncion
Rue de Montevideo
Rue de Panama
Rue de Guatemala
Rue de San Salvador
Rue de Tegucigalpa
Rue de Managua
Rue de San José
Rue de Kingston
Rue de Port-au-Prince
Rue de Saint-Domingue
Rue de Havane
Rue de Nassau
Rue de Bridgetown
Rue de Port of Spain
Rue de Georgetown
Rue de Paramaribo
Rue de Cayenne
Rue de Fort-de-France
Rue de Basse-Terre
Rue de Pointe-à-Pitre
Rue de Saint-Pierre
Rue de Miquelon
Rue de Nouméa
Rue de Papeete
Rue de Port-Vila
Rue de Honiara
Rue de Suva
Rue de Nuku'alofa
Rue de Apia
Rue de Port Moresby
Rue de Jakarta
Rue de Manille
Rue de Bangkok
Rue de Hanoï
Rue de Phnom Penh
Rue de Vientiane
Rue de Rangoon
Rue de Dacca
Rue de Katmandou
Rue de Thimphou
Rue de Colombo
Rue de Malé
Rue de Port-Louis
Rue de Victoria
Rue de Moroni
Rue de Dzaoudzi
Rue de Mamoudzou
Rue de Saint-Denis
Rue de Saint-Paul
Rue de Saint-Pierre
Rue de Saint-Leu
Rue de Saint-Joseph
Rue de Saint-Louis
Rue de Saint-Philippe
Rue de Saint-Benoît
Rue de Saint-André

10 min. above Vevey, at Chemenin (1640′; view), with grounds, 85 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13½ fr.; **Hôtel d'Angleterre* (Pl. d; C 4), Rue d'Italie, with garden on the quay, 120 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; *Nuss*, 4 min. W. of the tram terminus (beyond Pl. A 2), on the lake, 50 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 11 fr., good; *Beau-Séjour* (Pl. h; C 3, 4), near the English Church, 70 beds at 4-5, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. 9-12 fr., good; *Suisse* (Pl. s; B 3), Avenue Paul-Cérésole, 50 beds at 4½-6, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. 11-14 fr.; *Touring & de la Gare* (Pl. 1; B 3), at the station, 50 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 11 fr.; *Le Château* (Pl. g; C 4), Rue d'Italie, with garden on the quay, 50 beds at 4-6, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. 8-12 fr.; *de Famille* (Pl. i, B 3; Protestant), at the station, 56 beds at 3-3½, B. 1½, L. 3, S. 2½, P. 7-8 fr., good; *Trois-Rois* (Pl. k; B 3), Rue du Simplon, 20 beds.

Hotels in the environs of Vevey. At la Tour-de-Peilz (p. 318): *Hôtel des Alpes* (Pl. f; D 4), 80 beds, good, *Comte* (Pl. m; D 4), 60 beds, at both R. from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 10 fr. — At Corseaux (1408′; p. 318), above Vevey, on the Mont-Pélerin railway: *Beau-Réveil*, 25 beds from 3½, L. or D. 3½, P. from 8 fr.; *Beau-Site*, 30 beds, P. 7-8 fr. — At Chardonne (1946′; p. 318), on the same railway: *Pension Bellevue*, 60 beds, P. 6½-9 fr. — On Mont Pélerin (p. 318): **Grand-Hôtel du Mont-Pélerin*, 130 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 fr., open April-Nov., with English Church Services in summer; **Hôtel des Alpes* (2953′), 60 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Pélerin Palace* (closed).

Restaurants. *Casino de Rivage* (see below); *Café-Restaurant du Dix-Août*, near the station, plain but good. — Tea Rooms and Cafés (with confectionery). *Tea Room Indiana*, Quai Sina (Pl. C 4), *Wydler*, Rue du Lac 45 (Pl. B 4), *Gehring*, Rue du Lac 37, all three with terraces on the lake; *Dardel*, Rue du Simplon, near the station.

Tramway, see p. 316. — Motor Cabs with taximeter. — Rowing Boats 1 fr. 20-2 fr. 50 c. per ½ hr., 1½-3 fr. per hour, boatman 1 and 1½ fr. — Sailing Boats 3 fr. per hour, with boatman 4 fr.

Post Offices at the station (Pl. B 3) and in the Rue du Lac (Pl. B 4). — Inquiry Office at the station (Pl. B 3), week-days 10-12 & 2-6. — Baths in the lake on the Quai de Plan (Pl. A 3); hot baths, Quai Sina 5 (Pl. C 4).

English Church *(All Saints')*, Pl. C 4), at the E. end of the town. — Roman Catholic Church, Avenue des Pléiades (Pl. C 4).

Vevey (1220′-1263′; 15,000 inhab.), Ger. *Vivis*, the *Viviscus* of the Romans, situated mainly on the left bank of the *Veveyse*, which is sometimes too impetuous, is the second town in the Canton de Vaud, and has important factories of cigars, infants' food (Nestlé's), and chocolate (Peter's). It is the scene of Rousseau's famous romance, the 'Nouvelle Héloïse' (1761). The picturesque Fête des Vignerons was last celebrated in Aug., 1927. Near the pier of Vevey-Marché (Pl. A 4) are the shady *Jardin du Rivage* (band in summer), the *Château Couvreu* or *de l'Aile*, and the *Casino du Rivage* (restaurant; concerts). The *Quais Perdonnet* and *Sina*, to the E., with the Vevey-la-Tour pier (Pl. C 4), are sheltered from the N. wind; to the N.W. are the *Quais Maria-Belgia* and *de Plan*, with the Vevey-Grand-Hôtel pier (Pl. A 2).

From the N. end of the Grande-Place (Pl. B 4), with the *Theatre* and the *Grenette* (granary), behind which is the Auberge de la Clef, where Rousseau stayed (tablet), the Rue de Lausanne and the broad Avenue Paul-Cérésole lead to the *Railway Station*. To the E. are the *Russian Church* (Pl. B 3) and the *Musée Jenisch*, with historical

and natural history collections and pictures, including portraits by Théophile Steinlen and G. Courbet (Tues.-Sat. 9-12 & 1-4, Sun., except in July, 1-4; free on Sat. afternoon and Sun., at other times 50 c.); the garden contains a memorial-tablet to the Polish writer Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of 'Quo Vadis' (d. at Vevey in 1916, coffin transferred to Warsaw in 1924).

On the hill above the Russian Church, shaded by old limes and chestnuts, is the church of **St. Martin** (Pl. B 3), built in 1498. The terrace commands a view of the head of the lake, with the mouth of the Rhone and the Valais Alps, especially of the sugar-loaf shaped Mont Catogne and the mountains by the Great St. Bernard; to the right, the snow-clad Dent du Midi; to the left, the Dent de Morcles.

In this church repose the remains of the regicides Ludlow and Broughton, who died at Vevey in exile (marble tablet set up in 1693). The latter read the sentence to King Charles I. in 1649. Ludlow's house, which stood at the E. end of the town, was removed to make way for an addition to the Hôtel du Lac. A memorial tablet was erected in 1887 on the Quai Sina. — The churchyard contains the *British Military Cemetery* (consecrated in 1921), with the graves of 84 soldiers and sailors who died in Switzerland during the War.

Adjoining Vevey on the S.E. is the little town (3480 inhab.) of **La Tour-de-Peilz** (hotels, see p. 317). The partly ruined castle on the lake, dating from the 13-15th cent., is private property. In the Place du Temple is the Liberty Fountain, by Gustave Courbet, who died here in 1877. — To the S.E., above the road to Burier (p. 304), is *Bellaria*, a large park with villas and apartment houses, whose residents are almost entirely English and Americans.

The Hill Resorts in the environs of Vevey are connected with the town by railways and the cable tramway described below.

From the N.W. end of the town (Pl. A 2, 1) a cable railway (nearly 1 M. in 24 min.; every ½-1 hr.; fare 1 fr. 10, there and back 1 fr. 65 c.) ascends viâ *Corseaux* (1407′; hotels, see p. 317) and *Chardonne-Jongny* (1945′; pension, see p. 317) to the top of ***Mont Pélerin** (terminus 2644′; Café-Restaurant du Pavillon), with view of the upper part of the Lake of Geneva, the Rhone Valley, the Savoy Mts., and Mont Blanc. The hotels (p. 317) lie above the station. Winter sports.

From Vevey to Chamby, electric railway in 36 min. (2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 30 c.; return-ticket 3 fr. 35, 1 fr. 95 c.). The trains start near the Federal station (Pl. B 3) and ascend the hillside in curves. At (2 M.) **Hauteville** (1699′) is an 18th. cent. château, with an old park and views (fee to the gardener). 2¼ M. **St-Légier** (1758′; Hôtel du Roc, 35 beds, P. 9-12 fr.), a summer resort and winter sports centre, junction for Châtel-St-Denis (see p. 319). Several houses in St-Légier and the adjoining village of (2½ M.) *La Chiesaz* are adorned with humorous paintings by A. Béguin. - Above the railway, on the left, is the old castle of *Blonay* (2119′), dating from the 16-17th cent., with a tower of 1175, still in the possession of the De Blonay family. 3½ M. **Blonay** (2044′; Hôtel de Blonay, 25 beds from 3½, L. or D. 4, P. from 10 fr., well spoken of; English Church services at 8.15 and 10.30 a.m.), junction for Clarens (see p. 320). — Our line ascends by the picturesque gorge of the *Baye de Clarens*, crosses it by a lofty bridge, and skirts the slope. On the left, *Cornaux* and the *Mont-Riant* sanatorium. — 5½ M. *Chamby* (2467′; p. 324). Change carriages for the Montreux-Oberland Railway (Les Avants and Château-d'Oex). — From Blonay a rack-and-

pinion railway (3 M. in 42 min.; 2 fr. 10, there and back 3 fr. 25 c.) ascends viâ *Les Chevalleyres* (2542′; Hôtel des Chevalleyres, 50 beds; Pension Pléiades, 30 beds, P. 7-8 fr.) and (2½ M.) *Lally* (4059′; Pension des Sapins) to the top of the **Pléiades** (4475′), which command a famous view (restaurant). At the E. base are the sulphur-baths of *L'Alliaz* (3425′; Pension des Bains, 40 beds; Pension Cochard), connected by diligence with Chamby.

From Vevey to Châtel-St-Denis, electric railway in 40 min. (2 fr. 75, 1 fr. 60 c.), viâ *St-Légier* (p. 318), *Fenil* (magnificent viaduct over the Veveyse), and *Monts-de-Corsier*. — 6¾ M. **Châtel-St-Denis** (2697′; railway-restaurant; Hôtel de Ville, 25 beds from 3½ L. 4, S. 3, P. from 7½ fr.; de la Croix-d'Or, 10 beds, P. from 5 fr.), a little town on the Veveyse, is a station on the electric railway from Bulle to Palézieux (sec p. 284).

On the railway from Vevey to *Puidoux-Chexbres* (p. 283; 5 M. in 25 min.; 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 30 c.) is (3½ M.) **Chexbres** (1844′; *Grand-Hôtel, 100 beds at 3-4½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. 9-12 fr., open April-Oct.; Bellevue, 22 beds from 3, L. or D. 3½, P. from 8½ fr.; Cecil, 70 beds, P. 7-10 fr.; Victoria, 35 beds, P. 7-8 fr.; several pensions), a village of 950 inhab. with an old castle and fine views. A road known as 'La Corniche du Léman' leads hence past the ***Signal de Chexbres** (2149′; *Hôtel du Signal, 95 beds from 5, L. 5½, D. 6, P. from 13 fr., open May-Oct.), a famous view-point, and through the village of *Epesses* to (1¼ hr.) *Cully* (p. 306).

Montreux.

Montreux is the general name for that portion of the bank of the Lake of Geneva which extends to the S.E. of Vevey, beyond La Tour-de-Peilz and the houses of Burier (p. 304). Sheltered from N. and E. winds, it enjoys a remarkably mild climate, attracting thousands of visitors (many English) all the year round, especially however in spring and autumn. Montreux, with the three parishes of *Châtelard, Les Planches,* and *Veytaux,* consists of the former villages of *Clarens, Vernex, Le Trait, Bonport,* and *Territet,* with hotels and villas extending in unbroken succession for 3 M. along or above the lake, and also includes the numerous villages and health resorts on the hills, such as *Glion, Caux, Chamby,* and *Les Avants* (pp. 323, 324). The total population is 18,080.

Montreux-Clarens. — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel de Clarens* (Pl. c1; A 1), with garden, 100 beds at 5-7, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. 9-13 fr.; *Liliana* (Pl. d; A 1), 45 beds at 3-6, L. or D. 3-5, P. 8½-14 fr., good; *Dent-du-Midi* (Pl. de; B 1), 50 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Régis* (Pl. z; B 1), with garden on the lake, 50 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Ketterer,* in the W. suburb of Le Basset, 45 beds at 4-6, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 4½, P. 9-14 fr., good; *L'Ermitage* (Pl. cr; A 1), 22 beds from 4, P. from 8 fr. At the station: *Hôtel des Crêtes* (Pl. cr; B 1), 30 beds, *du Châtelard* (Pl. ch; B 1), 40 beds, at both R. from 4, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 10 fr. — Between Clarens and Vernex, on the lake: **Mirabeau* (Pl. mi; B 1), with garden, 70 beds from 5, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 13½ fr. — Confectioner. *Wiedmer,* by the steamer-pier.

English Church (*Christ Church;* Pl. C 1).

Clarens has a railway station (p. 304) and steamer pier (p. 306). Byron lived in 1816 in a house (tablet) in the Rue du Lac, 100 yds. W.

of the pier. Paul Kruger, last president of the Transvaal, died here in exile on July 14th, 1904. On the isle of *Salagnon* or *Chartran* is a villa built by T. Chartran, the French painter (d. 1907). On the hill above the *Baye de Clarens* brook is the château of *Les Crêtes* (1864). The adjoining chestnut copse is traditionally identified with the *Bosquet de Julie* in Rousseau's 'La Nouvelle Héloïse' (1761). To the W. of the château is the view-point known as *Aux Crêtes*. Another famous view is that from the *Cemetery*, on the right of the road viâ Tavel to the (1/4 hr.) old castle of *Le Châtelard* (1647′).

From Clarens to Blonay, electric narrow-gauge railway in 1/2 hr. (90 c.). Starting from the pier (Pl. B 1), we pass the station, and near Tavel cross the Baye de Clarens and ascend round the hill of Châtelard. — 3/4 M. *Baugy* (1545′; Beau-Site, 70 beds from 4 1/2, L. 4 1/2, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; Mont-Brillant, 50 beds from 4 1/2, L. 4, S. 3 1/2, P. from 10 fr.). — 1 1/4 M. **Chailly** (1591′; Savoy, with garden, 75 beds at 3-4, B. 1 3/4, L. or D. 3 1/2, P. 9-10 fr., well spoken of). We cross the Baye de Clarens again and ascend in windings to (2 M.) *Fontanivent* (1834′; p. 324). Thence we proceed W. viâ (2 1/2 M.) *Brent* (1903′; Pension Dufour), crossing the stream once more and making a great loop to reach (3 1/2 M.) *Blonay* (p. 318).

Montreux proper, with a railway station and steamer-pier (Pl. D 2) of the same name, lies on a steep mound of débris formed between Clarens and Territet by the *Baye de Montreux* torrent (Pl. D-F 2, 3), which has now been regulated.

Hotels and **Pensions** (those situated near the quay have gardens). — In the Grand' Rue, on the lake: **Montreux Palace* (Pl. mp; C 1), 320 beds from 8-10, B. 3, L. 6, D. 8, P. from 20-23 fr.; **Suisse & Majestic* (Pl. e; D 2), 180 beds, **Monney & Beau-Séjour-au-Lac* (Pl. mb; D 2), 130 beds, at both R. from 6-7, B. 2 1/2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16-17 1/2 fr.; **Continental* (Pl. a; C 1), 100 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5 1/2, D. 6 1/2, P. from 14 1/2-16 fr.; **Lorius* (Pl. b; C 1), 90 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 1/2-17 fr.; *Bon-Accueil* (Pl. ba; D 2), 25 beds from 4, P. from 10 fr. — In the Rue de la Gare: **Terminus* (Pl. g; D 2), next to the station, 60 beds from 5, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Victoria* (Pl. i; D 2), 30 beds, *de Montreux* (Pl. k; D 2), 40 beds, at both R. from 4, B. 1 3/4, L. 3 1/2, D. 4 1/2 and 4, P. from 10 fr.; *de la Paix*, (Pl. h; D 2), 35 beds from 3 1/2, B. 1 1/2, L. 3, D. 3 1/2, P. from 9 1/2 fr.; *de la Nouvelle-Gare* (Pl. ng; D 2), 60 beds, P. from 7 fr., *Central*, next to the Hôtel de la Paix, 22 beds, both plain. — In the Avenue des Alpes: **Hôtel de l'Europe* (Pl. ab; D 3), 100 beds, *Berthod* (Pl. c; D 2), at the station, 35 beds, at both R. from 5 or 4 1/2, B. 2 or 1 3/4, L. 4 1/2, D. 5, P. from 13 1/2 fr.; *Cecil* (Pl. ce; D 2). — In the Avenue de Belmont, N. of the station: **Château-Belmont* (Pl. l; C 1), in an open situation, 94 beds from 7, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 16 fr.; *Grammont* (Pl. m; C 1), 30 beds from 4 1/2, P. from 10 fr.; *Joli-Mont* (Pl. n; D 1), higher up, 45 beds from 3 1/2, P. from 10 fr. — By the pier: **Splendide* (Pl. p; D 2), 50 beds from 4 1/2, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, D. 4 1/2, P. from 12 fr.; **Hôtel du Parc & du Lac* (Pl. q; D 3), 50 beds from 4 1/2, B. 2, L. or D. 4 1/2, P. from 12 fr.; *de Londres* (Pl. f; D 2), 35 beds from 4 1/2, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, S. 3 1/2, P. from 10 fr.; *Joli-Site* (Pl. js; D 2), 32 beds, P. from 8 fr.

To the S. of the Baye de Montreux (see above): **Eden* (Pl. ed; D 3), 180 beds from 7, B. 2 1/2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 1/2 fr.; **Hôtel des Palmiers* (Pl. w; D 3), 50 beds from 4 1/2, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, D. 4 1/2, P. from 12 fr.; *Richemont* (Pl. rf; D 3), 40 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4, D. 4 1/2, P. from 12 fr.; *Helvétie* (Pl. s; D 3), a temperance family hotel, 120 beds at 4-6 fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 1, D. 4 1/2, P. 10-14 fr.; *du Léman* (Pl. le; D 3), 40 beds, P. from 8 fr., plain but good.

Farther E. on the lake (Bonport): **Excelsior & Bon-Port* (Pl. eb; E 4), 100 beds from 7-10, B. $2^1/_4$, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16-19 fr.; **National* (Pl. u; E 3), with garden-terrace high above the lake, 105 beds from 6, B. 2, L. $5^1/_2$, D. $6^1/_2$, P. from 17 fr.; **Golf Hotel* (Pl. v; E 3, 4), 70 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 16 fr.; **Beau-Rivage* (Pl. br; E 3), 70 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Pension Villa Elisabeth* (Pl. ve; E 4), 22 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Minerva* (Pl. r; D 3), P. from 7 fr., plain.

Restaurants at the hotels, including the *Suisse* and *Terminus*, both near the station, and *Tonhalle*, in the Hôtel Splendide (Pl. p; D 2); also *F. Alliger*, Avenue Nestlé (Pl. D 3; beer-restaurant).

Cafés and **Tea Rooms.** *Old India*, Grand' Rue 67, with small garden on the lake; *Zürcher*, *Knorr*, both in the Avenue du Kursaal; *Splendide* (Pl. p; D 2); *At Home*, next to the Hotel Excelsior (Pl. eb; E 4).

Post Offices near the station (Pl. 2; D 2) and in the Avenue Nestlé (Pl. D 3, 4). — **Tramway,** see p. 316. — **Cabs** (Taxi-autos and Voitures de Place): for 4 pers., 1 fr. 60 c. for the first km., each km. more 80 c., up-hill or at night (10 p.m.-7 a.m.) 1 fr. 70 c. and 1 fr.; hand-luggage over 25 kg. 50 c.; waiting, 60 c. for 10 minutes.

Kursaal (Pl. D 4), with café-restaurant, variety theatre, dancing, etc.; adm. (without Kur-Karte) 1 fr. — *Pavillon des Sports*, opposite the Montreux Palace; tea-dances, roller-skating, etc. — Visitors' Tax: for one pers. 50 c. daily, $3^1/_2$ fr. per week; 2, 3, 4, and 5 pers. $4^1/_2$, $5^1/_2$, 6, and $6^1/_2$ fr. respectively. — *Fête des Narcisses* in May.

Baths at the *Etablissement Florimont* (Pl. E 3) and near Veytaux (p. 322). — Bookseller. *C. B. Faist*, Grand' Rue 10.

Inquiry Office, Grand' Rue 8, week-days 9-12 & 2-7 (6 on Sat.). — **Tourist Agents** (railway, steamer, and motor coach tickets). *Thos. Cook & Son*, below the Hôtel National (Pl. u; E 3); *Pickfords Ltd.*, Grand' Rue 81; *American Express Co.*, Grand' Rue 83; *Vacheron* (sleeping-car agency), below the Montreux Palace (Pl. mp; C 1); *Perrin & Cie.*, Avenue du Kursaal 7.

British Vice-Consulate, Avenue Nestlé 8 (Pl. D 3, 4).

Churches. English, see pp. 319, 322; Presbyterian Services in winter at the Hotel Helvétie (p. 320). — Roman Catholic Church (Pl. D 3).

Golf Course (9 holes) at Aigle (p. 324; 20 min. by rail).

The rallying-point of visitors is the main street, called the 'Grand' Rue' to the N. of the Baye de Montreux torrent (Pl. D 3; p. 320), and the 'Avenue du Kursaal' to the S.E. of it. Below the latter lies the *Kursaal* (Pl. D 4; comp. above), with a fine garden descending to the lake-side. The *Collège* (Pl. D E 2), above the station, contains a natural history collection (Sun. 10-12, Thurs. 2-4; free); farther on, in the former convent of Sâles, is the *Musée du Vieux-Montreux* (Pl. D 3; 1 fr., free on Sun.). Beyond the brook lies the village of *Les Planches* (1434′; a station on the Glion line, see p. 323), close to which, to the S.E., is the old parish church of Montreux, by a terrace (fine view) with a bust of P. Bridel (d. 1845), pastor and popular author.

A walk to the rocky wooded *Gorge de Chauderon* (Pl. F 2) takes 2 hrs., or returning viâ Glion (p. 323) 3 hrs. — From Montreux to *Glion*, see p. 322; to *Les Avants*, see p. 323.

Montreux-Territet. — Hotels. **Le Grand-Hôtel & Hôtel des Alpes* (Pl. ga; F 4), with terraces on the lake and a splendid view, 300 beds from 8, B. $2^1/_2$, L. $6^1/_2$, D. $7^1/_2$, P. from 19-21 fr.; **Bristol*, 100 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 16 fr.; **Hôtel d'Angleterre*, 48 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Vernet* (Pl. vt; F 4), 60 beds from 4,

B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. 11-15 fr.; *Richelieu, 40 beds from 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Pension Régina*, 25 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Les Terrasses*, 35 beds at 3½-4½, P. 9-11 fr. Above Territet: **Mont-Fleuri* (1969′), with grounds, 60 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 12 fr. — *Sanatorium Val-Mont* (2165′; 100 beds, P. from 34 fr.), with the dépendence *La Colline* (2034′; 40 beds, P. from 25 fr.), *Villa L'Abri* (1378′; 55 beds), both dietetic sanatoria.

Cable Railway to *Mont-Fleury* and *Val-Mont* (10 min.; 1 fr., return 1 fr. 40 c.).

English Church (St. John the Evangelist; Pl. F 4).

Clubs. *Montreux Club* (1898), for men only; *International Sports Club* (1925).

Territet has a railway station (p. 304) and a steamer-pier (p. 306). In front of the cemetery, next to the station, is a marble monument, by A. Chiattone of Lugano, of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria (a frequent visitor at the Grand-Hôtel), who was assassinated at Geneva on Sept. 10th, 1898.

From Territet to *Glion* and the *Rochers de Naye*, see p. 323.

Montreux-Veytaux. — Hotels. **Bonivard*, 90 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 14½ fr.; *Masson*, 50 beds at 3-5, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½ fr.; *du Château-Terminus*, near the castle of Chillon, 24 beds, with beer-restaurant, L. 3 fr. — Between the castle of Chillon and Villeneuve (a tram-stop): **Byron*, with a large park, 140 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5½, D. 6½, P. from 14½-16 fr. — Lake Bathing Establishment (new) near the Castle of Chillon (see below).

Veytaux, separated from Territet by the *Veraye*, is the easternmost of the holiday resorts belonging to Montreux. — On a rocky island close to the bank (6 min. from the station, p. 304, and a stopping-place of the tramway, p. 316) lies the —

***Castle of Chillon,** the ancient stronghold of the Counts and Dukes of Savoy, commanding the road from Burgundy to the Great St. Bernard. The present structure, with massive towers and the battlemented wall on the land side, dates from the 13th century.

The Interior (open from 9 or 10 till 4, 5, 6, or 7 according to the season; 1 fr., Sun. 50 c.) has recently been restored. Visitors are shown the way by means of arrows and numbers (comp. the ground-plans on the ticket of admission). — The Basement contains the great vaulted dungeons, built into the rock, in which many Genevese paid the penalty of free speech. The last victim was *François de Bonivard*, prior of St-Victor at Geneva, cast into prison by the Duke of Savoy in 1530. The iron ring to which he is said to have been fettered is still in existence. He was released in 1536, when the Bernese conquered the Vaud and took the castle with the help of Genevese vessels. *Byron's* famous poem 'The Prisoner of Chillon' was composed in the Ancre Inn (comp. p. 306) at Ouchy in 1816; the poet's name was chiselled in the third pillar at a later date, and a memorial-tablet was placed on the wall in 1924. — On the Ground Floor are the great kitchen and the court of justice. The Upper Floor contains the great hall, the old living rooms, and the chapel; a walk along the passage on the walls is interesting. The Donjon (keep) commands charming glimpses of Montreux and the lake.

A pretty forest-path ascends from opposite Chillon to (¾ hr.) Mont-Fleuri (see above).

The nearest of the Hill Resorts in the Montreux district is Glion, connected with *Montreux* station (p. 304) by a rack-and-

pinion railway (see below; $1^3/_4$ M. in 20 min.; 1 fr. 60, there and back 1 fr. 90 c.) viâ Les Planches (p. 321), and with *Territet* (p. 321) by a cable railway (743 yds. in 8 min.; same fares; gradient 57 : 100).

Glion. — Hotels (with gardens). **Grand-Hôtel & du Righi-Vaudois* (Pl. rv; F 3), 100 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. $6^1/_2$, P. from $14^1/_2$ fr.; **Victoria* (Pl. vi; F 3), 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. $5^1/_2$, D. $6^1/_2$, P. from 15 fr.; **Bellevue & Belvédère* (Pl. bb; F 3), two houses with a large terrace, 130 beds from 5 and 4, B. 2, L. 5-6, D. 6-7, P. from $14^1/_2$ and 12 fr.; **Park Hôtel* (Pl. ph; F 3), 100 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. 2, L. 4-5, D. 5-6, P. from $13^1/_2$ fr.; **Hôtel des Alpes-Vaudoises* (Pl. av; F 3), with confectioner's, 60 beds, *de Glion* (Pl. gl; F 3), 35 beds, at both R. from 4 and $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 11 and 9 fr.; *Champ-Fleuri* (Pl. cf; F 2), 25 beds from 3, P. from 10 fr.; *Placida*, opposite the English church, 35 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.

English Church (Pl. F 3). — Post Office near the church.

Glion (Pl. F 3; 2270′), reached from Montreux in $^3/_4$-1 hr. on foot (40 min. from the parish church, p. 321, by a steep path), is a summer and winter sports resort. The season is in April, May, Sept., and October. View of the lake and the Valais and Savoy Alps.

*From Glion to the Rochers de Naye, $4^1/_2$ M., rack-and-pinion railway in 1 hr. 7 min. (9 fr. 20, return 16 fr. 55 c.; there and back from Montreux, including S., R., and B., 30 fr.). Walkers from Montreux to the Rochers de Naye require 5-6 hrs.

$1^1/_2$ M. **Caux** (3458′), a summer resort and winter sports centre, commanding fine views.

Hotels. **Caux Palace*, of the highest class, adjoining the station, 200 beds from 8, B. $2^1/_2$, L. 7, D. 9, P. from 19 (in winter from 22) fr., **Regina*, 150 beds from 7, B. $2^1/_4$, L. 5, D. $6^1/_2$, P. from $14^1/_2$ (winter from 16) fr., same management, with large terraces and restaurants; *Maria*, 45 beds from 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Pension Alpina*, 6 min. above the station, 30 beds from $4^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.

English Church (*St. Michael & All Angels*; 1905); services Dec.-Feb.

Winter Sports. Two *Skating Rinks*; *Curling*; *Toboggan Run* ($1^1/_3$ M.) and *Bob Run* ($1^3/_4$ M.); *Ski-ing*.

4 M. *Jaman* (5715′). Hence we may ascend the *Dent de Jaman* (5715′; see p. 324) in 40 min., or descend past the marshy *Lac de Jaman* (5144′) to the Col de Jaman (p. 287) in c. 1 hr.

The terminus at the **Rochers de Naye** (6473′; Grand-Hôtel, 40 beds from 5, B. 2, L. or D. 6, P. from 12-14 fr., open May-Nov.) lies 10 min. below the summit (6709′), which commands a superb view of the Bernese and Vaudois Alps, a part of the Valais and Savoy Alps, and the whole of the Lake of Geneva. — To the N.E. of the hotel is (10 min.) an *Alpine Garden* (adm. 50 c.). A visit to the *Grottes de Naye*, with ice formations (adm. 1 fr.; guide and lantern necessary), takes $1^1/_2$ hr. there and back.

From Montreux to Les Avants (Château-d'Oex). — Montreux-Oberland Railway (comp. R. 64; electric) in 35-45 min. (4 fr. 35, 2 fr. 55 c., there and back 6 fr. 10, 3 fr. 60 c.). — Pleasant roads and footpaths ascend from Montreux and Glion to Les Avants ($1^1/_2$-2 hrs.).

The railway ascends the hillside in long curves through fields of narcissus (in flower in May). — $^1/_2$ M. *Vuarennes* (1456′); $1^1/_4$ M. *Châtelard* (1653′; p. 320); $1^3/_4$ M. *Planchamp* (1739′); 2 M.

Fontanivent (1834′), on the line from Clarens to Blonay (see p. 320). — 2½ M. *Chernex* (1978′; Windsor, 35 beds at 3½-6, L. or D. 3½, P. 9-11 fr.; Les Iris, 28 beds, P. from 12 fr.). — 3½ M. *Sonzier* (2178′).

4½ M. *Chamby* (2467′; *Grand-Hôtel des Narcisses, 120 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., open May-Sept.), junction for Blonay and Vevey (see p. 318).

6½ M. **Les Avants** (3195′; railway restaurant, L. 4 and 5 fr.), much frequented by English visitors as a summer resort and for winter sports, lies in a sheltered situation in an upland valley.

Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel*, 105 beds from 6, B. 2¼, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 fr.; **Hôtel de Jaman*, 70 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.; **Hôtel des Sports*, 50 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr. — Tea Rooms near the Hôtel des Sports.

English Church (services Dec.-February).

A cable railway (6 min.; 90 c., there and back 1 fr. 20 c.) ascends the **Col de Sonloup** (3799′; *Hôtel de Sonloup, 50 beds from 6, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13½ fr.), with a beautiful but limited view. Good bob-run. Hence a path leads to (¾ hr.) the *Mont Cubly* (3909′; from Montreux direct in 2½-3 hrs.). — Other excursions are made to the *Mont Folly* (5689′) and *Crêt du Mollard* (5757′), 2 hrs. each; to the *Col de Jaman* (p. 287; 1½ hr.) and thence up the *Dent de Jaman* (6161′; p. 323) in 1¾ hr.; *Les Verraux* and *Cape au Moine* (6381′), viâ *En Jor* and *Au Bevieux* in 2½ hrs. (guide advisable); *Rochers de Naye* (p. 323; 3½ hrs.); *Dent de Corjon* (6463′; 4 hrs.); and *Dent de Lys* (6611′; 5 hrs.).

From Les Avants to Château-d'Oex, see pp. 287, 286.

69. From Lausanne to Martigny.

Federal Railway, 41½ M. in 1½-2½ hrs. (10 fr. 5, 7 fr. 5, 5 fr. 5 c.).

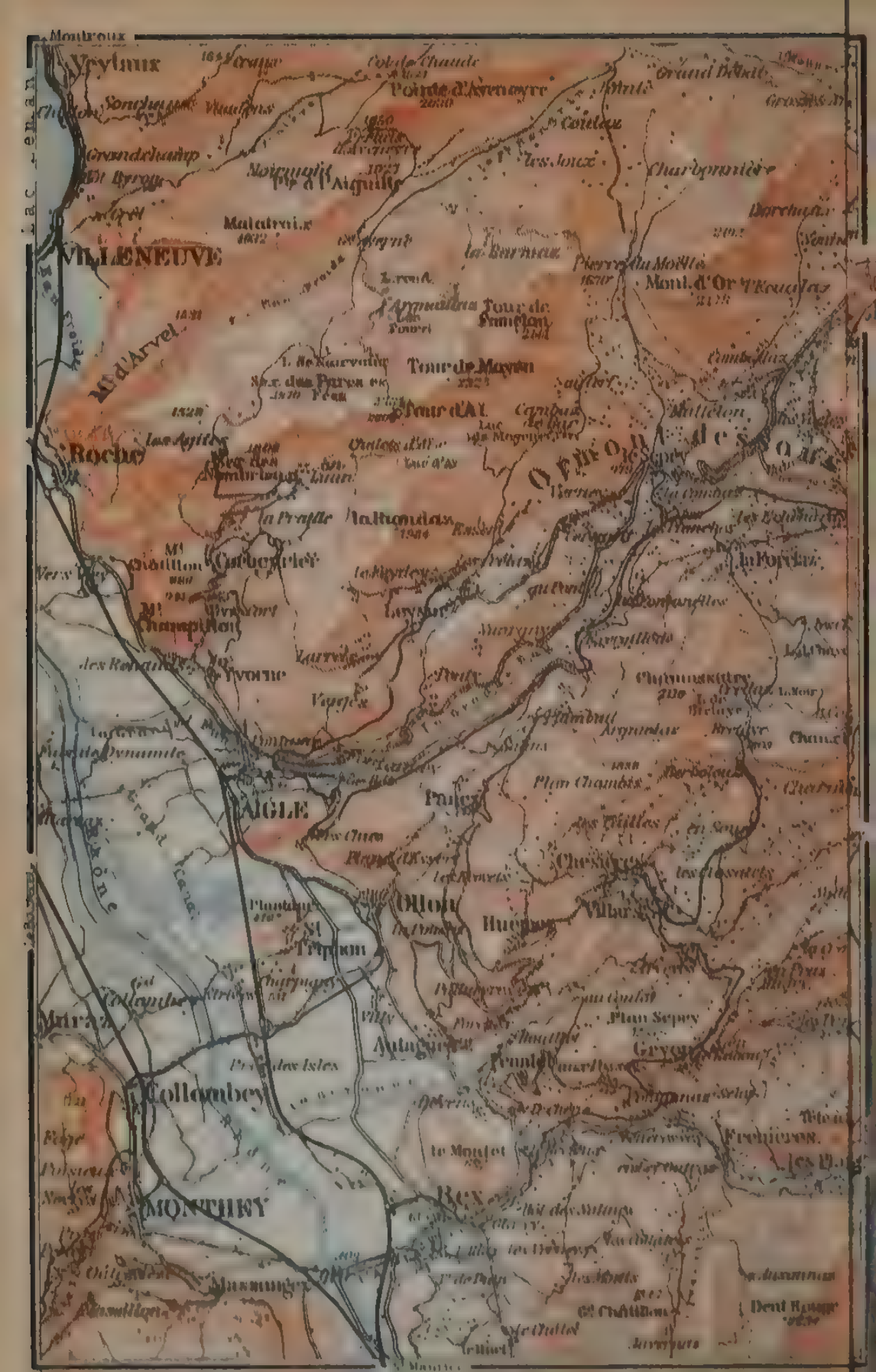
Road, 43 M. — From Lausanne to (19¼ M.) *Villeneuve*, see p. 302. — Thence in the broad Rhone valley, along the right bank. — 25½ M. *Aigle* (1388′; to the left for the Col de Pillon and Gstaad, R. 71). — 31 M. *Bex* (1411′; p. 325). — Just short of (34¼ M.) *St-Maurice* (1378′; p. 328) the Bouveret road (see p. 307) diverges to the right. — 40½ M. *Vernayaz* (1496′). — 43 M. *Martigny* (1565′; p. 329).

From Lausanne to *Veytaux-Chillon*, see p. 304. — Fine retrospect of Chillon to the right; in the lake is the small *Ile de la Paix*. — 18 M. **Villeneuve** (Hôtel Byron, see p. 322; du Port, 45 beds; de la Ville, R. 2½, D. 2¾ fr., plain), a quaint little harbour-town at the E. end of the Lake of Geneva, on the site of Celtic and Roman settlements. Motor post to Vouvry, see p. 327.

The railway enters the broad valley of the Rhone. — 21 M. *Roche*. Near (23½ M.) *Yvorne* (1560′) excellent wine is grown. To the right, the snow-clad Dent du Midi (p. 332).

24½ M. **Aigle.** — Near the Federal Station (1335′) are the stations for the electric railways to *Leysin* (see p. 325), *Champéry* (R. 70), and *Les Ormonts-Diablerets* (R. 71).

Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel d'Aigle* (1581′), ½ hr. higher up (tram from the station in 12 min.), with a station on the Diablerets railway, a hydropathic, and a large park, 110 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13½ fr., open April-Oct.; **Beau-Site*, at the station, with a fine garden, 30 beds from


Montreux
Veytaux
Pointe d'Avenoyre
Grand Débat
Coutaz
les Joux
Charbonnière
Grandchamp
Malatraix
VILLENEUVE
la Barmaz
Pierre du Moëlle
Mont d'Or
Tour de Famelon
Tour de Moyen
Tour d'Aï
Mt d'Arvel
Roche
Ormont dessous
la Rhondaz
Corbeyrier
Mt Champillon
Yvorne
Leysin
la Forclaz
Chamossaire
Plan Chambis
AIGLE
Panex
Chesières
Ollon
Huemoz
Villars
St Triphon
Plan Sepey
Gryon
Autagnes
Collombey
Frenières
le Montet
Bex
MONTHEY
Massongex
Dent Rouge

3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; *Victoria*, 40 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. or D. 5, P. from 9-14 fr. — *Tea Room* and *Buffet* opposite the station.

English Church (*St. John the Evangelist*; 1889) in the park of the Grand-Hôtel; services May-September.

Golf Course (p. 321), ½ M. from the station.

Aigle (1388'), a town of 4000 inhab. with an old castle, a late-Gothic church, and a parquet-flooring factory, is prettily situated on the turbulent *Grande-Eau* (p. 333), and is visited in spring as a transition station and in autumn for the grape-cure.

Near St-Triphon (see below), ¾ hr. S., the wooded *Plantour*, with a beautiful view from the signal (1677'), rises from the flat floor of the valley. — A forest path ascends from the Grand Hôtel viâ *Panex* and *Les Ecovets* to (2½ hrs.) *Chesières* (p. 337).

From Aigle to Leysin, 3¾ M., rack-and-pinion railway in 1 hr. (5 fr. 85 c., there and back 8 fr.). Starting from the railway station, the line intersects the town, crosses the Grande-Eau (to the right short of the bridge for the Grand-Hôtel, see p. 324), and ascends through vineyards and woods. Tunnels and viaducts. 3¼ M. **Leysin** (4150'), with about 30 sanatoria for osteo-tuberculosis under the direction of Dr. Rollier ('Etablissements Héliothérapiques'; c. 1000 beds, P. 7-40 fr.) and the Sanatorium Universitaire (10 beds). Motor post to Le Sépey and Château d'Oex, see p. 286. — 3½ M. *Leysin-Feydey* (4586'; English Church), with the sanatoria Mont-blanc (120 beds, P. from 17 fr.) and Chamossaire (135 beds, P. from 14½ fr.), for pulmonary tuberculosis, numerous pensions and furnished chalets, and sanatoria for poor patients and for children. — The (3¾ M.) **Leysin-Grand-Hôtel** (4757'), the terminus, with a sanatorium for consumptives (150 beds, P. from 23 fr.), protected from the N. and W. winds and commanding fine views. — Longer walks may be taken to *Prafandaz* (5192'; ¾ hr. W.), with view of the Lake of Geneva; to the *Lac de Mayen* (5991'; 1½ hr. N.), at the foot of the Tour de Mayen; to the *Pierre du Moëllé* (5512'; 2¼ hrs. N.E.), attractive; and up the *Tour de Mayen* (6628'; 3½ hrs., with guide), interesting and not difficult.

From Aigle a road (motor post in ¾ hr.; footpath 1½ hr.) leads N.W. to Yvorne (p. 324) and then in windings up to (5½ M.) **Corbeyrier** (3038'; Victoria, with English Church services, 60 beds, P. from 9 fr., good; Pension Dubuis, 40 beds, P. 7-8 fr.; Pension Dent-du-Midi, 18 beds at 2½ 3, L. or D. 2½ 3 fr.; Bellevue, at Boveau, higher up, 90 beds, P. from 9 fr.), a summer and winter resort with fine views. The signal on *Mont Chatillon* (3169'; ¼ hr.) overlooks the Rhone valley from St Maurice to the Lake of Geneva; more extensive view from *Les Agites* (4997'; road, 1¾ hr.).

27 M. *St-Triphon.* Electric railway from Aigle viâ Ollon to Monthey, see p. 330. To the left are the Grand Muveran and the Dent de Morcles.

29½ M. **Box.** Railway Station (1358'; restaurant), ¾ M. from the town. Hotel omnibuses meet the trains. *Tramway* to the market-place 20 c., to the (1¾ M.) Grand-Hôtel des Salines 40 c., to (2 M.) Bévieux 50 c. (16 min.). Electric railway to Chesières, see R. 72.

Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel des Salines & du Golf*, in a sheltered situation 1½ M. from the station, with baths, hydropathic, and grounds, 170 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13½ fr.; **Grand Hotel de Bex & de l'Etablissement-Thermal*, with baths and view, 8 min. from the station, 130 beds from 3½ 4½, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 10-12 fr.; **Villa des Bains*, 90 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr., these three open from April to Oct.; *Dent-du Midi*, 45 beds from 3½, L. 4½, S. 3½, P. from 8½ fr., well spoken of; *des Alpes*, 40 beds from 3½, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 8½ fr.

Confectioner's (tea-room). *Vernet*, near the post office.

Motor Post in summer to *Les Plans* (see below) in 50 min. (3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 95 c.). — Guides. Philippe Allamand and César Martin (at Chiètres).

English Church (services May-Sept.).

Golf Course (9 holes) in the grounds of the Grand-Hôtel des Salines.

Bex les-Bains (1410′; pron. 'Bay'; 4600 inhab.), pleasantly situated on the *Avançon*, with brine and lye baths and a sulphur spring, is a favourite health resort in spring and autumn. The church-tower dates from 1501. Fine views from *Le Montet* (2270′), a hill to the N. (½ hr.), from the *Tour de Duin* (1880′), a ruin on a wooded hill (½ hr. S.), and from the *Buet*, farther off.

Up the valley of the Avançon, 1¼ M. from Bex, are the salt-works of *Bevieux* or *Bex-Vieux* (1591′), which are connected by a conduit with the mine of *Le Bouillet*, where the brine is obtained. A visit, by permission of the manager, takes 2-3 hrs. (guide 4-5 fr. for several pers.). — On the other side of the Avançon, ¼ hr. W. of the salt-works, are two huge erratic boulders (Pierra bessa).

From Bex to Les Plans, 6 M., by road (motor post, see above) up the left bank of the Avançon, leaving the Bévieux road on the left (pedestrians take the tram as far as Fontannaz-Seulaz, see p. 335). Then through the forest, past the chalets of *Vénéresse* (2552′) and *En-les-Outrae* (2857′). On the right bank is the village of *Frenières* (2515′). We traverse fir-woods, finally crossing to the right bank.

Los Plans. Hotels. *Marletaz* and *Tanner*, same management, 120 beds at 2½ 3, L. 4, S. 5½, P. 8-12 fr., well spoken of. — Lodgings. — Guides. Jean-Louis and Pierre-David Marlétaz, Armand and Henri François Moreillon, Charles, Félix, and Adrien Veillon, and Philippe Bernard.

Les Plans (3612′), a summer resort in a sheltered situation, with excellent spring water, is a headquarters for climbing among the Vaudois Alps. A road on the left bank and a good footpath on the right lead through a wooded gorge to (½ hr.) the **Pont-de-Nant* (4111; café restaurant), amid magnificent scenery. Close by is an Alpine garden made by the University of Lausanne. Inscriptions on the rock commemorate the Vaudois writers E. Rambert and J. Olivier and the botanist J. Muret.

Excursions. To *Arpon* (p. 336; Villars, Chamossaire), 1½ hr. by a route keeping level for the most part and traversing woods. — To the **Glacier de Plan-Névé** (8090′), 3½ hrs. from Pont de Nant (guide advisable, 12 fr.), the imposing amphitheatre is surrounded by the Sex Percia (8260′), the Grand Muveran (p. 327), the Tête aux Veillon (9736′), Paschen (9196′), and the Tête à Pierre Grept; from the Glacier de Plan Névé experts (with guide, 50 fr.) may go on via the *Col de Chamons* (8715′, a pass to the Glacier de Paneyrossaz) up the **Tête à Pierre-Gropt** (9645′, superb view) or the *Pierre à Cabotz* (8993′, last ½ hr. very difficult), both 2½ hrs. — To the ***Croix de Javormaz** (6909′), 3½ hrs., interesting (guide 10 fr., needless). Diverging to the left from the Bex road, we ascend by a road through the forest to the (1¼ hr.) chalets of *Javormaz* (6616′), and thence by a bridle path to the (1½ hr.) Croix (no cross), where we enjoy a view of the Lake of Geneva and Mont Blanc. Descent to (1½ hr.) *Morcles* (comp. p. 328). ***Grande-Dent de Morcles** (9776; guide

20 fr.), 7½ hrs., not difficult for experts. From (½ hr.) Pont-de-Nant we ascend the desolate *Vallée de Nant* S. to the (50 min.) chalets of *Nant* (4960′); then, to the right, mounting steep grassy slopes and débris, and skirting the *Glacier des Martinets*, to the (2¼ hrs.) *Col des Martinets* (8015′), between the *Pointe des Martinets* (8694′), on the right, and the *Roc Champion* (9050′), on the left. Surprise view of the Lake of Geneva and the Mont Blanc chain. Thence round the *Petite Dent de Morcles* (9642′; a difficult rock-climb, guide 20 fr.), over the exposed *Grand' Vire* ledge and through the *Nant-Rouge* couloir, to the (2½ hrs.) top, which commands a most imposing panorama. The descent may be made N. to *Javernaz* or N.W. to (4 hrs.) *Morcles* (p. 328). — ***Grand-Muveran** (10,043′), 7-7½ hrs. (guide 20 fr.), toilsome. From (½ hr.) Pont-de-Nant we ascend by a somewhat giddy path, to the left, viâ *La Larze* and the *Roc du Chasseur*, to the (4 hrs.) *Cabane Rambert* of the S.A.C. (8366′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 44; crowded on Sat. and Sun.) on the *Frête de Sailles* (8530′), between the Petit and Grand-Muveran (a pass to the Rhone valley; descent to Riddes 3 hrs.), whence the top is reached by the S.E. flank in 2½-3 hrs. Splendid and extensive view. — The Cabane Rambert is the starting-point also for the *Petit-Muveran* (9250′; 1 hr.; 20 fr.) and the *Pointe d'Aufallaz* (8973′; 1½ hr.; 20 fr.), both easy, and the *Dent aux Favres* (9600′; 3½ hrs.; 25 fr.).

From Les Plans to Anzeindaz (p. 336), 4 hrs.; guide (10 fr.), unnecessary, but advisable in the reverse direction. From (½ hr.) Pont-de-Nant a bridle-path ascends N.E., past the chalets of (50 min.) *Le Richard* (5115′) and (40 min.) *La Varraz* (5791′), and along the E. base of the Argentine, to the (¾ hr.) *Col des Essets* (6690′), with view of the Diablerets; descent to (1¼ hr.) Anzeindaz. — From Le Richard the *Lion d'Argentine* (7485′; p. 336) may be ascended in 2 hrs. (not difficult; guide 8 fr.), and the *Pointe d'Argentine* (7980′) in 3 hrs. (fatiguing; 10 fr.).

The Rhone Valley Railway beyond Bex crosses the Avançon and then the Rhone, joins the line from Bouveret and passes through a curved tunnel to the station of St-Maurice (p. 328).

The Railway from Bouveret to St-Maurice (comp. p. 307) ascends on the left bank of the Rhone. At the foot of a rocky hill to the right lies *Port-Valais*, with Bouveret church. The *Porte du Sex* (1290′), between the cliff and the Rhone, was formerly fortified.

3¾ M. **Vouvry** (1260′; Hôtel de Vouvry, 30 beds, plain), a large village, lies on the drainage canal begun in 1651-59 by Kaspar Stockalper (p. 400) but not carried as far as the Lake of Geneva until 1871. — Motor post to *Villeneuve* (p. 324), 6¼ M. in ½ hr., twice daily (1 fr. 95 c.).

The ascent of the ***Grammont** (7145′; 5-5½ hrs.; guide 8 fr.) is made by bridle-path viâ *Miex* (3210′; Restaurant des Cornettes-de-Bise, 15 beds) to (3½ hrs.) *Tanay* (4660′; Hôtel du Lac-Tanay, 70 beds, Restaurant du Grammont, 20 beds, at both P. 6-7 fr.), on the charming *Lac Tanay*, which is utilized by the Vouvry electricity works (fall of 3000′; 11,000 h.p.); thence in 1½-2 hrs. to the summit, which commands a magnificent view. Descent (with guide) to St-Gingolph, see p. 308. — The ***Cornettes de Bise** (7995′; comp. p. 307) may be ascended from Vouvry in 6-6½ hrs. (guide advisable, 10 fr.). The route ascends viâ Miex (see above) to the (4½ hrs.) *Col de Vernaz* (5970′), then crosses the ridge to the right to the (½ hr.) chalet of *La Callaz*, 1½ hr. below the top, which affords a superb panorama. Descent (with guide) to *Lovenex* or *Tanay* (see above).

To the right are the villages of *Vionnaz* and *Muraz*. We next pass *Collombey* (p. 330). — 10 M. *Monthey* (1342′; p. 330). — The train crosses the *Vièze*, which descends from the Val d'Illiez, and at (11¾ M.) *Massongex* approaches the Rhone. — 14¼ M. *St-Maurice*.

32 M. **St-Maurice** (1377′; railway restaurant; Simplon-Terminus, 25 beds, well spoken of, des Alpes, 20 beds, de la Gare, all three plain, R. from 3, L. or D. 3-4 fr.), a town with 2550 inhab., picturesquely situated between the river and the cliffs, is the Celtic *Agaunum*, where St. Maurice, commander of the Theban legion, traditionally suffered martyrdom here with his companions in 302. The **Augustinian Abbey**, at the N. end of the town, is the oldest convent in Switzerland. It was established in 515, though its church was founded as early as the 4th century. The present church, which incorporates Gothic portions, was built in 1611-27; foundations and catacombs belonging to the original church have been discovered behind the beautiful Romanesque belfry, between the abbey-buildings (chiefly of 1707-13; now a school) and the cliff. The important *Treasury (week-days 9.30-11.30, 2.30-3.30, & 4-5; fee) contains an early Roman sardonyx vase, a golden crosier, a golden ewer presented by Charlemagne, and Merovingian and Romanesque reliquaries. Below the choir in the *Parish Church*, near the station, is the tomb of St. Sigismund, King of Burgundy (d. 524).

On the cliff W. of the station is perched the hermitage of *Notre-Dame-du-Scex* (1782′), to which a rock path leads in 25 minutes. Near the bridge (1491) N. of the town a path leads to the left to the *Grotte aux Fées*, a stalactite cavern (from the station and back 1 hr.; adm. 1 fr. 20 c.). — About 1 hr. farther up (bridle-path), to the S.W., is *Verossaz* (2673′; Hôtel de Véro ssaz, plain but good), a health resort commanding a fine view.

The **Baths of Lavey** (1377′; *Grand Hotel, 150 beds from 5, P. from 12 fr.) lie 2 M. above St Maurice, on the right bank of the Rhone, which belongs to Canton Vaud (motor-bus in summer, 1¼ fr. there and back). The spring (93° Fahr.), impregnated with sulphur and common salt, rises on the bank of the Rhone, 8 min. from the hotel. — A motor road ascends through woods in windings, to the E. of the baths, to (2½ hrs.) **Morcles** (3822′; Hôtel de Morcles, 15 beds, P. from 7 fr., well spoken of). Ascents hence: *Croix de Javernaz* (6910′; p. 326), 3 hrs., easy; *Pointe des Martinets* (8630′), 4½ hrs. (12 fr.); **Grande Dent de Morcles* (9775′; p. 326), 6½ hrs. viâ *Rionda* (7116′; hay-beds), whence a path leads to the summit; *Petite Dent de Morcles* (9642′; p. 327), 6½ hrs. (27 fr.), more difficult.

Beyond St Maurice, on the right, is the chapel of *Véroilley*, or rather *Vérolliez*. To the left, on the opposite bank of the Rhone, are the Baths of Lavey (see above). In front appear the pointed Catogne and the Great St. Bernard mountains. — 36 M. *Evionnaz*. Farther on we see on the right the *Pissevache*, a beautiful cascade, 215′ in height, of the *Salanfe* (p. 348; ¼ hr. from Vernayaz, but sufficiently well seen from the railway; best in spring and summer, especially in the morning).

38 M. **Vernayaz** (1496′; Victoria, near the station of the Martigny-Chamonix line; Simplon, near the Federal Station, 30 beds

Abondance
Montriond
Morzine
Ampemas
Col de Bassachaux
Pte de Chavache
Plécrot
Chesnay
Lyndaret
Au Vautrans
Aux Abertans
Lac de Montriond
Tête du Géant
Bécor
Cornebois
Val de Morgins
Sassey
Tovassière
Pte de Chésery
Brocheau-dessus
Ardoisières
Avoriaz
Pas de Chésery
Pte de l'Haut
Port du Soleil
Crot aux Chiens
Pte de Mossettaz
Grande Couche
Pte de Vorla
Pte de Ressachau
les Hautforts
Pte de Fornets
Pisaz
les Creuses
Savonnaz
Culet
Bramaturtaz
Vannez
l'Increna
Barmaz
la Mouillette
Fréteroll
la Berthaz
Pte d'Angolon
Tête de Bostan
Col de Bostan
les Dents Blanches
Col de la Golèse
Pte de la Golèse
Pas du Taureau
Mt Sagerd
Combe aux Puaires
Pte Rousse des Chambres
Pte de Peut
Pte de Bellegarde
Pte des Avaudrues
Pte Rousse de Criou
Pte de Sambet
Pte de Ressachau
Vallon
les Feux
les Hautes
le Mont
Balme Sixt
V. de Sixt
Nant-Bride
les Pellys
Croix de Commune
les Cerois
les Cartets
Passy
le Grenairon
Salvagny
Arêtes du Grenairon
Petit Muveran
Pte de Chemaz
Six des Armays
Gr. Château
la Seva
Chavalard
la Gde Garde
Tschieboz
Buitona
Mazembroz
Sacey
Châtaignier
Fully
Charrat
Crevasse
Sembrancher
Gerboz
Chevresses
Verdonnaz

at $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$, L. or D. $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$, P. 7-9 fr.), a village of 1000 inhab., is situated at the foot of bare rocks, from which the *Trient* bursts forth in a torrent. The beautiful ravine known as the *Gorges du Trient* takes $^1/_4$ hr. to visit (adm. 1 fr.); the entrance is $^1/_4$ hr. from the Federal Station and 3 min. from the station of the electric railway from Martigny to Salvan and Chamonix (R. 75).

The **Vernayaz Electricity Works** of the Swiss Federal Railways, constructed in 1924-26, utilize a fall of 2000′, and when complete will produce 108,000 h.p. (average capacity 42,000 h.p., in conjunction with the Barberine station, p. 350). The water of the Eau-Noire, harnessed near Châtelard (p. 349), is conducted by a tunnel $5^3/_4$ M. long, together with the waste from the Barberine works, the Triège, and the Trient, to a regulating reservoir (volume $1^1/_4$ million cubic ft.) near Les Marécottes (p. 348). It next passes through a pressure-pipe $1^1/_2$ M. long to a 'château d'eau' or straining tower near Les Granges (p. 348) and thence through another pressure-pipe (1 M.) to the power-station at Vernayaz.

Near Martigny, at the right angle which the Rhone valley here forms, on a hill to the right, stands the massive tower of *La Bâtiaz* (1985′; adm. 50 c.), a 13th cent. castle of the bishops of Sion, destroyed in 1518. — The train crosses the *Drance*.

$41^1/_2$ M. **Martigny.** — Hotels. **Kluser & Mont-Blanc*, 7 min. from the station, 100 beds from 5, B. $^{12}/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 5-6, P. from $9^1/_2$-12 fr.; *Grand-St-Bernard*, 32 beds from 4, L. or D. 4-5, P. from 8-12 fr., *Terminus & de la Gare*, both at the station, *Trois Couronnes*, at Martigny-Bourg, 22 beds, all three plain. — Cretton Tea Rooms, next to the Kluser Hotel.

Inquiry Office, next to the Kluser Hotel. — Guides. Alexis Cretton sen. and Anton Gard.

Tramway from the station to the town 20 c.; to Martigny-Bourg in 10 min., 25 c. — Motor Post to *Champex* (Gorges du Durnand), see p. 337; 'Tour du Mont-Blanc' by motor coach, see pp. 356, 366.

Martigny-Ville (1542′), the Roman *Octodurum*, is a busy town of 2800 inhab., frequented in summer, being the starting-point of the railways to Chamonix (R. 75) and to Orsières (Great St. Bernard, Val de Bagnes, R. 79, 80). — The tramway (see above) runs S., passing near the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, to (1 M.) the town of *Martigny-Bourg* (hotel, see above), with 1600 inhab. and electricity works (21,460 h.p.), in the Drance valley, the vine-yards of which yield excellent wine (Coquempey and Lamarque).

The castle of *La Bâtiaz* (see above) is $^1/_2$ hr. N.W. of Martigny-Ville; near *Branson*, on the right bank of the Rhone, 1 hr. N.E., is the rocky hill of *Les Follaterres*, famed for its flora. — ***Mont de l'Arpille** (6853′; $4^1/_2$ hrs.), easy. The path ascends beyond La Bâtiaz through vineyards to the hamlet of *Sommet-des-Vignes*; then past the hamlet of *Ravoire*, through woods (steep) to the chalets of *Arpille* (5843′) and the top. Superb view. Descent in 1 hr. to the *Col de la Forclaz* (p. 350).

From Martigny-Bourg a road ascends E. through forest viâ *Chemin-dessous* (2539′; Belvédère, 65 beds at $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, L. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, P. 6-8 fr.) and *Chemin-dessus* (3786′; Beau-Site, 60 beds, P. 6-7 fr.; Pension de la Poste) to the (3 hrs.) **Col des Planches** (4623′; Hôtel du Mont-Velan, 70 beds, B. $^{13}/_4$, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 8 fr.), with a glorious view. Then down to the S. viâ *Vence* (3622′) to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Sembrancher* (p. 374). — From the col a fine road leads N.E. to (1 hr.) the ruins of the Hôtel de la Pierro-à-Voir (5102′; burnt down), near the chalets of *La Lioux*. Hence a path runs S.E. to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Pas du Lens* or *Col de Lens* (5446′; descent to Saxon,

see p. 390), with a chapel, from which we may go on N.E. by woodland-paths viâ the *Maupas* (guide advisable for those liable to dizziness) up to (2½ hrs.) the top of the *Pierre à Voir (8123′), the highest point of the ridge between the Rhone and the Drance (comp. the map, p. 400). Grand view of the Grand-Combin, the Alps of Savoy, Valais, and the Bernese Oberland, and the valleys of the Rhone, Entremont, and Bagnes. Comp. pp. 375, 384.

From Martigny to *Brigue* (Simplon Railway), see R. 82; railway and road to the Great St. Bernard, see R. 79.

70. From Aigle to Champéry. Val d'Illiez.

15½ M. Electric railway to *Monthey*, 7½ M. in 37 min. (3 fr. 85, 1 fr. 95 c.); from Monthey to *Champéry*, 8 M. (2¼ M. rack-and-pinion; best views to the left) in 1¼ hr. (7 fr. 80, 4 fr. 95 c.). — Motor post from Troistorrents to *Morgins* (6¾ M.), once, twice, or thrice daily in summer in ¾ hr. (4 fr. 35 c.).

The **Val d'Illiez** is a beautiful and well-wooded valley, with numerous waterfalls, dominated on the S. by the mighty cliffs of the Dents Blanches and the Dent du Midi. The road from Monthey to (3 hrs.) Champéry is recommended for pedestrians (short-cuts by the old bridle-path).

Aigle (1335′), see p. 324. — The railway follows the high-road S.E. To the right is the Plantour hill (p. 325); farther on appears the Dent du Midi, with the Trient Glacier behind it, to the left. — 2½ M. *Ollon* (1581′), a straggling village surrounded by vineyards and orchards. A road (fine views) leads hence viâ *Huémoz* to *Chesières* (motor post, see p. 337; 1½ hr.'s walk by the old road). — The line turns S.W. across the Rhone valley. At (4¼ M.) *St-Triphon* (p. 325) we cross the Federal railway, then the Rhone and the railway from Bouveret to St-Maurice (p 327). — 6¼ M. *Collombey-Muraz.*

7½ M. **Monthey** (1404′; Hôtel du Cerf, 25 beds, des Postes, 20 beds, at both R. from 4, L or D. 3½ fr.), a town of 4700 inhab., has an old castle, glass and tobacco factories, and electricity works (10,000 h.p.). The electric railway from Aigle ends at Monthey-Ville (change carriages; Buffet de la Gare, with bedrooms).

The railway to Champéry starts from the main station at Monthey, on the line from Bouveret to St-Maurice, and stops at (¼ M.) Monthey-Ville. It then ascends in a curve to the W. slope of the *Val d'Illiez*, through which flows the *Vièze*, far below. Among the vineyards and chestnut-woods are a number of erratic boulders, particularly (r.) the *Pierre à Dzo*, balanced on a space of a few square inches, and (l.) the *Pierre des Marmettes*, with a little house on its top. Beautiful view, looking back, of the valley of the Rhone, the Diablerets, and the Grand-Muveran. — 2½ M. *Chemex* (2224′); 3¼ M. *Route de Morgins* (2487′; see p. 331). We cross the *Vièze de la Tine.*

3¾ M. **Troistorrents** (2526′; buffet; Troistorrents, 20 beds, P. from 7 fr.), a beautifully situated village with 1700 inhab. at the mouth of the *Val de Morgins.*

From Troistorrents a road (6¼ M.; motor post, see p. 330) ascends W. to **Morgins** (4406′; *Grand-Hôtel, 188 beds from 5, L. or D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôtel de la Forêt, 100 beds from 4, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 9 fr.; *Victoria, 70 beds from 4½, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; du Géant, 40 beds; Pension Beau-Site, 25 beds; English Church Services from Dec. 21st to Feb. 21st in the Grand-Hôtel), a health resort, surrounded by woods, with a chalybeate spring, frequented also for winter sports (skating, curling, ski-ing, tobogganing). Hence a road leads past the (20 min.) *Lac de Morgins* and over the *Pas de Morgins* to *Abondance* (Evian, Thonon; motorbus in summer); see p. 307. — Viâ the *Porte du Soleil* to *Champéry* (5 hrs.), see below.

The railway ascends, in view of the Dent du Midi, viâ (5 M.) *Fayot* (2762′), to (5½ M.) **Val-d'Illiez** (3123′; Hôtel des Narcisses, 45 beds; du Repos, 60 beds; Pension Dent-du-Midi, 25 beds, P. 8-9 fr.), a summer resort with 1000 inhabitants. We cross the *Pont de Chavalet* to (6¾ M.) *La Cour* (3025′).

8 M. **Champéry.**— *Railway Restaurant* (with bedrooms).— Hotels (visitor's tax 20 c. per day). **Dent-du-Midi*, with annexes, 250 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; **Suisse*, 70 beds from 4, B. 1½, L. or D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; **Hôtel de Champéry*, 45 beds, L. or D. 4, P. 9-13 fr.; *Beau-Séjour*, at the upper end of the village, 55 beds at 3-4, L. 3½, D. 4, P. 9-12 fr., well spoken of; *des Alpes*, 45 beds from 3½, P. from 8½ fr., *Berra*, 40 beds, both close to the station; *du Valais*, 30 beds, P. 8-9 fr. — Pensions. *Dents Blanches*, 28 beds, P. from 7½ fr.; *Chalet Anglais*.

English Church near the Hôtel Dent-du-Midi (services May-Sept. and Christmas-Jan. 15th). — Guides. Charles Clément, Victor and Ernest Gex-Collet, and Célestin Oberhauser.

Champéry (3450′), a village with 750 inhab., at the upper end of the Val d'Illiez, is much frequented as a summer resort and for winter sports. Fine surveys from the *Calvaire*, 20 min. N.E. of the station, and from the *Galerie Défago* (50 c.; rfmts.), 40 min. S., reached by descending to the left near the (10 min.) upper end of the village, turning to the left in 10 min. more (to the right for Bonaveau, see below), crossing the Vièze, and again ascending.

Excursions. The *Chalets d'Ayerne* (4715′), 1¼ hr. S.W., afford a good survey of the valley. — To the *Chalets de Bonaveau*, 1¾ hr. Diverging to the right from the Galerie Défago route (see above) after 10 min., we cross a (6 min.) stone bridge and (5 min.) two wooden bridges, and go straight on past the (4 min.) Cantine du Grand-Paradis to a (6 min.) fork, where the track to the right leads to Barmaz (see below) and the foot-path to the left ascends to the (1¼ hr.) **Chalets de Bonaveau** (5105′; good accommodation, 15 beds; to Barmaz, see below). About ½ hr. farther down the valley is the beautiful *Cascade de Bonaveau*. Thence viâ (10 min.) *Rossetan* and the (25 min.) *Roc Coupé* back to (1½ hr.) Champéry. The ascent of the *Dent de Bonaveau* (8219′) from Bonaveau is interesting (3-4 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). — To the *Plateau de Barmaz*, 1¾ hr. To the (½ hr.) fork where the Bonaveau path leads to the left, see above; we follow the bridle-path, skirting the stream, to the (1¼ hr.) **Plateau de Barmaz** (4908′; Hôtel des Alpes, 17 beds), whence a narrow path along the mountain-side (to the right at the first chalet) leads in 1½ hr. to Bonaveau (see above). — A path leads N.W. viâ *Crosey* to the (3 hrs.) *Porte du Soleil* (6444′; to *Morgins*, 2 hrs., see above), then to the right up the (1 hr.) *Pointe de l'Haut* (7070′; guide 10 fr.), with a splendid view of the Dent du Midi. — ***Croix de Culet** or *Roc d'Ayerne* (6450′), 2½-3 hrs., guide unnecessary. We diverge to the right from the route to the Col de Coux (p. 332) at a (1¼ hr.) roadside shrine. Magnificent view (panorama 1¼ fr.).

The ascent of the ***Dent du Midi** (*Haute Cime* 10,696′; 7-8 hrs.) is worth the fatigue (guide 30, with descent to Vernayaz 40, to Sixt 50 fr.). From Bonaveau (p. 331; night usually spent here) we ascend to the *Pas d'Encel* (6106′; ¾ hr.), where a short rock-climb begins, and after ¼ hr. diverge to the left (see below) viâ the (2 hrs.) *Col de Susanfe* (8202′; see below) and the *Col des Paresseux* (9816′) to the (2-2½ hrs.) summit. An alternative route is from Champéry, through woods, up to the (2 hrs.) chalet of *Mettequy* (5906′; a few beds and hay-beds), then past the (1 hr.) little *Lakes of Anthémoz* (6746′), viâ the N.W. flank, to the *Col des Paresseux* (see above), and to the left to the (3½-4 hrs.) summit. Magnificent view of Mont Blanc, the Valais Alps (Grand-Combin), the Bernese Alps (Bietschhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, Diablerets), and the Lake of Geneva. — The other summits of the Dent du Midi are more difficult and are best ascended from the Salanfe Alp (see p. 348).

Dents Blanches (8678-9068′), 5-5½ hrs. from Barmaz (p. 331), arduous but without danger for experts (guide 25 fr.). The peaks usually ascended are the *Dent Blanche de Champéry* (8957′) or the *Dent de Barmaz* (9068′). — **Tour Sallière** (10,571′; guide 50 fr.), 8-9 hrs. from Bonaveau viâ the *Pas d'Encel* (see above), difficult.

Passes from Champéry. To Salvan, 8½ hrs., toilsome (guide 30 fr.). We proceed as above to the **Col de Susanfe** (8202′), between the Dent du Midi and the Tour Sallière, descend to the (1 hr.) *Salanfe Alp* (6280′; inn), and continue as on p. 348 to (2½ hrs.) Salvan. — To Samoëns, 8 hrs., guide unnecessary. We follow a much-used bridle-path S.W. to the (1 hr.) hamlet of *Autervenaz* (4554′), then ascend the left bank of the *Vièze* to the left, finally in many windings, to the (2 hrs.) **Col de Coux** (6312′; inn; French frontier), reached from Barmaz (p. 331) in 1½ hr. About 1½ hr. N. of the pass is the *Pointe de Fornets* (7519′), with a magnificent view of Mont Blanc. We descend from the col to the Drance valley and bear to the left (to the right for Morzine, see p. 346) to reach the (1½ hr.) **Col de la Golèse** (5182′; view) and the hamlet of *Les Allamans*, beyond which a road brings us to (3 hrs.) *Samoëns* (p. 311), in the valley of the *Giffre*. — To Sixt, 10-11 hrs., fatiguing, for experts only (guide 40 fr.). We proceed as on p. 331 to (1¾ hr.) *Bonaveau* and the (¾ hr.) *Pas d'Encel* (see above) and in another ¼ hr. turn to the right. About ½ hr. farther on we cross the brook and mount very steep rocks to the (1½ hr.) **Col du Sageroux** (7874′; French frontier), an arête falling sharply away to the N., whence we descend viâ the (¾ hr.) *Refuge de la Vogealle* of the F.A.C. (6116′; accommodation for 20) to the (1 hr.) *Fond de la Combe* and (2 hrs.) *Sixt* (p. 345).

71. From Aigle to Les Diablerets and over the Col de Pillon to Gstaad.

Electric Railway (Chemin de Fer des Ormonts) to *Diablerets*, 13¾ M. in 1½ hr. (9 fr. 60, 6 fr. 70 c.). — Motor Post in summer from Diablerets to *Gstaad*, 11 M. in 1½ hr. (9 fr. 5 c.); to *Gsteig*, 7½ M. in ¾ hr. (4 fr. 95 c.). Diligence or sledge in winter.

Road, 27 M. — 6¼ M. *Le Sépey* (3212′), short of which a branch to the left leads to Leysin (see p. 325). — 8 M. *Champ Pelerin* (3540′). The road to the left leads viâ the Col des Mosses to Château-d'Oex (see p. 286). — 13 M. *Grand-Hôtel des Diablerets* (3816′). — 15½ M. *Col de Pillon* (5085′). — 20½ M. *Gsteig* (3911′). — 27 M. *Gstaad* (3452′; p. 216).

Aigle (1335′), see p. 324. — The train skirts the S. side of the town, stopping at the market-place, leads to the (1½ M.) *Grand-Hôtel* (p. 324), and then curves to the right (tunnel), making a great loop to the S., viâ (2¼ M.) *Vers-Chiez* (1854′). We pass the *Belvédère* (1975′) above the Grand-Hôtel, and ascend the left bank

of the *Grande-Eau,* for the most part through the woods on the W. slope of the Chamossaire, passing the stations of (5 M.) *Plambuit* (2618′), (6¼ M.) *Exergillod* (2831′), and (6¾ M.) *Les Fontanelles* (2949′). From (8 M.) *Les Planches* (3094′; viâ La Forclaz to the Lac des Chavonnes, see p. 337) a fine bridge (260′ long) of reinforced concrete, with a central span of 240′, crosses the Grande-Eau.

8½ M. **Le Sépey** (3208′; Hôtel du Mont-d'Or, 30 beds from 3½, L. 3½, D. 4 fr., du Cerf, 30 beds, des Alpes, 15 beds, P. from 8 fr. at all three; lodgings; ski-ing, toboggan runs), the chief village of the extensive mountain parish of *Ormont-Dessous,* frequented as a summer resort.

Excursions. *Mont-d'Or* (7145′), over the *Col de la Pierre-du-Moëllé* in 3½ hrs. (guide 10 fr.), easy and interesting. — Ascent of the **Chamossaire* (3¼-4 hrs.) viâ *La Forclaz* (inn), and descent to (1¼ hr.) *Villars,* see p. 337.

Motor post to *Leysin* and *Château d'Oex,* see p. 286. The road, with fine views, leads from Le Sépey viâ the hamlet of *Le Verney* and the parish church of Ormont-Dessous to (4¼ M.) Leysin (p. 325). — To the N.E. of Le Sépey, on the road to Château-d'Oex (p. 286), lies (3¼ M.) **La Comballaz** (4432′), a group of chalets belonging to the parish of Ormont-Dessous, with the Hôtel de la Couronne (120 beds at 1½-2, L. 2½, D. 3, P. 6-10 fr.; lodgings also), a summer and winter resort with a cold sulphur spring.

The line runs back to (9¼ M.) Les Planches, having described an acute angle, and continues to ascend on the left bank of the Grande-Eau, with fine views of the deep ravine, crossing several bridges. — 10¼ M. *Les Echenards* (3714′); 11 M. *Les Aviolats* (3579′). — 12 M. **Vers-l'Eglise** (3793′; Pension Mon-Séjour, Hôtel de l'Ours, both plain), the chief village of the parish of *Ormont-Dessus,* with the parish church, the parish hall, and the school. — The line now crosses the Grande-Eau and, passing *Pillon* (3796′; Hôtel du Pillon, plain but good) and the *Plan-des-Isles,* reaches its terminus at —

14¼ M. **Les Diablerets.** — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel des Diablerets,* 5 min. E. of the station, 198 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr., visitors' tax 3 fr. per week; *du Chamois,* 2 min. W. of the station, with restaurant, well spoken of; *Bellevue,* 30 beds, P. from 8½ fr.

Guides. Henri Jordan, Armand Pernet, and Ernest Reber.

English Chapel in the Grand-Hôtel; services June 15th-Sept. 20th and Dec. 20th-Feb. 15th.

Les Diablerets (3789′), in the middle of the upper Ormont valley, which is bounded by wooded mountains, is a health resort, frequented also for winter sports. To the S., dominated by the Diablerets group, opens the *Creux de Champ* (rfmts.), a superb rocky amphitheatre, with waterfalls descending on every side to unite with the Grande-Eau; it is reached from the Grand-Hôtel in 1¼ hr.

Walks. The *Cascade du Torrent* is ½ hr. from the Grand-Hôtel and the *Gorges du Dard* ¾ hr. The *Promenade du Chevreuil,* diverging to the right from the route to the Col de la Croix after ¾ hr., leads to (35 min.) *Le Rachy* and back to the (25 min.) Grand-Hôtel.

Ascents. **La Palette* (7130′; guide 10 fr., unnecessary), easy as far as the chalets of *Isenau,* 2¼ hrs. N.E.; thence, rather rough, ¾ hr. more to the top; view of the Bernese Alps and of the Dent du Midi to

the S.W. We may descend to the Col de Pillon (see below). — The easy and interesting **Tête de Meilleret** (6404′) is 2½ hrs. from Vers-l'Eglise. We may descend to (40 min.) the Col de la Croix (see below). — **La Paraz**, or **Tornettaz** (8343′; 4 hrs.; guide 15 fr., unnecessary for experts), not difficult and interesting, to the N.W. viâ *Lavanchy* and the pastures of *Marnex*. — The **Cape au Moine** (7730′; 4 hrs.; 15 fr.) gives more trouble and less satisfaction. — **Pointe de Chaussy** (7725′), 4 hrs. (guide 12 fr., not required by experts). Descent past the beautiful *Lac Lioson* (6073′) to Les Mosses, see p. 286. — The **Oldenhorn** (10,282′), or *Becca d'Audon*, is a fatiguing but attractive ascent (7 hrs.; 30 fr.): by the *Alpe de Pillon* (4564′) to the (4 hrs.) *Cabane des Diablerets* (8160′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 50-60; inquire at O. Favre's, Bazar des Alpes, Les Diablerets) and thence by the *Glacier du Sex-Rouge* and the S.E. arête to the (3 hrs.) top (comp. p. 335). — The **Diablerets** (10,650′; 30 fr.) are ascended viâ the Creux de Champ (p. 333) and the (3½ hrs.) *Refuge de Pierredar* (7380′; plain shelter-hut), whence the summit is gained by the *Glacier* and *Col de Prapioz* (9270′) in 3½-4 hrs.; or better from the (4 hrs.) *Cabane des Diablerets* (see above) by the *Glacier du Sex-Rouge* and the *Zanfleuron* and *Diablerets Glaciers* in 3½ hrs. Descent to *Anzeindaz* (p. 336), steep and difficult (guide 35 fr.); over the Zanfleuron Glacier to *Sanetsch* and *Sion*, not difficult (guide 40 fr.; p. 335).

To Villars, 4 hrs., path (marshy in many places) easy to find with the help of the Siegfried Map. Above Diablerets we enter a S.W. lateral valley of the Grande-Eau by a bridle-path. After a somewhat steep ascent of 2¼ hrs., partly through woods, we reach the **Col de la Croix** (5689′), with a monument (1926) commemorating the struggle for independence of Vaud against Berne in March 1798 (comp. p. 313); view of the Diablerets Glaciers and the Dent du Midi. About ¼ hr. W., by a boggy path along the slope, passing below curious pyramids of gypsum ('Blatzolais'), we have a view of Mont Blanc; 25 min. farther on are the chalets of *Encex* or *Ensex* (5965′), short of which a path to the right runs over the crest (6358′) to *Perche* (5866′) and thence viâ *Conche* (6047′) to *Bretaye* (p. 337; Chamossaire). Beyond the pass is the hamlet of *La Croix* (5758′). The path descends on the right bank of the *Gryonne* and after 1¼ hr. divides: to the right to (20 min.) *Villars* (p. 336), to the left down to (10 min.) *Arveyes* (p. 336) and (25 min.; electric railway in 10 min.) *Gryon* (p. 336).

From the Grand-Hôtel des Diablerets the Road to Gsteig ascends in long windings, with the precipices of the Creux de Champ to the right, and farther on the *Cascade du Dard*, to the (3 M. from the station; 1¼ hr.) **Col de Pillon** (5085′; rfmts.), at the S. foot of the *Palette* (p. 333), which may be ascended hence without difficulty in 1½-2 hrs., past the little Lac Retaud. We descend, with a view of the Sex-Rouge and Oldenhorn to the right, through the valley of the *Reuschbach*. On the left are the *Seeberghorn* (6804′) and the *Blattihorn* (6630′); beautifully situated on the right is the *Reusch Alp* (4350′). Walkers take 1½ hr. from the pass to —

7¾ M. **Gsteig.** — Hotels. *Victoria*, 40 beds at 3½-4, L. or D. 3½-4, P. 8-9 fr.; *Oldenhorn & Bären*, 50 beds at 2½-3, L. or D. 3, P. 7-8 fr.; *Sanetsch*, 36 beds at 3-4, L. or D. from 2½, P. 7-10 fr. — Guides. Ernst Marti, Gottlieb Schopfer, and Arthur Reichenbach.

Gsteig (3911′), Fr. *Le Châtelet*, with an old parish church and pretty old wooden houses, at the confluence of the Reuschbach with the *Sarine*, lies at the S.W. extremity of the Bernese Oberland. To the N.W. towers the *Wallegg* (p. 335); to the S., the *Schlauchhorn* (8487′) and *Karrhorn* (7496′); to the E., the *Spitzhorn* (9209′).

The **Wallegg** (6736′; 2½ hrs., with guide), an attractive ascent, commands a view of the Alps from the Eiger to the Dent du Midi. The descent may be made to the solitary *Lake of Arnen* (5045′) and thence through the *Tscherzis Valley* to *Feutersœy* (see below) and Gsteig (6 hrs. in all; comp. p. 246).— The **Oldenhorn** (10,250′; p. 334; guide 40 fr.), viâ the *Olden Alp* (6148′; night-quarters), takes 6½-7½ hrs.

From Gsteig to Saanen (p. 247), 9-10 hrs. (guide 20 fr.). We follow the Pillon road S.W. for ½ hr., then ascend to the right between the Seeberghorn and the Blattihorn, with views of the Oldenhorn and Diablerets massif, passing the alps of *Arnen* (5836′), above the lake of Arnen (see above), *Witenberg* (6148′), and *Gummberg* (5905′-5577′); finally we descend the *Kalberhöni-Tal*. — To Lauenen (Lenk), see p. 247. — To Sion, 9-10 hrs., interesting (guide 18 fr., unnecessary in fine weather). The path ascends the left bank of the Sarine, crossing the stream after 25 min.; then a steep ascent in numerous zigzags, below the precipice of the Spitzhorn and through the *Rotengraben*, to the (2½ hrs.) dreary plateau of *Kreuzboden* (6620′), which we cross in ¾ hr., keeping almost level; a gradual ascent thence past a cross (*Grande-Croix*, 7329′) brings us to (½ hr.) the **Sanetsch Pass** (7330′). To the left is the *Arpelistock* (9970′), to the right the *Sanetschhorn* (*Montbrun;* 9665′) and the large *Zanfleuron Glacier*, from which the Sarine issues. Descent to the (½ hr.) *Hôtel du Sanetsch* (6770′; 18 beds at 4½, L. or D. 5 fr.), on the *Zanfleuron*, with a view of the Valais Alps. From this point the *Sublage* (8973′) may be ascended in 2½ hrs. (guide 10 fr.), the *Oldenhorn* (10,250′; p. 334) in 4 hrs. (15 fr.), the *Diablerets* (10,650′; p. 334) in 5 hrs. (ascent over the Zanfleuron Glacier not very difficult; guide 20 fr.), and the *Wildhorn* (10,630′; p. 248) in 5½ hrs. (difficult; guide 25, with descent to Sion, Iffigen, or Lauenen 40 fr.). — Then by a winding path down to the *Alp Glaré* (4920′) and through the wild ravine of the *Morge* over the bold *Pont-Neuf* to (3 hrs.) *Chandolin*, whence a road leads to (1¾ hr.) *Sion* (p. 391).

From Gsteig the road follows the broad valley of the Sarine viâ (9¾ M.) *Feutersœy* (3707′) and (11¾ M.) *Grund* (3609′) to (14 M.) *Gstaad* (p. 246).

72. From Bex to Gryon, Villars, and Chesières.

Electric Mountain Railway, starting from Bex station: to (5 M.) *Gryon* in 1 hr. (5 fr. 40 c.); to (7¾ M.) *Villars* in 1 hr. 20 min. (7 fr. 15 c.); to (8¾ M.) *Chesières* in 1½ hr. (7 fr. 50 c.).— Road to *Villars:* from Ollon (p. 330; motor post to Chesières, see p. 337) 7½ M., from Bex viâ Gryon 9¼ M. — Pedestrians from Bex reach Gryon by the road in 2½ hrs., or by the old road in 2 hrs. (from Gryon to Villars 1 hr., see below).

Bex (1410′), see p. 325. — The electric railway, starting from the Federal station, skirts the road viâ the (¾ M.) market-place, crosses the Avançon, and ascends to (2 M.) *Bévieux* (1590′; comp. p. 326), where the toothed rail begins. The line ascends first on the left and then on the right side of the valley, partly through forest. Near (3½ M.) *Fontannaz-Seulaz* (2660′), station for Les Plans (p. 326), we obtain a view of the valley of Les Plans and of the Grand-Muveran (p. 327). The line next passes by a tunnel to the N. side of the ridge; fine views of the Rhone Valley and the Dent du Midi. — 4¼ M. *Les Posses* (3230′).

5 M. **Gryon.** — Hotels. **Gryon-Bellevue*, at the station, 100 beds at 3½-4, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½, P. 9-12 fr.; *Beau-Séjour*, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr., good. — Pensions. *Pension de la Poste*, 24 beds, P. 8-9 fr.; *Bois-Gentil*, 30 beds, P. 7-9 fr.; *du Chalet*, 25 beds; *Broyon*, 20 beds. — Guide. François Kohli.

Gryon (station 3717′), a village of 550 inhab. high up on the slope of the *Plan Sépey* (4117′), is a favourite summer and winter sports resort of the French Swiss. View of the Diablerets, Grand-Muveran, Dent de Morcles, and (r.) the Dent du Midi.

The road to Villars affords an almost level walk (1 hr.); ½ hr. from Gryon and ¼ hr. from La Barboleusaz (see below) is a silver fox farm (open daily, except Mon. & Thurs., from mid-June to late-Dec., 9-12 & 1.30-5; 2 fr.). — Excursions: to *Les Plans* and the (2 hrs.) *Pont-de-Nant*, see p. 326; to (2¼ hrs.) *Bovonnaz* (5505′), and thence to the (20 min.) *Tête-à-Bosset* (5805′) or the (2 hrs.; with guide) *Lion d'Argentine* (7485′; p. 327); to the (3 hrs.) *Rochers du Vent* (6860′) viâ *Taveyannaz*; viâ the Col de la Croix to (4½ hrs.) *Diablerets*, comp. p. 334.

To Sion viâ the Pas de Cheville, 10 hrs., with guide (25 fr.). The road ascends the valley of the Avançon to the (1¼ hr.) chalets of *Sergnement* (4245′). Here we cross the stream twice to reach (¾ hr.) *Solalex* (4810′). A bridle-path now ascends to (1¼ hr.) **Anzeindaz** (6210′; Auberge Moreillon, 9 beds at 2½, L. 4 fr.; Delacrétaz, 4 beds; to Les Plans, see p. 327), an extensive pasture (Nestlé's milk farm), whence good climbers with steady heads may ascend the highest summit of the *Diablerets* (10,650′) in 5 hrs. (guide 25 fr.; comp. p. 334). Our path next reaches the (¾ hr.) **Pas de Cheville** (6720′), where we obtain a view of the Alps of Valais. We now descend rapidly to the (25 min.) chalets of *Cheville* (5710′) and traverse a rocky wilderness, passing the chalets of *Derborence* (5213′), to (½ hr.) the *Lac de Derborence* (4698′), formed by a fall of rocks in 1749. The path now traverses the débris on the right bank of its outflow, the *Lizerne*, to the (¾ hr.) bridge (4140′), where we cross to the left bank. We then pass the chalets of *Besson* and descend the Val De Triqueut, high above the gorge of the Lizerne. The (1¾ hr.) *Chapelle St-Bernard* (3530′), at the exit of the gorge, commands an extensive view of the Rhone valley. We now descend viâ *Aven*, *Erde*, and *Conthey*, and finally follow the high-road through the Rhone valley to (2¼ hrs.) *Sion* (p. 391); or we may descend from Aven to the right to (1¼ hr.) *Ardon* (p. 390).

Beyond Gryon the railway, dispensing with the rack-and-pinion system, passes *La Barboleusaz* station and crosses the picturesque wooded valley of the *Gryonne* by an iron bridge 165′ above the torrent and ascends N.W. to (7 M.) **Arveyes** (4040′; Hôtel des Sapins, 45 beds, P. 10-17 fr.; Montesano, 40 beds, P. from 15 fr., Chalet Anglais, 41 beds, P. from 12 fr., both English private hotels; Pension Pierrette), where a view of Mont Blanc is disclosed.

7¾ M. **Villars.** — Hotels. *Villars Palace*, 200 beds from 8, P. from 18 (winter from 23) fr., with nine-hole golf-course, *Grand-Hôtel du Muveran*, 200 beds from 6, P. from 15 (winter from 20) fr., at both B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8 fr., *Bellevue*, 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 10 (winter from 16) fr., all three first class; *Victoria*, 90 beds, plainer. — Pensions. *Chalet Rosemont*, 30 beds, P. 10-12 (winter 12-14) fr.; *Old India*, 12 beds; *Bristol*, 32 beds, P. 9-11 fr.; etc. · Confectioner (tea-room). *P. Robert.*

Visitors' Tax ½-3½ fr. per week, according to hotel. — Guides. Alphonse Luisier, at Villars, and Albert Borloz, at Forchex.

English Church (June-Sept. and Dec.-March, adjoining the Palace Hotel.

Winter Sports. Three toboggan runs (for luges, bob-sleighs, and skeletons), skating, curling, and extensive ski-ing slopes (ski-jump).

Villars-sur-Ollon (4120′), splendidly situated high above the Rhone Valley, is frequented as a health resort and for its winter sports. The environs are park-like, with numerous view-points and shady spots. The air is mild but bracing, and there is no N. or E. wind. Magnificent *View (famous 'Alpine Glow', comp. p. xxxii) of part of the Diablerets, the Grand and Petit Muveran, the Dent de Morcles, the N. peaks of the Mont Blanc group with the Glacier du Trient, the Dent du Midi, etc. A pretty walk leads S.E. to (1/2 hr.) *Joux des Theys* (view of Mont Blanc). To the Col de la Croix and *Diablerets* (4 1/2 hrs.), see p. 334.

The line descends and crosses the broad ravine of the *Petite-Gryonne* by a stone bridge, 105′ high.

8 1/2 M. **Chesières.** — Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel du Chamossaire*, 140 beds from 5, B. 1 3/4, L. 4 1/2, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Belvédère*, 60 beds. — Pensions. *Pension du Soleil*, 60 beds, with restaurant; *du Chamois*, 40 beds; *Gentiana*, 35 beds; *Frautschi*, 30 beds; *des Cytises*, 15 beds; etc.

Motor Post in summer viâ (1 1/2 M.) *Huémoz* to *Ollon* (p. 330), 5 1/2 M. in 40 min. (3 fr. 80 c.). — Winter Sports, see under Villars (p. 336).

Chesières (4000′), on the edge of a plateau below the *Montagne des Tailles*, practically adjoins Villars and is likewise a summer and winter resort. A walk may be taken W. to *Les Ecovets* (4301′; inn), a hill at the foot of *La Truche* (view of the Lake of Geneva).

From Villars a rack-and-pinion railway (2 1/4 M. in 1/2 hr.; 5 fr. 20, there and back 6 fr. 50 c.) runs over the *Col du Soud* (4997′) to the terminus of *Bretaye* (5938′; buffet, 8 beds, well spoken of). About 12 min. N., close to the chalets, is the Hôtel de Bretaye (5935′; 14 beds, L. 4 fr., with restaurant, well spoken of), the starting-point for the ascent of the *Chamossaire (6949′; 3/4 hr.), which commands a celebrated and picturesque panorama of the Ormont valley (opposite, to the W., Leysin), Bernese Alps, Diablerets, Weisshorn, Grand-Muveran, Dent de Morcles, Mont Blanc chain, Dent du Midi, Rhone Valley, and Lake of Geneva.

From Bretaye a somewhat rough path (guide desirable) leads past the *Lac de Bretaye* (5850′; Restaurant du Lac, 8 beds), the small *Lac Noir* (5640′), and the charming **Lac des Chavonnes** (5560′; Restaurant des Chavonnes, 8 beds) to (1 1/2 hr.) *La Forclaz* (4144′; small inn) and by a new road to (20 min.) *Les Planches* station (p. 321).

73. From Martigny to Champex.

8 1/2 M. Electric railway to *Les Valettes* in 20 min. (2 fr. 60, 1 fr. 70 c.); thence a motor-road (3 hrs. walk) runs to *Champex*. — Motor Post from Martigny station to (11 1/2 M.) Champex, twice or thrice daily in summer in 1 1/4 hr. (7 fr. 45 c.). Vehicles are sometimes allowed in one direction only on the road between Les Vallettes and Champex (inquire beforehand as to hours). — From Martigny to Champex viâ *Orsières*, see pp. 374, 375.

Martigny (1565′), see p. 329. — The railway leaves the Federal station, curves round the town to the E., and ascends the valley of the Drance. — 1 1/2 M. *Martigny-Ville*, outside the town, to the

S.E.; 2 M. *Martigny-Bourg* (p. 329); 2½ M. *Martigny-Croix*. The village of *La Croix* is on the left bank, along which runs the St. Bernard road (R. 79). The valley contracts and opposite Le Brocard (p. 350) turns suddenly to the E. The railway crosses the Drance and then the *Durnant* torrent, near the mouth of its gorge.

4½ M. *Les Valettes* (2024′), where those bound for Champex alight (see R. 79), unless they prefer the route viâ Orsières.

About 20 min. S. are the **Gorges du Durnant** (ticket 1 fr., at the restaurant). A wooden path runs between the sheer cliffs and above the foaming cascades of the torrent to (¼ hr.) the upper end of the gorge, whence a winding path ascends to (½ hr.) Les Grangettes (see below).

The Champex road ascends to the E. of the Durnant gorge, in many windings (short-cuts), viâ *Bémont* (2769′; view), *Crettet* (3452′), and *Les Grangettes* (3684′), and then up the Drance de Champex, viâ *Mariotty* to (2½ hrs.) the chalets of *Champex-d'en-bas* (4485′). Then viâ *Champex-d'en-haut* (4691′; Suisse, new, 50 beds, L. 4, D. 4½, P. 10-12 fr.; cafés), a wood-girt summer resort, and the wall of the moraine (4918′) by which the former Arpette glacier has shut off the highest part of the valley, to (½ hr.) the —

Lac Champex. — Hotels. **Hôtel des Alpes & du Lac*, 135 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; **Hôtel de Champex*, above the lake, to the W., with view, 50 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 11 fr.; **Crettex*, 100 beds from 4, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; **Hôtel du Glacier & Beau-Site*, 140 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; **Grand-Combin*, 40 beds from 3, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; *d'Orny*, 80 beds from 4, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Biselx*, 50 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Marty-Beau-Séjour*, above the lake, to the W., 36 beds at 3-3½, L. 3½, P. 8-10 fr.; *Poste*, 30 beds, plain. — Alpina Tea Room, 5 min. E. of the lake, near the signal (view).

Rowing Boats 1½ fr. per hour, in the evening 2 fr. — Lake Bathing. — Guides (comp. p. 375). Maurice, Jules, and Emile Crettex and Oscar Lovey.

Lac Champex (4829′), a favourite summer resort on a pretty little moraine-lake, lies amid flowery pastures surrounded by dark pine woods, in an Alpine valley dominated by the Mont Catogne on the N.E., the Clochers d'Arpette on the W., and the Breyaz on the S.W. Superb view to the S.E. of the Combin group, which is mirrored in the transparent lake; to the N.W. is the Dent du Midi.

A walk round the lake (20 min.) is interesting. — To *Orsières* (see p. 375; luggage mail thrice daily), 1-1¼ hr. — Excursions: up the *Grands-Plans* (6561′; 2 hrs.), the *Breyaz* (7812′; 3 hrs.), the *Mont Catogne* (8531′; 3½-4 hrs., guide 25 fr.), the *Clocher d'Arpetta* (9259′; 5 hrs., guide 30 fr.), and the *Six Carro* (9288′; 4 hrs., guide 25 fr.); the *Pointe du Dzennepi* (9485′; 5 hrs., guide 25 fr.) and *Pointe des Ecandies* (9152′; 5 hrs., guide 25 fr.) are more difficult. - A bridle-path leads through the *Vallée d'Arpetta* to (3½ hrs.) the *Fenêtre d'Arpetta* (8763′), N. of the Pointe des Ecandies, with a beautiful view of the Trient Glacier (p. 351). Descent either to (3½ hrs.) the *Col de la Forclaz* (p. 350), or, more fatiguing, viâ the *Col des Ecandies* (9193′) to (6 hrs.) *Trient* (p. 351). Viâ *La Gurraz* and the *Pointe de Bovine* to the Col de la Forclaz, see p. 351. — For ascents in the E. part of the Mont Blanc group, from the *Cabane d'Orny*, *Cabane Julien-Dupuis*, *Cabane de Saleinaz*, and *Cabane Dufour*, see pp. 375, 376.

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Pte de Nioms
Pte de Chaîne
Pte de Fougilets
Pte de Marbel
Pte des Brasses
Roc d'Enfer
Roche Parstire
Mont de Voun
Grd Roti
Rocher d'Ombre
Haute Pointe
Col de Vestre
Col de Sarvan
Col de Jamplune
Col d'Angolon
Col d'Golèse
Col de Tricot
Col de Balme
Col de Sallaz
Col de la Colombière
Col de la Forclaz
Col de la Croix
Col de la Colombière
Col de la Forclaz
Col de la Croix
Col de la Colombière
Col de la Forclaz
Col de la Croix

74. From Geneva to Chamonix.

A. Viâ Sallanches.

Railway (P.L.M.), 55 M.: to *Le Fayet-St-Gervais*, 43 M. in $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_4$ hrs. (30 fr. 30, 20 fr. 45, 13 fr. 35 c.; French money); electric railway thence to *Chamonix*, $11^3/_4$M. (19 km., 39 tariff-kilometres) in 60-70 min. (17 fr. 65, 7 fr. 75 c.). From Geneva to Chamonix in $4^1/_2$-5 hrs. (66 lb. of luggage free). — West European Time, see p. xviii; passport and customs examination (comp. pp. xvii-xviii) at Annemasse.

Road, $53^1/_2$ M. — 5 M. *Annemasse* (1421′). — $17^1/_2$ M. *Bonneville* (1476′). — $26^3/_4$ M. *Cluses* (1591′). — $36^3/_4$ M. *Sallanches* (bridge; 1818′). 41 M. *Le Fayet* (1906). — $44^3/_4$ M. *Servoz* (2664′). — 49 M. *Les Houches* (3215′). — $51^1/_2$ M. *Les Bossons* (3314′). — $53^1/_2$ M. *Chamonix* (3412′). — Motorbus (P.L.M.) daily in summer, either direct in $3^1/_4$ hrs. or viâ Combloux in $4^1/_4$ hrs. (70 French fr.; day-return 95 fr.).

From Geneva *(Eaux-Vives)* to ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Annemasse*, see p. 307. — The train to Le Fayet (Chamonix) backs out, crosses the *Arve* near *Etrembières* (Salève tramway, see p. 301), and follows the valley of the Arve. Views to the left, with the Mont Blanc range in the background. — $5^1/_2$ M. *Monnetier-Mornex* (1443′; p. 301). We cross the *Viaison* by a viaduct of 17 arches and farther on the Foron de Reignier. — $9^1/_4$ M. *Reignier* (1670′); $11^1/_4$ M. *Pers-Jussy-Chevrier* (1801′).

$13^3/_4$ M. **La Roche-sur-Foron** (1905′; Bellevue, 34 beds; du Château & des Iles-Britanniques, 45 beds at 10-14, P. 28-35 French fr.), junction for Annecy. The town, with 3100 inhab. and a ruined castle, is picturesquely situated above the Arve valley.

The train crosses the Foron de la Roche. Short tunnel. On the right is the Pointe d'Andey; on the left, the Môle. We return to the Arve valley. — Beyond (18 M.) *St-Pierre-de-Rumilly* we cross the *Borne* and then the Arve. — $20^1/_2$ M. **Bonneville** (1475′; Rouge, 18 R.), a town of 2100 inhab., is prettily situated among vine-clad hills. Narrow-gauge railway N.W. to *Bonne*, see p. 344.

The ***Môle** (6132′), to the N.E. of Bonneville, is ascended in 4 hrs. by a bridle-path viâ the *Grange à Bérod* and the *Petit-Môle* (4652′). Magnificent view of Mont Blanc. Ascent from St-Jeoire, see p. 344.

The **Pointe d'Andey** (6166′) is ascended in $4^1/_2$ hrs., either viâ *Andey* and the *Col de Dometaz*, or viâ ($5^1/_2$ M.; $2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Brizon* (inn) and (1 hr.) *Solaison*, $^3/_4$ hr. from the top. Splendid view (somewhat impeded on the S. by the *Rochers de Leschaux*, 6365′) and rich flora.

The train skirts the N. side of the broad Arve valley, crossing the *Giffre* (p. 344). Above to the right is Mont-Saxonnex church. $24^3/_4$ M. *Marignier* (1558′; Hôtel de la Gare, 40 R. at 8-12, L. or D. 10 French fr.). Narrow-gauge railway to St-Jeoire, see p. 344.

$29^1/_4$ M. **Cluses** (1595′; Hôtel du Mont-Blanc, 24 R., L. or D. 15-20 fr., National Barbier, 35 beds, L. or D. 12 fr.), a watch-making town (2250 inhab.). Route des Alpes, see p. 347.

The railway runs through the narrowing gorge of the Arve. — $31^3/_4$ M. *Balme-Arâches* (1624′); $33^1/_2$ M. *Magland* (1660′). Farther on, to the right, the Pointe d'Arcu and Pointe Percée, and,

to the left, the Aiguille de Varan (see below). — Beyond (36 M.) *Oëx* we cross the Arve. The *Cascade d'Arpenaz* (l.) is fine after rain.

The valley expands. To the left opens a *View of Mont Blanc, whose dazzling peaks, towering at the head of the valley, seem to annihilate the intervening distance of 15 M. From r. to l., the Aiguille de Bionnassay, the Dôme du Goûter, Mont Blanc itself, Mont Maudit, Mont Blanc du Tacul, Aiguille du Midi, and Aiguille Verte.

39¼ M. **Sallanches** (1770′; Michollin, 50 beds at 12-15, L. or D. 14, P. 30-50 French fr.; Beau-Séjour, at the station, 43 beds; Bellevue, 38 beds at 10-15 fr.), a town of 2100 inhab., is a summer resort. — The village of *Combloux* (c. 3300′; Grand-Hôtel P.L.M. du Mont-Blanc, 300 beds from 30, B. 6, L. or D. 30, P. from 80 French fr.), at which the P.L.M. motorbuses (comp. p. 341) call, lies 4¼ M. to the S., on the Ugines road ('Route des Alpes').

The ***Pointe Percée** (9029′; 6-7 hrs.; with guide) commands a superb view. — The *Pointe d'Areu* (8097′; 6½ hrs.), the *Aiguille de Varan* or *Varens* (8163′; 6 hrs.), and the more difficult *Pointe du Colloney* (8832′; 7 hrs.) are interesting also (guide necessary).

41 M. *Passy-Domancy;* 1¾ M. to the N.E., on the right bank of the Arve, is the village of *Passy* (2270′; Hôtel de Passy, 45 beds).

43 M. **St-Gervais-les-Bains-le-Fayet** (1903′; railway restaurant), the station of which is at Le Fayet (see below), is the terminus of the main line (change carriages) and the starting-point of the electric railway to Chamonix and the Tramway du Mont-Blanc. There is a motor-post office at the station.

St-Gervais-les-Bains, a parish of 2300 inhab. situated in the *Vallée de Montjoie,* which is watered by the *Bon-Nant* ('nant' = torrent), comprises two distinct localities: *Le Fayet-St-Gervais,* with the station, and the *Bains de St-Gervais* (1998′; open June-Sept.), sulphur-baths situated in a wooded gorge 10 min. from the station, and *St-Gervais-les-Bains* or *St-Gervais-Ville* (2648′), a health resort beautifully situated amid gardens and meadows and reached either on foot by the main road from the station (2½ M. in ¾ hr.; motorbus) or a shady footpath skirting the Mont-Blanc tramway (½ hr.), or by the tramway itself (1 M. in ¼ hr.; see p. 343).

Hotels (most of them open in summer only; prices given are in French money). At **Le Fayet.** **Grand-Hôtel de Savoie,* in the grounds of the baths, with casino, first-class, 140 R.; **Hôtel des Alpes & Carlton,* two houses with 80 beds, on the right bank, near the baths; *de Paris,* close to the station, with garden; *Terminus, du Parc,* and *de la Paix,* three houses belonging to the 'Notre Famille' association, open to non-members, with 115 beds; *de la Gare; du Bon-Nant,* 20 R., plain but good, *de la Poste,* both open all the year. — In the village of **St-Gervais.** **Mont-Joly Palace,* 200 beds, **Le Grand-Hôtel,* 200 R., **Splendid & Royal,* 200 R., all three of the first class; *Nouvel-Hôtel & de Genève,* 80 beds, P. 40-60 fr.; *Eden-Hôtel; de la Bérangère,* 40 beds, *Beau-Rivage,* two houses with 80 beds, *du Mont-Blanc,* 60 beds, P. 35-60 fr., *Modern,* 70 R., these four open all the year; also several Pensions.

Motorbuses from the station to *Contamines* (p. 367) twice or thrice daily in summer in 20 min.; to *Chamonix*, *Geneva*, *Evian*, and *Courmayeur* (Tour du Mont-Blanc), see pp. 341, 346, 367; also to Annecy, Grenoble, etc.

***Tramway du Mont-Blanc** (rack-and-pinion, steam-driven) from Le Fayet to the (7½ M.) *Glacier de Bionnassay*, two trains daily in summer direct in 2¼ hrs. and one train, with a midday halt at the Col de Voza, in 3½ hrs. (to the Col, 4¾ M. in 1¼ hr.); sports trains in winter. The walk from St-Gervais village to the Col de Voza takes 2½ hrs. (thence to the Pavillon de Bellevue, 20 min.). — The train (views to the right) stops at (¼ M.) the *Etablissement Thermal* (1946′; p. 342), and ascends through woods to (1 M.) *St-Gervais-Ville* (2610′; p. 342). It then mounts the wooded slope of the Prarion, viâ (2¾ M.) *Motivon* (4515′), affording beautiful views of the Arve valley behind, Mont Joly to the right, and straight on the upper Montjoie valley as far as the Col du Bonhomme, with the Mont Tondu and the Dôme de Miage to the left. Farther on, beyond a (3¾ M.) sharp bend to the N.E. along the *Mont Forchet*, we enjoy a view of the Bionnassay Glacier, commanded by Mont Blanc, with the Pointe de Tricot and the Aiguille de Bionnassay on the right, and the Aiguille du Goûter on the left; finally the Aiguilles de Chamonix appear, with the Aiguille Verte in the centre. We then reach the station of (4½ M.) **Col de Voza** (5427′; new hotel, 40 beds from 25, L. 20, D. 25, P. from 50 French fr., open in winter also). About ¾ hr. N.W. of the pass and 2½ hrs. from St-Gervais village by a direct footpath, is the *Pavillon du Prarion* (6102′), whence the summit of the grassy **Prarion* (6453′; splendid view) is easily scaled in ½ hr. — From the Col de Voza the line proceeds S.E. viâ the (5½ M.) *Pavillon de Bellevue* (6843′; p. 367; hôtel-pension, 30 beds from 15, L. or D. 18, P. from 35 French fr., plain but good), where the *View of the Chamonix valley opens, and (6¾ M.) *Mont-Lachat* (6889′), ascends sharp to the S. along the slope, viâ the rocky *Rognes* by two short tunnels (close the windows), and reaches its terminus at (8 M.) **Bionnassay** (8782′), with a surprise view of the glacier. A walk of 7 min. brings us to a point whence we may survey the magnificent séracs and crevasses of the *Glacier de Bionnassay*. From the station to the *Chalet-Hôtel de Tête-Rousse*, 2-2½ hrs., see p. 366.

The *Mont Joly* (8281′; p. 367) is ascended without difficulty from St-Gervais in 5 hrs. Descent to (3 hrs.) Les Contamines, see p. 367.

The Electric Railway to Chamonix crosses the Bon-Nant and the Arve to (44½ M.) *Chedde* (1965′), with a large electro-chemical establishment, where the explosive 'cheddite' is manufactured. The line again crosses the Arve, threads a tunnel, passes (46 M.) an electric power-house and, beyond another tunnel, reaches (47 M.) **Servoz** (2664′; Hôtel-Café de la Gare). From the village (motor-bus; ¼ hr.'s walk; several inns), on the opposite bank of the Arve, we may visit the *Gorges de la Diosaz*, a beautiful ravine ¾ M. long (tickets at the restaurant by the entrance; ¾ hr. there and back).

Beyond the (48½ M.) second power-house of the company (10,800 h.p.) appear (l.) the Dôme du Goûter and the Aiguille du Midi. The line passes through a short tunnel and crosses the Arve by the **Viaduc de Ste-Marie*, 165′ above the foaming torrent. — 50½ M. **Les Houches** (3212′; hotels, see p. 356). The village, with a parish church for the lower part of the Chamonix valley, lies 10 min. from the station, on the left bank (3304′). To the Pavillon de Bellevue, see p. 367; to (1 hr.) Coupeaux and (¾ hr.) Merlet, see p. 365.

— Magnificent view of the Mont Blanc range with its glaciers (Glaciers de la Griaz, de Taconnaz, and then des Bossons, descending far into the valley). The railway crosses the Arve several times before and after (53 M.) **Les Bossons** (3317′; hotels, see p. 355). — *Aiguille-du-Midi*, station for the aerial railway mentioned on p. 362; 55 M. *Chamonix* (3402′; p. 354).

B. Viâ Sixt and the Col d'Anterne.

55¼ M. Railway from Geneva to (3¾ M. in ¼ hr.) *Annemasse* (or by tram No. 12-13 from the Place du Molard in 40 min., see p. 289). — Narrow-Gauge Railway from Annemasse to *Samoëns*, 27¼ M. in 2½-3 hrs. — Motorbus in summer from Samoëns to *Sixt*, 3¾ M., and on to the Fer-à-Cheval. — From Sixt to *Chamonix*, Bridle Path (20½ M. in 11 hrs.) over the Col d'Anterne and Col du Brévent (guide unnecessary in good weather), rather fatiguing if we traverse both passes during the heat of the day (better spend the night at the Chalet-Hôtel d'Anterne). Splendid views.

From Geneva to (3¾ M.) *Annemasse*, see p. 307. — The Narrow-Gauge Railway skirts the road viâ *Malbrande*, *Bas-Monthoux*, and *Borly* to (8 M.) *La Bergue* (1680′), at the S.W. foot of the *Voirons*, the S. peak of which, the *Pralaire* (4630′; extensive view), may be ascended hence in 2 hrs. viâ Lucinges and Les Gets (comp. p. 301). — 9¼ M. *Bonne-sur-Menoge* (1631′; inn). Branch-line to (8 M.) Bonneville, see p. 341. — From (10½ M.) *Pont-de-Fillinges* (1784′) a motorbus (starting from Annemasse) runs to (4¼ M. to the N.) *Boëge* (2487′; inn), the best starting-point for the *Voirons* (2 hrs.; p. 301). — Then through the valley of the Foron to (13¾ M.) *Viuz-en-Salbaz* (2007′).

16¼ M. **St-Jeoire** (1925′; Hôtel du Mont-Blanc; des Alpes, 30 beds; de la Couronne), a little town (1500 inhab.) with an old castle. Branch-line to Marignier (4¼ M.; p. 341).

The ***Môle** (6132′; p. 341) is ascended in 4 hrs. from St-Jeoire viâ *Char-d'en-Haut*, *L'Ecutieu* (small inn), and the *Cote à Meulet*. A somewhat shorter route leads by *La Tour*, *Bovère*, and the *Grange à Bérod* (p. 341).

17½ M. *Pont-du-Risse*. The road ascends a narrow gorge, and then turns to the left into the valley of the *Giffre*. — 20½ M. *Mieussy* (2225′; Hôtel Moderne). In front rise the Buet and Mont Blanc.

24¾ M. **Taninges** (2203′; Hôtel de Paris, 50 beds at 8-12, L. or D. 12-14, P. 25-30 French fr.), an industrial place of 1900 inhab., lies at the junction with the road from Thonon to Cluses (Route des Alpes, see p. 346).

A bridle-path (road under construction) leads hence N.W. up to (3 hrs.) **Le Praz-de-Lys** c. 5000′; Hôtel du Praz-de-Lys, 50 beds at 10-12, L. or D. 12-15, P. 30-35 fr., good), a health resort with a fine view, whence the *Pointe de Marcelly* (6586′) may easily be ascended in 2 hrs., with guide. Magnificent panorama.

We continue in the valley of the Giffre by *La Palud*, *Jutteninge*, and (25½ M.) *Verchaix-Morillon* (hotel).

31 M. **Samoëns** (pron. as Fr. 'samoin'; 2280′; Bellevue, 100 beds at 15-25, L. or D. 15, P. 35-50 French fr.; des Glaciers; du Com-

merce; de la Croix d'Or), the terminus of the narrow-gauge railway, is a summer resort of 1900 inhab. finely situated at the base of the *Rochers de Criou* (7380′). The church dates from the 16th century. On a rocky hill to the N. is the *Parc Jaysinia* (7½ acres), with an Alpine garden; view of the valley from the (20 min.) top.

From Samoëns to the N. viâ the Col de Jouplane or the Col de la Golèse to (4 hrs.) *Morzine*, see p. 346; viâ the Col de la Golèse and Col de Coux to (7 hrs.) *Champéry*, see p. 346.

Beyond Samoëns the SIXT ROAD enters the *Défilé des Tines*, a deep gorge through which dashes the Giffre.

35 M. **Sixt** (2497′; Hôtel du Fer-à-Cheval, in the old abbey, open May to late-Oct., 56 beds, L. 14-20, D. 15, P. 30-40 French fr.) occupies a superb site a little above the mouth of the Vallée des Fonds (see below).

The following is an interesting excursion. A narrow road (motorbus) follows the right bank of the Giffre to the *Cantine du Fer-à-Cheval* (2¾ M.; 1 hr.'s walk). We then take the path to the left short of a stone cross (5 min.) and pass a stone commemorating the landslide of 1602. Keeping to the left at the fork, we reach a meadow in the centre of the **Fer-à-Cheval**, a horseshoe-shaped amphitheatre enclosed by mighty cliffs. In spring waterfalls descend from the cliffs on all sides. The path goes on N. to the (1 hr.) *Fond de la Combe* (3274′), with a waterfall.

Fine view from the *Collet d'Anterne* (5902′), 3½ hrs. S., and from the *Croix de Commune* (6339′), 3½-4 hrs. E. The **Pointe** or **Tête Pelouse** (8120′), ascended viâ the *Lac de Gers* in 6 hrs., with guide, offers no difficulty; grand view of Mont Blanc. — **Pointe de Sales** (8133′), from the (4 hrs.) chalets of *Sales* (6201′) by the S.W. side in 2 hrs. (with guide), not difficult. The ascent by the E. side demands skilful climbing. — The **Pic de Tanneverge** (9810′), by the *Col de Tanneverge* (8156′) in 9 hrs., or by the *Col du Sageroux* (p. 332) in 10-11 hrs., with guide, is difficult, but commands a splendid view. Steep descent from the Col de Tanneverge to the (2 hrs.) *Barberine Lake* (p. 350).

The interesting **Buet** (10,164′; p. 352) may be ascended from Sixt in 6-7 hrs. (guide unnecessary for experts). About ¾ hr. beyond *Salvagny* (see below) the bridle-path winds to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel du Grenairon* (6562′; 19 beds), whence we ascend by the ridge of the *Grenairon* (8110′) and the N. arête to the (3 hrs.) summit. Descent to (2 hrs.) *Pierre à Bérard*, see p. 352.

From Sixt to *Champéry* over the Col du Sageroux, see p. 352.

The BRIDLE PATH to the Col d'Anterne (to Chamonix 20½ M. in 11 hrs.; comp. p. 344) ascends the *Vallée des Fonds* to the S., past several waterfalls, to (½ hr.) *Salvagny* (2812′). In front is the beautiful Pointe de Sales. Beyond the above-mentioned Buet path we ascend to the left to the (1½ hr.) *Chalets des Fonds* (4446′; 8 mattresses at 12-15, B. 6, L. or D. 15 French fr., plain; closed from Oct. to June), at the W. foot of the Buet. About 8 min. farther on, beyond the bridge, we ascend to the right in windings to (2 hrs.) the *Signal* or *Bas du Col d'Anterne* (6810′). We then traverse the undulating plateau, skirting the *Lac d'Anterne* (6759′; the upper path to the left should be avoided), to (1½ hr.; 10 M. from Sixt) the **Col d'Anterne** (7408′), where a stupendous view of the Mont Blanc chain is suddenly revealed. — We descend to the left

(path to the right to *Ayère* and Servoz, p. 343; $2^1/_2$ hrs.) to the (20 min.) *Col de Moède*, with the **Chalet-Hôtel du Col-d'Anterne** or *de Moède* (6555′; 15 beds) and pass the chalets of *Moède* into the valley of the *Diosaz*, which we cross after 1 hr. by a wooden bridge (5240′). We then ascend past the *Chalets d'Arlevé* (6125′) to the ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) ***Col du Brévent** (7770′), which affords another superb view of Mont Blanc. Descent viâ *Planpraz* to (2 hrs.) *Chamonix*, see p. 364.

C. Viâ Evian and the Route des Alpes.

97 M. From Geneva to *Evian*, 28 M., Railway in $1^1/_2$-2 hrs. — From Evian to *Chamonix*, 69 M., Motorbus (P.L.M.) once or twice daily in summer, either direct in $3^3/_4$ hrs. or with a midday halt at Combloux (p. 312) in 6 hrs. (80 French fr., two-day return 110 fr.).

From Geneva by railway to (28 M.) *Evian-les-Bains*, see R. 66c. — The motorbus first skirts the Lake of Geneva to ($6^1/_4$ M.) *Thonon* (p. 308), where it turns S. into the picturesque *Drance Valley*. — 13 M. *Pont de Bioge* (1772′) lies at the junction of the *Brevon* with the Drance. Road hence to Abondance and Morgins, see p. 307. — Thence along the left bank of the *Drance de Morzine*, which is joined on the left by the *Drance d'Abondance*. — $16^1/_4$ M. *Le Jotty*. — Near *La Baume* we cross to the right bank by the ($17^1/_2$ M.) *Pont de Gys* (2132′), and go on viâ *Le Biot* to ($21^3/_4$ M.) **St-Jean-d'Aulph** (2595′; Hôtel de l'Abbaye, 20 beds at 12-15, L. or D. 10-12, P. 30-35 French fr.), with a ruined Cistercian abbey founded in 1094. About 3 M. farther on, short of *Montriond* (see below), a village up on the left, the road regains the left bank by the *Pont des Plagnettes* (inn) and ascends in windings (to the left for Morzine, see below) to the ($29^3/_4$ M.) hamlet of *Les Gets* (Hôtel du Commerce, 45 beds at 12-14, L. or D. 14, P. 32-35 French fr.; National, 45 beds), near the **Col des Gets** (3845′). We next descend the picturesque wooded ravine of the *Arpettaz*, then of the *Foron*, and finally make two great bends to reach ($36^3/_4$ M.) *Taninges* (p. 344), a station on the narrow-gauge railway from Annemasse to Samoëns.

To Samoëns viâ the Col de Jouplane, interesting, guide unnecessary. About $2^1/_2$ M. from the Pont des Plagnettes (road, see above; motorbus from Thonon to Morzine twice daily in summer in $2^1/_4$ hrs.) is the health resort of **Morzine** (3104′; Grand-Hôtel, 110 beds, new; des Alpes, 10 beds; du Chablais, 60 beds), whence a bridle-path ascends through woods and pastures to the ($3^1/_4$ hrs.) **Col de Jouplane** (5637′; fine view). We next descend, keeping high above the wooded valley of the *Valentine* and passing numerous chalets, to (2 hrs.) *Samoëns* (p. 344). From *La Mouillette* (4921′), at the upper end of the Drance valley, $1^1/_2$ hr. from Morzine, we may follow bridle-paths either S. viâ the *Col de la Golèse* (5182′) to ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) *Samoëns*, or E. viâ the *Col de Coux* (6312′) to (5 hrs.) *Champéry* (comp. p. 332). — A somewhat longer but very repaying route to Champery is by ascending to the left short of the Pont des Plagnettes (1 hr. from St-Jean-d'Aulph, see above) to the (1 hr.) pretty blue *Lac de Montriond* (3112′; Hôtel du Lac, with restaurant, 32 beds at 15-25, L. or D. 30, P. 50-75 French fr.).

Thence past the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Lyndaret* to the (1½ hr.) **Pas de Chésery** (6578′), between the *Pointe de Chésery* (7382′) and the *Pointe de Mossettaz* (7494′), either of which may be ascended in 1 hr. from the pass. We now descend, either to the left (N.E.) through the wooded valley of the *Vièze de la Tine* to *Morgins* (1¾ hr.; p. 331), or to the right (S.E.) past the *Lac Vert* to the *Porte du Lac-Vert, Crosey,* and *Champéry* (2½ hrs.; p. 331).

From Taninges our road continues S., viâ the (38½ M.) *Col de Châtillon* (2828′), near the village of that name, to (42¼ M.) *Cluses* (p. 341), on the railway from Geneva to Chamonix, which we skirt. Ascending the Arve valley, and later enjoying a view of Mont Blanc (see p. 342), we reach (52¼ M.) *Sallanches,* whence we proceed either direct or viâ Combloux (comp. p. 342) to (55¼ M.) *Le Fayet* and as on pp. 343, 344 to (69 M.) *Chamonix.*

75. From Martigny to Chamonix.

23 M. Electric Railway in 3¼-4 hrs., a very interesting journey (best views to the left after Salvan): to *Vallorcine,* 13½ M. in 2¼ hrs. (16 fr. 10, 10 fr. 40 c.). From Vallorcine (change carriages; French tickets must be purchased) to *Chamonix,* 9¼ M. (15 km., 31 tariff-kilometres), P.L.M. Railway in 1 hr. (66 lb. luggage free). Passport and customs examination (comp. pp. xvii, xviii) at Vallorcine, in the reverse direction at Châtelard also.

Since 1926 excursions to Chamonix of not more than five days' duration have been permitted to Americans, Germans, etc. (comp. p. xvii) without a French visa, on condition that the frontier is crossed at Vallorcine in both directions.

The Road viâ La Forclaz to Châtelard is narrow, and there is one-way traffic for motor-cars in alternate directions (inquire as to hours beforehand). Motor-car there and back 100 fr.; 'Tour du Mont-Blanc', see p. 367. Motor-traffic is prohibited on the narrow road from Vernayaz viâ Salvan to Châtelard, which traverses finer scenery. — From Martigny viâ the *Col de la Forclaz* (4997), *Trient* (4278′), and *Tête Noire* (3967′) to the Swiss frontier-station of *Châtelard-Trient* (3671′). 13 M., see pp. 350, 351. — We cross the French frontier to reach (14¼ M.) *Vallorcine* (3714′; custom-house). — 17½ M. *Col des Montets* (4793′). — 19¼ M. *Argentière* (4111′). — 24¼ M. *Chamonix* (3392′; p. 354).

Martigny (1542′), see p. 329. — From the station the electric railway runs to (½ M.) *Martigny-Ville,* then to the right (N.W.), crossing the Drance, to (¾ M.) *La Bâtiaz,* at the foot of the castle-hill (p. 329), and follows the high-road to (3 M.) *Vernayaz-Gorges-du-Trient* (p. 328). The line crosses the Trient and ascends the hillside in windings (rack-and-pinion for 1¼ M.), threading three tunnels and commanding fine views of the Rhone valley (below, to the right, the Pissevache, p. 328), the Dent de Morcles, and farther on of the Grand-Combin.

Salvan-*Les Granges.* — Hotels (P. 6-8 fr.). At Salvan: *Hôtel de Salvan & des Gorges-du-Trièye,* 55 beds; *Union,* 30 beds; *Suisse,* 30 beds; *Bellevue,* 25 beds. — Halfway to Les Marécottes: *Pension Villa du Parc,* 20 beds. — At Biolley: *Pensions Joli-Site,* 25 beds, and *Belvédère,* 18 beds. — At Les Granges: *Gay-Balmaz,* 40 beds; *Pension des Gorges du Daillay,* 26 beds.

Guides. Gaspard Coquoz, François Délez, Maurice Décaillet, and Arthur Revaz.

Salvan (3061′), with 500 inhab., is a simple summer resort. Close to the church are an erratic gneiss boulder, the Pierre Bergère, 16′ in height, and the Rocher du Planet, with prehistoric sculptures. — Adjoining Salvan on the N., on the hillside, are the houses of *Biolley* (3248′), and ½ M. farther is the hamlet of *Les Granges* (3425′). The château d'eau of Vernayaz power-station (p. 329), with a fine view, is visible higher up.

A pretty walk (2½ hrs.) is viâ Les Granges to the (¾ hr.) magnificent **Gorges du Daillay** (adm. 1 fr.), in which a steep stepped path ascends past a fine waterfall to the (¾ hr.) chalets of *Van-d'en-bas* ('mayens', comp. p. xxxv; 4209′; rfmts.); thence along the right bank to the Salanfe Alp path (see below), which we follow back to Salvan. – A fine view of Mont Blanc and the Grand-Combin is obtained from the *Mayens de la Creusa* (*Creuse*, 5889′; Chalet-Restaurant, accommodation for 25; 2½-3 hrs.), to which a pleasant path leads through woods.

A bridle-path, diverging to the left from the Gorges du Daillay route (see above) 5 min. above Les Granges, leads to the (¾ hr.) *Col de la Matse* (4505′). We next turn W. into the *Salanfe Valley* (below, to the right, Van-d'en-bas, see above), at first keeping level, to the chalets of *Van-d'en-haut* (4517′; rfmts.), 1½ hr. from Salvan, at the base of the *Dent du Salantin* (8152′), whence we ascend in 2 hrs. to the **Salanfe Alp** (6280′; Dent-du Midi, bed 3, mattress 1½ and 1, L. or D. 5, P. 8-10 fr.; de la Cime de l'Est, with restaurant, bed 3, mattress 1, L. or D. 3, P. 8 fr.), 3½ hrs. from Salvan. Hence we may proceed S. viâ the Col d'Emaney and Emaney to *Trétien* (5-6 hrs.; see below), or we may follow a bridle-path E. viâ the *Col du Jorat* or *de Salanfe* (7293′) to *Evionnaz* (3½ hrs.; p. 328). From Emaney a path leads viâ the *Col de Barberine* (8150′) to *Barberine* (2½ hrs.; p. 350). – **Luisin** (9150′; 5½-6 hrs.; guide 20 fr.): from Salvan viâ the (2½ hrs.) chalets of *Emaney* (6099′; accommodation) to the (2 hrs.) *Col d'Emaney* (7960′), and then to the right by the arête to the (1 hr.) summit. View of the Alps of the Bernese Oberland, the Savoy, and the Valais. Descent in 2 hrs. to the Salanfe Alp. – ***Dent du Midi** (*Haute Cime*, 10,695′; guide 30 fr.), a toilsome but attractive expedition, is 4-4½ hrs. from the Salanfe Alp. Our route leads to the (1¾ hr.) *Col de Susanfe* (8202′), whence we proceed as on p. 332. The other summits are more difficult (guide 40-100 fr.): *Dent Noire* or *Cime de l'Est* (10,133′), *Forteresse* (10,381′), *Cathédrale* (10,387′), *Dent Jaune* (10,456′; very difficult), and *Doigt* (10,538′; dangerous). – **Tour Sallière** (10,571′), from the Salanfe Alp by the E. side (Le Grand Revers), the Epaule (9960′), and the S.E. arête in 6-7 hrs. (difficult; guide 15 fr.), or viâ the Col d'Emaney (see above) and the S.E. arête in 8 hrs. (very difficult; guide 80 fr.). Comp. p. 350.

From Salvan the train ascends in windings and threads a tunnel to (6 M.) **Les Marécottes** (3385′), below the village (3575′; Hôtel des Marécottes, 45 beds at 3-4, L. or D. 3-4, P. 8-10 fr.; Espérance, 24 beds, P. 7-8½ fr.; Joli-Mont, 60 beds, with English Church services from June 10th to July 15th, P. 7-8 fr.; Avenir, 35 beds; Pension Macey, English), a prettily situated and popular summer resort. Excursions as from Salvan (see above); to the Col la Gueula (3½ hrs.), see p. 349. — The line runs above the road, on the W. side of the deep Trient valley, threading two tunnels and crossing the Trièges gorge by a lofty viaduct.

7 M. **Le Trétien**, or *Triquent* (3484′), above the village (3260′; Hôtel de la Dent-du-Midi; Chalet de la Forêt, 31 beds, P. 6½-8 fr.), which lies near the *Gorges du Trièges* (adm. 80 c.). — The line con-

tinues on the cliff, passing through galleries and a tunnel, with the deep Trient gorge sometimes sheer below.

9 M. **Finhaut** - *Giétroz.* — The Railway Station (4026′) lies below the village. Hotels. At Finhaut: **Bristol*, 100 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; **Bel-Oiseau & Villa Victoria*, 100 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 9½ fr.; **Grand-Hôtel de Finhaut*, 74 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; **Mont-Fleuri*, 70 beds; **Beau-Séjour*, 50 beds at 2½-3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, P. 7-9 fr.; *de la Croix-Fédérale*, 40 beds at 3½-4, B. 1½, L. or D. 4, P. 8-10 fr.; *du Mont-Blanc*, 35 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 7½ fr., well spoken of; *Beau-Site; Regina, de la Gare & du Perron*, both near the station, *des Alpes*, 40 beds, all three plain. — At Giétroz: **Eden*, 70 beds from 3, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; *Terminus*, 40 beds from 3½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.

Tea Shop. *Crémerie Lawn Tennis*, at Finhaut.

Visitors' Tax, for one person 20 c. per day, 50 c. per week, maximum for a family 1½ fr. per week. — Guide. Justin Lugon.

English Church (Church of the Transfiguration; 1900), in the middle of the village; services from July 1st to Sept. 10th.

Finhaut or *Finshauts* (4081′), charmingly situated high up on the mountain-side, with the parish church of the surrounding hamlets, is much frequented as a summer resort. View of the Trient valley, with the Glacier du Trient and the Aiguille du Tour, also of Mont Blanc above the village, from the promenade beginning near the Hôtel du Mont-Blanc. — The hamlet of *Giétroz* or *Gétroz* (4446′), 2 M. to the S.W. of Finhaut, on a branch of the Châtelard road, commands a view of Mont Blanc.

To the *Tête-Noire* (p. 351; 1½ hr.): we descend a steep path (sign-post) at the upper end of Finhaut to a bridge over the Eau-Noire and ascend to the right on the opposite bank. — An attractive walk (1¼ hr.) may be taken on the *Les Marécottes* road (p. 348). — A stony path, joined 20 min. short of the pass by the path from Les Marécottes viâ La Crettaz (4396′; inn in summer) and Fenestrale (5909′), ascends W. along the slope (views) to the (2¼ hrs.) ***Col de la Gueula** (6460′; inn in summer), S. of the Bel-Oiseau (see below), with a splendid view, across the Barberine valley, of Mont Blanc, the Glacier du Trient, and of the Bernese Alps to the E. The view is still better from the rocky knob of ***Six Jeur** (6703′), 20 min. S.E. From the pass we may descend W. to the (1 hr.) Barberine reservoir, or E. to the château d'eau; see below.

Ascents from Finhaut (guide unnecessary for experts). *Bel-Oiseau* (8678′; guide 15 fr.), 4-4½ hrs. viâ the Col de la Gueula; *La Rebarma* (8166′; guide 12 fr.), 3½ hrs.; *Fontanabran* (8875′; guide 15 fr.), 4-4½ hrs.

We descend gradually, crossing three streams and passing through several tunnels, to the valley of the *Eau-Noire*. To the left opens the Trient valley, with the glacier in the background; in front is the Tête Noire hotel.

11 M. **Châtelard-Village** (3727′), with the power-house of the Barberine Electricity Works (p. 350).

A Cable Railway (¾ M. in ½ hr.; fare 1½, down 1 fr.), with an average gradient of 65 : 100 (maximum 87 : 100) ascends along the high-pressure conduit to the intermediate station, *Giétroz* (see above) and the *Château d'Eau* (5988′; rfmts.; direct path to the Col de la Gueula, see above, ¾ hr.). Thence, keeping level, we walk S.W. along the slope, enjoying a magnificent view of the Mont Blanc chain, then N.W. into the Barberine valley. After ½ hr. we leave on the right an easy new

path to the Col de la Gueula (p. 349; 1/2 hr.), and either follow a level route straight on or descend to the left across the grassy floor of the valley (on the right bank of the Barberine, the chalets of *Emosson*, 5856′), past an inn (open in summer; accommodation), to the (20 min.) beginning of a rock-path. This leads to a (20 min.) point affording a view of the massive dam (260′ high and 290 yds. long) and the *Reservoir* (6201′; 1375 million cubic ft.). The **Barberine Electricity Works,** constructed in 1919-25 by the Swiss Federal Railways at an approximate cost of 37 million fr., utilize the falls (2500′) of the Barberine and the Nant de Dranse, and are now capable of an output of 46,800 h.p. (to be increased to 62,400 h.p. on the completion of the scheme). These works co-operate with the Vernayaz power-station (p. 329).

Crossing the dam, we may follow a new route on the right bank to the *Col de Tanneverge* (see below). — A new path (2 1/4 M.) skirts the left bank to the upper end of the lake. The *Restaurant de Barberine* (6519′; inn in summer, 16 beds at 3 1/2, hay-bed 1 1/2, L. or D. 4 fr.), by the path, 20 min. from the view-point mentioned above, is, like the inn at Emosson (see above), a starting-point for the following ascents. *Bel-Oiseau* and *Fontanabran*, 2 and 2 1/2 3 hrs., both easy (comp. p. 349). — *Tour Sallière* (10,571′), viâ the Epaule and the S.E. arête in 5 hrs. (comp. p. 348). — *Mont Ruan* (10,063′), viâ the Glacier des Fonds and the S.E. flank in 4 1/2 hrs., not very difficult (guide 45 fr.), or (more impressive, but difficult) viâ the *Col de la Tour-Sallière* (9285′) and the E. arête in 5 1/2 hrs. — *Pointe des Rosses* (9738′; 4 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) and *Pic de Tanneverge* (9810′; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; guide 40 fr.; see p. 345), both viâ the *Col de Tanneverge* (8156′), arduous. — *Pointe de la Feniva* (9318′), viâ the upland valley of Vieux-Emosson and the *Col des Cavales* (8691′) in 4 1/2 hrs., not difficult (guide 30 fr.); viâ the N. arête (3 1/2 hrs.), the E. flank (4 hrs.), or the S.E. arête, all difficult. — *Les Perrons* (Haute Pointe, 8783′), 4 hrs., difficult (guide 45 fr.); traverse to the Pointe Centrale (8773′), 2 hrs., very difficult. — Viâ the *Col de Barberine* to *Emaney* (Salanfe), see p. 348.

11 1/2 M. **Le Châtelard-Trient** (3680′; railway restaurant; Suisse & du Châtelard, 50 beds from 4, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, P. from 9 fr., open May-Oct.), the Swiss frontier-station (comp. p. 347), lies near the confluence of the Barberine (see above; frontier) with the Savoy torrent *Eau de Bérard*. Continuation of the railway, see p. 352.

From Martigny to Le Châtelard over the Col de la Forclaz, 13 M. (comp. p. 347; 5 1/2 hrs. walk). Beyond Martigny-Bourg the road crosses to the left bank of the Drance and reaches *La Croix* (comp. p. 338). To the right diverges the old road, preferable for pedestrians. Near the village of *Le Brocard* (1771′), 1/2 M. farther on, the Col de la Forclaz road leaves the Great St. Bernard road and ascends in windings, passing through vineyards, chestnut-trees, and orchards, viâ *Les Rappes*, *La Fontaine* (2624′), *Le Sergnieux* (2812′), and *Le Fay* (3198′). The road then ascends in a wide bend (short-cut by the bridle-path). We pass several chalets (Restaurant du Drapeau-Suisse; Hôtel de la Forêt, 32 beds, P. 6 1/2-8 fr.).

8 1/4 M. **Col de la Forclaz** (5020′; Gay-Descombes, 29 beds; de la Fougère, 30 beds at 2 1/2, L. 2 1/2, D. 3, P. 6-7 fr.), 3-3 1/2 hrs. walk from Martigny. To the right, 2 min. from the col, is a point commanding a view of the Trient Valley.

From the pass a bridle-path on the left, skirting a 'bisse' (water conduit), leads to a small chalet (rfmts.), whence we follow a stony path (marks) to the (1½ hr.) end of the **Glacier du Trient** (5610′). — Fine views from the *Mont de l'Arpille* (6854′; 1½ hr. N.; comp. p. 329), the *Croix de Prélayes* (7763′; 2 hrs. S.), and the *Becca Rionda* (8721′; 2½-3 hrs. S.). — Over the *Fenêtre d'Arpetta* (8763′) to *Champex*, 6½-7 hrs., with guide, see p. 338. — Another attractive route leads from the Forclaz E. viâ *La Giète* (6178′) and the N.E. shoulder of the (1¾ hr.) **Pointe de Bovine* (7142′), commanding a view of the Bernese Alps, Grand-Combin, etc., to (¼ hr.) the chalets of *Bovine* (6470′). About 20 min. farther on we descend to the right (boy to show the way desirable) in steep zigzags, past *La Guraz* (5310′), across the *Durnant*, and through woods to the *Plan de l'Eau* (4367′), then past the chalets of *Revis* and across the stream by the saw-mill, to (2½ hrs.) *Lac Champex* (p. 338). — Viâ the Glacier du Trient and the *Col d'Orny* (10,243′) to the *Dupuis* and *Orny Huts*, 7-8 hrs., with guide, laborious but repaying, see pp. 376, 375.

FROM THE COL DE LA FORCLAZ TO CHAMONIX OVER THE COL DE BALME, a classical pass (5 hrs. to Argentière; guide unnecessary). After a descent of ¼ hr. the bridle-path to the Col de Balme diverges to the left from the Trient road at the end of the great bend, and in 10 min. it crosses the Trient (tavern) opposite the upper houses of *Trient* (see below). We ascend to the left (view l. of the Glacier du Trient) and (20 min.) cross the *Nant-Noir*. We follow the right bank for 200 paces, and then mount to the left in steep zigzags through the *Forest of Magnin*, which has been thinned by avalanches. After 1 hr. the path crosses meadows and hill-slopes (rhododendrons); it passes (20 min.) *Les Arolles* (6283′) and (25 min.) *Les Herbagères* (6690′). About 5 min. farther we keep to the left (sign-post). In ¼ hr. we reach the ***Col de Balme** (7234′; Suisse, 15 beds at 4-5, B. ¾, L. or D. 5 fr.), the boundary between Switzerland and France. Superb view of the Mont Blanc range and the Chamonix Valley, and behind us of the Valais and Bernese Alps. From the *Croix de Fer* or *Aiguille de Balme* (7625′), ½ hr. N. (guide unneccessary for those with steady heads), the view is still more extensive. — We descend, keeping above the *Arve* and crossing several streams. The route is stony and impracticable for horses as far as the (½ hr.) *Chalet-Restaurant de Charamillon* (6066′; L. 20, D. 22 fr.), beyond which it is good. At (¾ hr.) *Le Tour* (4695′), the highest village in the Chamonix valley, the carriage-road begins. To the left is the fine Glacier du Tour. We cross the *Buisme* and proceed to (20 min.) *Montroc* (p. 352), or to (½ hr.) *Argentière* (p. 352).

The road descends from the Forclaz in windings, with a view of the Glacier du Trient and the Aiguille du Tour to the left. — 9¼ M. **Trient** (4282′; Grand-Hôtel, 70 beds from 4, P. from 9 fr., good; du Glacier du Trient, 50 beds from 3, P. from 8 fr., des Alpes, 55 beds, P. 6½-8 fr., plain but good, at all three L. or D. 3½-4 fr.), properly *Gilloz*, with the parish church of Trient, is situated in a widening in the valley on the Trient torrent, which the road crosses. Farther down we pass through pine woods, high above the brawling stream, to (11 M.) **Tête Noire** (3966′; Hôtel de la Tête Noire, 45 beds at 1½-2½, L. 2½-4, D. 3-4, P. 6-7 fr., good), situated above the confluence of the Trient and the brawling Eau-Noire. To the N.W. rises the Bel-Oiseau, to the N.E. the Dent de Morcles and the Grand-Muveran. From Tête Noire to Finhaut, see p. 349. — The road threads a tunnel and descends, skirting the wooded hillside, to the bridge over the *Eau-Noire* and the station of (13 M.) *Châtelard-Trient* (p. 350).

The Chamonix Railway crosses the Eau-Noire (short tunnel) and ascends the rocky defile of the Savoy *Eau de Bérard* (p. 350).

13½ M. **Vallorcine** (4137′; Mont-Blanc, 50 beds at 13-18, L. or D. 14, P. 32-40 French fr.; des Alpes, 40 beds, P. 20-35 French fr.; guides) is the first French station (comp. p. 347; W. European time, see p. xviii). — The line now ascends more rapidly and crosses the Eau de Bérard. Straight on (l.) appear the Aiguille des Grands-Charmoz, etc., then the Aiguille Verte and Aiguille du Dru.

14½ M. **Le Buet** (4400′; Hôtel du Buet & de la Gare, 45 beds; Bellevue, 5 min. from the station, 26 beds at 8-10, P. 30-35 fr.).

Excursions. To the **Alpe de Loriaz* (6500′), 2-2½ hrs., good bridle-path through woods. Splendid view of the whole Mont Blanc range and of the Bernese and Valais Alps (still more extensive from the rocky arête behind the alp, 8200′). — To the *Col de Balme* (see p. 351), 2½-3 hrs.

The ***Buet** (10,164′), 6-6½ hrs., is a highly attractive ascent and free from difficulty (guide from Chamonix 100-150 French fr.). From the station we follow the Col des Montets road (see below) to the left to a small larch-wood, then diverge to the right to the (10 min.) hamlet of *La Poyaz* (4387′), at the mouth of the wild *Vallée de Bérard*. Thence along the right bank of the Eau de Bérard, past the (20 min.; r.) picturesque *Cascade de Bérard*, and across the stream (to the left, the precipitous rocks of *Mont Oreb*, 8678′) to the (2¼ hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel de la Pierre à-Bérard* (6398′; 30 beds). Beyond the hotel (keep to the right) a fairly arduous path ascends, first W. and then N.W., skirting the *Aiguille de Salenton* (8763′), to the *Table au Chantre*, where a view opens to the W. Finally over steep slopes of débris, partly covered with snow, to the S.W. arête, and up this past a small open stone hut (*Château Pictet*, 9974′) to the (3½-4 hrs.) flat summit, which commands a magnificent and extensive view (mountain-indicator). In the foreground, beyond the Aiguilles Rouges, is the Mont Blanc chain, with the comparative heights of the various peaks easily distinguishable, and farther to the left the Valais and Bernese Alps, the Dent du Midi, and part of the Lake of Geneva and the Jura are visible. The descent to Chamonix may be made from the Château Pictet to the right through the valley of the Diosaz and over the Col du Brévent (p. 346); to Sixt, see p. 345.

The Road to Argentière (1 hr.'s walk) from Le Buet station ascends to the left to the (20 min.) **Col des Montets** (4793′; footpath through the tunnel mentioned below), the watershed between the Rhone and the Arve, where the *View of the Mont Blanc chain opens (see below). We descend past the (¼ hr.) hamlet of *Trelechamp* (4619′; Hôtel du Col-des-Montets, 120 beds, good), and in long windings through sparse larch-woods to (25 min.) Argentière, in the valley of the Arve.

The railway turns S.E. and penetrates the ridge to the E. of the Col des Montets by a tunnel (4547′) 1¼ M. in length. At the exit, where the **Mont Blanc chain suddenly appears (comp. panorama, p. 363), is (16½ M.) *Montroc-Le-Planet* (4442′; Bel-Alp, 100 beds, L. or D. 16-20, P. from 40 French fr., de la Gare, 30 beds, with restaurant, L. or D. 15 fr., both open in winter). We now cross the Arve; to the right, the hamlet of *Les Frasserands* (4439′).

17¾ M. **Argentière.** — Hotels (with gardens; prices in French money). **Hôtel du Planet*, 20 min. above the village (4554′; view; omnibus from Montroc station), 110 beds, P. 45-80 fr.; **Hôtel de la Couronne*, 75 beds, P. 40-50 fr.; *du Glacier & Terminus*, 100 beds, P. 40-50 fr.; *Le Grand-Hôtel*, 90 beds, P. from 40 fr.; *du Mont-Blanc*, 110 beds, P. 40-60 fr.;

Mont Buet
Mt Oreb
Aig de Salenton
Col des Fonds
Aig de Berard
Aig de la Perseverance
Belvédère
Tête à l'Ane
Aig Crochues
Aig de la Glière
Aig de la Pourrie
Aig de Charlanoz
Pte Noire de Pormenaz
Rochers des Fis
Aig des Aiguilles Rouges
Col de la Forclaz
Col de la Balme
Les Posettes
Les Grandes Autannes
Pte du Midi
Zenuepi
Pte de Bron
Aig du Pissoir
Aig du Tour
Col du Tour
Aig Dorées
Aig du Chardonnet
Aig d'Argentière
Argentière
Glacier d'Argentière
Glacier du Tour
Glacier du Chardonnet
Glacier de Saleina
Glacier de Trient
Glacier de Tsessette
Glacier de Talèfre
Glacier de Leschaux
Glacier de Taconnaz
Glacier des Bossons
Glacier de la Griaz
Glacier de Bionnassay
Glacier de Miage
Glacier de Tricot
Glacier de Trelatête
Glacier de Bérard
Glacier de Prarion
Glacier de Tré la Tête
Glacier de Tête Rousse
Glacier de Taconnaz
Glacier de Bossons
Glacier de Glaciers
Glacier de Tête Noire
Glacier de Pierre à Berard
Glacier de Tête Carrée
Glacier de Tête Blanche
Glacier de Tête Grise
Glacier de Tête Nord
Glacier de Tête Sud
Glacier de Tête Blanche
Glacier de Tête Noire
Glacier de Tête Carrée

du Globe, 60 beds, P. from 40 fr., open in winter; *Bellevue*, 50 beds. — On the Chamonix road, 20 min. S.: *Hôtel du Grassonet*, 40 beds, P. 30-40 fr., open all the year, well spoken of. — Branch-office of the Chamonix guides (p. 356).

Argentière (station 4081′), belonging to the parish of Chamonix, is a summer and winter resort. The view is finer than from Chamonix. On the left the Glacier d'Argentière descends between the Aiguille Verte (right) and the Aiguille du Chardonnet (left). — A good bridle-path, leaving the road on the right, below the Hôtel de la Couronne, leads through woods to (2-2½ hrs.) the *Flégère* (p. 363).

***Glacier d'Argentière.** A good bridle-path (shady in the early morning; twice to the left beyond the station and across the railway-bridge) leads obliquely across the overgrown terminal moraine of the glacier, then skirts its S. side up to the (2¼ hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel de Lognan* (6667′; tariff, see p. 355). Or, starting from the Hôtel du Planet (guide desirable), we may ascend the N. side to a (1-1¼ hr.) point opposite the Hôtel de Lognan, whence the glacier is crossed to the hotel itself. From the latter a footpath leads to (35 min.) the margin of the glacier, opposite the mighty *Séracs (where ice-avalanches are frequent). About 20 min. farther on the path ends (7677′) and we obtain a view of the upper part of the *Glacier d'Argentière*, almost free from crevasses, and of the surrounding Aiguilles. The view from the glacier itself (guide 80-110 French fr.) is still finer. We traverse the glacier to (3 hrs.) the **Refuge du Jardin d'Argentière** of the F.A.C. (8947′; 12 hay-beds) built in 1922 at the base of the S. arête (new building projected), a little S.E. of the *Jardin d'Argentière* (8805′; rich flora), a 'moraine islet'. — We may descend S.W. from the Hôtel de Lognan to *Les Tines* (2½ hrs.; p. 354): diverging to the left 12 min. beyond the (25 min.) *Chalets de Lognan* (6434′), we traverse fine woods to the (½ hr.) *Chalets de la Pendant* (5837′), whence we proceed W. to a (4 min.) sign-post (5705′) and descend to the left in windings to the (¾ hr.) Chapeau path, 10 min. above the Hôtel Beau-Séjour (comp. p. 361).

Alpine Excursions and Passes from the Hôtel de Lognan (or from the Refuge du Jardin d'Argentière). *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,546′; 7 hrs.; guide 350 French fr.) and **Aiguille d'Argentière* (12,802′; 6-7 hrs.; 300 fr.), two difficult ascents, the former first accomplished by R. Fowler in 1865, the second by A. Adams-Reilly and E. Whymper in 1864 (comp. p. lii). — To the Montenvers (p. 358) over the **Col des Grands-Montets** (10,637′; 8 hrs.; with guide), laborious but very fine. The pass lies between the *Petite Aiguille Verte* (11,523′) and the *Aiguille des Grands-Montets* (10,817′; easily ascended from the col in ½ hr.). — To Courmayeur (p. 370) over the *Col du Mont-Dolent* (11,460′; 14 hrs., with guide), an extremely difficult expedition. The descent leads by the *Glacier de Pré-de-Bar*. — To Orsières (p. 375), 12 hrs., with guide. We may either (toilsome) proceed viâ the steep *Glacier du Chardonnet* to the (5½ hrs.) *Col du Chardonnet* (10,908′), between the Aiguille du Chardonnet and the Aiguille d'Argentière, then make a steep descent viâ the *Glacier de Saleinaz* to the (2 hrs.) *Cabane de Saleinaz* (p. 376). Or (very difficult) we may follow a route viâ the *Col d'Argentière* (11,877′; superb view), between the *Tour Noir* (12,592′; 2 hrs. from the pass, difficult) and the *Aiguilles Rouges du Dolent* (12,074′), then descend (dangerous) viâ the *Glacier de la Neuvaz* (Cabane Dufour, see p. 375) to the chalets of *La Fouly* in the Val Ferret (p. 375).

From Argentière to Orsières over the Col du Tour, 12-13 hrs., fatiguing but not very difficult for experts (guide 180 fr.). At *Le Tour* (p. 351) we diverge to the right from the Col de Balme route and ascend steeply across the moraine and the *Glacier du Tour* to the **Col du Tour** (10,768′), between the **Aiguille du Tour* (l.; 11,621′; climbed from the pass in 1½ hr., not difficult for adepts) and the *Tête Blanche* (r.; 11,227′).

We descend to the névé of the *Glacier du Trient*, where we either take to the right viâ the Fenêtre de Saleinaz to the *Cabane de Saleinaz* (p. 376), or to the left viâ the Col d'Orny, with the *Cabane Dupuis* (p. 375).

Ascent of the *Buet*, see p. 352 (from Argentière to Pierre à Bérard, 3 hrs.).

The road from Argentière to ($1^3/_4$ hr.) Chamonix follows the left bank of the Arve. The railway skirts the right bank of the Arve, passing through a wooded defile and threading a short tunnel, beyond which (view of the Aiguille du Dru and the Montenvers to the left) it crosses to the left bank.

$19^3/_4$ M. **Les Tines** (3553′) and ($21^1/_4$ M.) **Les Praz-de-Chamonix** (3491′), quietly situated, are visited both in summer and winter, like Argentière. From Les Tines to the Chapeau, see p. 361; from Les Tines and Les Praz to the Flégère, see p. 364.

Hotels (prices in French money). At Les Tines: **Hôtel de la Forêt*, 100 beds, P. 45-80 fr.; **Excelsior*, 110 beds, P. 45-65 fr.; *de la Gare & de la Mer de Glace*, 37 beds, P. 35-45 fr., open all the year, plain. — Near Le Lavancher, 10 min. above the Argentière road: *Beau-Séjour* (4078′; p. 361), 15 beds, P. 30-35 fr., plain, open in winter. — At Les Praz: **Regina*, 120 beds, P. 60-80 fr.; **Splendid*, 90 beds, P. 50-65 fr.; **National*, 110 beds; *Simond*, 42 beds, P. 35-55 fr.; *Chalet des Praz*, 60 beds, P. 30-35 fr., well spoken of; *de la Gare*, 30 beds, P. 40-45 fr.

The railway finally crosses the *Arveyron* to (23 M.) *Chamonix.*

76. Chamonix and its Environs.

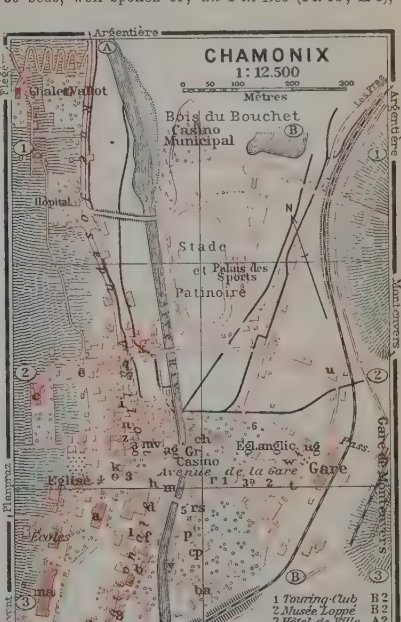
The Railway Stations of the *P.L.M.* and the *Montenvers Railway* lie next to one another, to the E. of the town, and are connected by an iron footbridge ('Passage', comp. Pl. B 2). — Inquiry Offices. *Syndicat d'Initiative* (daily, 8-12 & 2-6), next to the Hôtel de Ville (Pl. 3; A 2); *Touring-Club de France* (Pl. 1; B 2), *P.L.M. Offices* (Pl. 3a; B 2), both in the Avenue de la Gare.

Hotels (prices in French money; rooms should be reserved in advance in the season, comp. p. xxi; motorbus of the Société des Hôteliers at the station). Of the highest class, with grounds: **Le Majestic* (Pl. ma; A 3), in a lofty situation, 250 beds; **Chamonix Palace* (Pl. ch; A B 2), 300 beds; **Savoy Palace* (Pl. c; A 2), loftily situated, 120 beds. — Of the first class, mostly with gardens (bed 2-5-7-0, B. 5-6, L. 20-25, D. 22-25, P. 60-100 fr.): **Cachat & du Mont-Blanc* (Pl. a, A 3; belonging to the Majestic), 150 beds; **Carlton* (Pl. r; B 2, 3), 80 beds; **Beau-Rivage & des Anglais* (Pl. ba; A B 3), 120 beds; **Hôtel des Alpes* (Pl. b; A 3), 144 beds; **Couttet & du Parc* (Pl. cp; A B 3), 140 beds; **Hôtel d'Angleterre* (Pl. ag; A 2), 50 beds; **Beau-Séjour & Richemond* (Pl. ri; A 3), 110 beds; **Royal & de Saussure* (Pl. rs; A B 3), 90 beds; *Beaulieu* (Pl. x; A 2), 80 R., well spoken of. — First and second class (bed 15-40, B. 5, L. 15-18, D. 16-20, P. 40-80 fr.): **Hôtel de la Poste-Astoria* (Pl. p, A 3; same proprietor as the Carlton), 100 beds; **Beau-Site & Continental* (Pl. bc; A 3), 100 beds, with garden; *Bellevue* (Pl. q; A 2), 70 beds; *de France, de l'Union & Terminus* (Pl. d, h; A 3, 2), 75 beds; *de la Croix-Blanche & Simond* (Pl. g; A 2), 80 beds, good; *des Allobroges*, to the S., at Le Praz-Conduit (beyond Pl. A 3; p. 363), 105 beds, with garden; *de l'Europe* (Pl. i; A 2), 130 beds; *Belvedere* (Pl. v; A 1), in an open and lofty situation, with garden, 70 beds, well spoken of; *des Etrangers* (Pl. t; B 2, 3), 60 beds, *de l'Univers & de Genève* (Pl. ug; B 2), 70 beds, both at the station; *Claret & de Belgique*, to the S.W., on the high road (beyond Pl. A 3), 65 beds; *des Grands-Glaciers*, similarly situated, close to Les Gaillands, 50 beds, new; *Inter-*

national & de la Gare (Pl. w; B 2), 40 R., near the station, well spoken of. — Plainer (bed 12-25, B. 4-5, L. or D. 14-16, P. 35-60 fr.): *Suisse* (Pl. l; A 3), 60 beds, plain but good, with the annexe *Hôtel du Chamonix* (Pl. o; A 2), 20 beds; *de Paris* (Pl. f; A 3), 50 beds; *des Gourmets* (Pl. y; A 3), 40 beds, with restaurant; *de Milan* (Pl. u; B 2), 45 beds; *Bristol* (Pl. e; A 2), 50 beds, well spoken of; *du Fin-Bec* (Pl. fb; A 3), 34 beds, with restaurant; *de la Paix* (Pl. n; A 2), 20 beds; *Balmat* (Pl. k; A 2), 40 beds; *du Grépon*, 28 beds at 10-15, B. 4, L. or D. 12, P. 35-40 fr., new, plain but good. — Hôtels Garnis (p. xxi): *Métropole & Victoria* (Pl. mv; A 2), 100 beds at 15-30, B. 4 fr.; *Roma*, opposite the Hôtel de Belgique (p. 354), 35 beds; *Touring & du Louvre* (Pl. z; A 2), 50 beds.

The following are closed in winter: Allobroges, Balmat, Cachat & du Mont-Blanc, de France, des Grands Glaciers, Métropole, Touring, and de l'Univers.

On the Neighbouring Hills (bed from 18, B. 3, L. 20, D. 22 fr.; coupons supplied by hotels in the Chamonix Valley accepted): *Montenvers* (p. 358), 50 beds from 30, L. 25, D. 26, P. from 60 fr., *Lognan* (p. 353), 25 beds, both good headquarters for mountaineers; *Flégère* (p. 363), 15 beds; *Planpraz* (p. 364), 20 beds; *Plan de l'Aiguille* (p. 363), 12 beds.



At Les Gaillands (p. 358): *Miroir-du Mont-Blanc*, 20 beds, *des Glaciers*, 30 beds, L. 12-20, P. 35-45 fr., both with café-restaurants, plain. — At Les Bossons (p. 344; bed 12-30, B. 4-5, L. or D. 12-18, P. 35-65 fr.): *des Bossons & du Panorama*, 70 beds; *de l'Aiguille-du-Midi*, 80 beds, *Britannia*, 50 beds, both open in winter; *du Dôme & du Pont*, 50 beds; *des Familles & des Touristes*, 85 beds; *de la Gare*, 40 beds. — At Les

Houches (p. 343): *du Mont-Blanc*, 26 beds, P. 40-45 fr., open in winter; *du-Pont-Ste-Marie*, 30 beds, P. 36-45 fr.; *Ducroz*, 60 beds, P. 18-28 fr. — For hotels at Les Praz, Les Tines, and Argentière, see pp. 354, 352.

Restaurants at the hotels, including *Le Chamois* (grill-room, American bar, dancing) in the Chamonix Palace, first-class, *Grand-Restaurant Français* in the Hotel de France, *Carlton*, *Croix-Blanche*, and *Taverne Curral* in the Hôtel Beau-Site. — **Café-Restaurants.** In the *Hôtel de l'Univers* (p. 354); *Café-Brasserie de la Terrasse* (Pl. m; A 2, 3), on the Arve; *Café-Brasserie Centrale*, at the W. end of the Avenue de la Gare (Pl. A 2; music).

Confectioners (tea-rooms). *Pâtisserie des Alpes*, next to the Hôtel de la Paix; *Chamonix-Nougat*, opposite the Hôtel de France; *Old India*, Avenue de la Gare, by the bridge (Pl. B 2; restaurant also); *Pâtisserie de la Régence*, Avenue de la Gare.

Casinos (concerts, plays, gaming-rooms). *Grand-Casino de Chamonix* (Pl. A 2, next the Chamonix Palace; *Casino Municipal* (Pl. A B 1).

Visitors' Tax, 36 c.-1 fr. 80 c. per day, according to the class of hotel. — *Relief of the Mont Blanc Group* (Pl. 8; A 3), by J. Demarchi (adm. 2 fr.). — *Loppé Museum* (Pl. 2; B 2), with Alpine pictures by Gabriel Loppé (1825-1913); adm. free.

Post Office (Pl. 7; A 2), in the Rue Nationale.

Mountain Railways. To the *Montenvers* (see p. 358) from June to the end of Sept., 3-6 times daily in 50 min. (26 fr. 5 and 17 fr. 45 c., there and back 35 fr. 75 and 25 fr. 20 c.). — Aiguille-du-Midi Aerial Railway (see p. 362) from Les Pèlerins (motorbus connection with Chamonix every ½ hr., 4 fr.) to *La Para* and the *Station des Glaciers*, from June to mid Oct., every 20 min., taking 12 min. for each section (return-fare to La Para 25, to Les Glaciers 65 fr.); in winter to La Para only, stopping at the Bob Station (comp. below). — Aerial railway to *Planpraz* under construction (comp. p. 361). — Tramway du Mont-Blanc from Le Fayet to the *Glacier de Bionnassay*, see p. 343.

Motorbuses of the P.L.M. to *Evian* (Route des Alpes), see p. 346; to *Geneva*, see p. 341; 'Tour du Mont Blanc' (2 days' circular tour; see p. 367) from July 10th to Sept. 15th (350, to Courmayeur 200 fr.); also regular tours to Annecy, Grenoble, etc.

Guides (superfluous for ordinary excursions in view of our detailed descriptions) are assigned by the Bureau des Guides, adjoining the Syndicat d'Initiative (p. 354); but members of Alpine clubs when making more important climbs or unaccompanied ladies may choose their own. The guides are not bound to carry luggage. If the excursion be abandoned less than half-way, two-thirds of the tariff is charged; if over half-way the full tariff is claimed.

English Church (Pl. B 2; p. 357); services in June-September.

Winter Sports (comp. p. xxviii). *Skating* (also ice-hockey, curling, and skikjoring) at the 'Stade' (p. 357; ice surface 15½ acres). — *Tobogganing Runs* on the Brévent. — *Skiing* on the Col de Balme, Col de Voza, Col des Montets, Buet, etc. — New *Ski Jump* 2¼ M. to the S.W. of the village, 10 min. from Les Bossons station (p. 314). — *Bob Run* (1¼ M.) from the Bob Station on the aerial railway, half-way to La Para (3970'; p. 362), down to Les Pèlerins (p. 362). — Skating rinks, bob-runs, and ski-jumps at *Les Praz*, *Montroc*, and *La Planet* (pp. 354, 352, also.

Excursions. Those who have one day only at command may early in the morning ascend the *Montenvers* by railway (p. 358), lunch either at Chamonix or at a station on the Aiguille-du-Midi railway (p. 362), and ascend the *Flégere* (p. 363) in the afternoon. Or they may proceed in the morning to the *Plan de l'Aiguille*, returning thence via the Montenvers (p. 358). — The ascent of the *Brevent* (p. 361) requires a whole day less when the Planpraz railway, see p. 364, is opened); walkers may descend to Planpraz and thence go on to the Flégère (best light in the afternoon).

Maps. The best general map of the Mont Blanc group is that by *A. Barbey, X. Imfeld,* and *L. Kurz* (scale 1 : 50,000; 4th edition, 1924; 16 Swiss fr.). — *Henry Vallot* (d. 1922) and *Joseph Vallot* (d. 1925) were engaged from 1891 to 1920 on the preparation of a new map (1 : 20,000), of which the following sheets (4 French fr. each) have been published: 'Nearer Environs of Chamonix' (7th edition, 1925), 'Talèfre' (1925), and 'Le Tour' (1926).

The **Valley of Chamonix,* an Alpine valley 14 M. long, watered by the *Arve,* runs from N.E. to S.W., from the Col de Balme to Les Houches. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Mont Blanc chain, with its huge ice-cataracts, the Glacier du Tour, Glacier d'Argentière, Mer de Glace, and Glacier des Bossons, and on the N.W. by the Aiguilles Rouges and the massive Brévent. In beauty of scenery it comes second to the Bernese Oberland, while its magnificent glaciers can only be compared with those of Zermatt. The curious rock-needles (Aiguilles) of Chamonix are unique. The valley, known as *Campus Munitus,* belonged to a Benedictine priory from 1091 on (hence its former name of *Le Prieuré*), but it remained practically unknown until the 18th cent., when it was visited by the English travellers Richard Pococke and W. Windham (1741-42) and the Genevese naturalists De Saussure (1760) and Bourrit (1769). — 'Running Water', a novel by A. E. W. Mason (1907), contains a description of Chamonix.

The village of **Chamonix** (3390′; 1400 inhab.), officially *Chamonix-Mont-Blanc* since 1922, situated on both banks of the Arve, is a tourist centre of the first class and one of the most important winter sports resorts in France. On the left bank, opposite the station, is the *English Church* (Pl. B 2; p. 356), in the churchyard of which are buried Capt. Arkwright (p. 362) and several other Englishmen who perished on the mountains. To the N. of the Avenue de la Gare are a war memorial (Pl. 6; B 2), the *Chamonix Palace Hotel* (Pl. c h; A B 2), and the *Grand-Casino* (Pl. A 2; p. 356), behind which are the *Stade* (Pl. A B 1, 2), a sports-ground laid out in 1923 and used as a skating rink in winter. Farther on is the *Casino Municipal* (Pl. A B 1; see p. 356). — The *De Saussure Monument* (Pl. 5; A 3), a little S. of the Avenue de la Gare, is a bronze group of Horace-Bénédict de Saussure and his guide Jacques Balmat, executed by J. Salmson (1887) and commemorating the first ascent of Mont Blanc (p. 365) undertaken in a scientific spirit. The garden of the Hôtel Couttet (Pl. cp; A B 3) has a monument to C. E. Mathews (1909; p. li).

The Avenue de la Gare crosses the Arve and joins the *Rue Nationale,* which traverses the older part of the town, on the right bank. The junction of these streets and the *Place de l'Hôtel de Ville,* close to the *Mairie* (Pl. 3; A 2) and the *Parish Church* (Eglise, Pl. A 2; medallion-portrait of Balmat in front), are the main centres of traffic. The *Municipal Museum* (daily, 2-6 or 4),

to the left in the Mairie, contains pictures and engravings of Mont Blanc, specimens characteristic of the district and of local industry, and objects referring to the history of mountain-climbing.

The new cemetery (beyond Pl. B 2) contains (to the left of the entrance) the grave of the famous mountaineer *Edward Whymper* (1840 1911; comp. p. 423).

A fine survey of the valley and the Mont Blanc chain is enjoyed from the *Pierre à Ruskin* (3734′), a boulder with a bronze medallion (1925) to Ruskin, who stayed in Chamonix for the first time in 1835; the stone is 1/4 hr. from the parish church, to the left of the Planpraz route (see p. 364), before it enters the forest.

Walks (suitable also for cloudy weather). To the *Bois du Bouchet* (Pl. A B 1), on the left bank of the Arve, beyond the Casino Municipal (10 min.; p. 357). About 12 min. from the Casino is the Crémerie du Parc, and 7 min. farther on the Crémerie du Bouchet (see below). — The *Cascade de Blaitière* is 1/2 hr. S.E. of the station. We cross the iron footbridge ('Passage', Pl. B 2) and the Montenvers railway to the (5 min.) chalets of *Biolay*, then zigzag up to the right (sign-post), through woods, to a new refreshment-hut (3996′; adm. 1 fr.), 3 min. beyond which a view of the pretty waterfall is obtained. — To the *Source de l'Arveyron*, 1 1/4 hr. from the station. We traverse the Bois du Bouchet (see above) and pass beneath the railway short of the bridge over the Arveyron. Passing the (1/2 hr.) Crémerie du Bouchet, we skirt the left bank of the Arveyron, crossing its wide débris-filled bed after 20 min., near Les Bois (bridle-path to the right to the Montenvers, see below; dairy on the right bank), and then ascending the right bank to a (25 min.) refreshment-hut (3819′) below the Mer de Glace (p. 361), from which springs the Arveyron. Returning to the fork near Les Bois, we may continue straight on to (1/2 hr.) *Les Praz* station (p. 354). — The two little lakes of *Les Gaillands* (hotel-restaurants, see p. 355) and the *Lac Sinclair*, which especially deserves a visit, lie on both sides of the main road to Le Fayet, a few min. from Aiguille-du-Midi station (p. 344), 1/4 hr. from Les Bossons station (p. 344; beyond the Pont de Péralotaz), and 20 min. from the S. end of Chamonix (take the branch-road diverging to the right after 1 min.). — *Cascade du Dard* and *Glacier des Bossons*, see pp. 362, 361. *Gorges de la Diosaz*, see p. 343 (railway to Servoz).

The ***Montenvers** or *Montanvert* (6267′) is a height on the E. side of the valley. The rack-and-pinion railway (steam-driven; see p. 356) ascends in windings (pretty views of the valley) to the (1 1/4 M.) passing-station of *Les Planards* (4200′). It then threads a curved tunnel of 295 yds. (windows should be shut) to the (2 1/4 M.) passing-station of *Le Caillet* (5247′). Farther on, the line passes over two viaducts, describes a sharp bend towards the S., where the view of the Mer de Glace and the Aiguille du Dru is disclosed, and proceeds to the (3 1/4 M.) terminus (6275′), 3 min. from the *Hôtel du Montenvers* (6263′; p. 355).

The Bridle Path (2 1/4 hrs.) crosses the main railway at the Hôtel de Milan (Pl. u; B 2) and proceeds to the left to the (8 min.) houses of *Les Mouilles*. Here we ascend to the right (sign-post) crossing the rack-and-pinion railway, pass the (22 min.) *Chalets des Planards* (3963′; rfmts.), cross the railway again, and reach (50 min.) the *Chalet de Caillet* (5197′; rfmts.), where we leave to the left a bridle-path leading to Les Bois (comp. above). We cross the railway once more and in another 50 min. reach the Hôtel du Montenvers.

The Montenvers commands a famous *View (indicator by H. and J. Vallot in front of the hotel) of the *Glacier du Géant* or

du Tacul, the *Glacier de Leschaux*, and the *Glacier de Talèfre*, which descend into the valley in a huge ice-cataract, 4½ M. long and ½-1¼ M. broad, called the *Mer de Glace*. Straight opposite rises the huge Aiguille du Dru; behind it, to the left, is the snowy dome of the Aiguille Verte and to the extreme left the Aiguille à Bochard, to the right the Aiguille du Moine; farther distant are the Grandes-Jorasses, the Mont Mallet, and the Aiguille du Géant; and immediately to the right tower the Aiguille des Grands-Charmoz and the Aiguille de Blaitière, preceded by the Aiguille de l'M. — Below the hotel, on the edge of the glacier, is the *Pierre aux Anglais*, commemorating Pococke and Windham (p. 375).

Above the hotel to the S. is the *Temple de la Nature*, built as a shelter-hut in 1795 and restored in 1923; close by is the path to the *Plan de l'Aiguille* (2¼ hrs.; see p. 363).

The ***Jardin de Talèfre** (8793'-9843'; 4-5 hrs. from the Montenvers; guide from Chamonix 80, including a night at the Hotel Montenvers 110 fr.) is a rock rising in the heart of the Glacier de Talèfre. From the Montenvers we skirt the rocks (iron rods) of *Les Ponts* (6325') to the right to the (¼ hr.) *Angle;* here we take to the Mer de Glace, with its glacier-mills ('moulins'; to the left, on the Rognon de la Charpoua, the Refuge Charlet, p. 360), and then ascend the moraines of the Glaciers du Tacul, de Leschaux, and de Talèfre to the foot of the *Couvercle*. We now ascend by a very steep path, partly cut in the rocks of *Les Egralets* (iron rods), and then above the *Séracs de Talèfre* skirt the foot of the Aiguille du Moine (p. 360) to the **Refuge du Couvercle** of the F.A.C. (8852'; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 24; often crowded; view-indicator), sheltered by a giant boulder, 3½-4 hrs. from Montenvers. The *Glacier de Talèfre* is then crossed to the foot of the rock (1½ hr.). In midsummer a spring rises here, surrounded by Alpine flowers. Around us tower the Aiguille du Moine, the Aiguille Verte, the Droites, the Courtes, the Aiguille de Triolet, the Aiguille de Talèfre, and other snow-peaks. — We descend to the (¾ hr.) *Pierre à Béranger* (8048'), on the E. side of the séracs, and return to the Montenvers in 3 hrs.

Ascents in the Group of the Aiguilles de Chamonix (to the S. of the Montenvers as far as the Col du Midi). The W. side of the Aiguilles may be ascended also from the Plan de l'Aiguille (p. 363). Guides' tariffs in French money. **Aiguille de l'M** (9330'; guide 80 fr.), a short and fairly difficult piece of rock-climbing, often combined with the Aiguille des Petits-Charmoz (guide 110 fr.), viâ the *Glacier des Nantillons* and a couloir filled with screes to the (2¾ hrs.) *Col de la Bûche* (9137'); thence to the left to the (25 min.) top. Descent from the col to the Montenvers viâ the *Glacier de la Thendia* in 2 hrs. — The **Aiguille des Petits-Charmoz** (9405'; guide 80 fr.), from the Col de la Bûche to the right in ½ hr., is a short but difficult rock-climb. — **Aiguille des Grands-Charmoz** (11,302'; very difficult; guide 200 fr.), by the Glacier des Nantillons and the W. flank in 5-6 hrs. (first ascent made by A. F. Mummery with A. Burgener and B. Venetz in 1880; the lower needle, called *Aiguille de la République*, 10,833', by H. E. Beaujard with J. Simond in 1904, so far the only ascent). The traverse viâ the wild and jagged arête takes 8-9 hrs. (guide 270-300 fr.). — **Aiguille du Grépon** (11,424'), extremely difficult and toilsome (c. 7½ hrs.; guide 400 fr.), viâ the Glacier des Nantillons and the N. arête ('Mummery Chimney'; first ascended by A. F. Mummery in 1881, with A. Burgener and B. Venetz). The usual descent is by the S.W. arête ('Dunod Chimney') and the *Col de Nantillons* (10,801'), 4-6 hrs. to the Montenvers. — **Aiguille de Blaitière** (11,555'; guide 300 fr.), a very difficult ascent over ice and rock, by the E. arête (7-8 hrs.; first ascended by E. R. Whitwell in 1874). — The **Dent du Requin** (11,230'; guide 300 fr.),

first ascended by A. F. Mummery in 1893, is a comparatively short but extremely difficult and arduous rock-climb through a series of chimneys often covered with ice (c. 6 hrs.), and is reached from the *Refuge du Requin* (8255′; see below), which is 3½ hrs. from the Montenvers and 3 hrs. from the Col du Géant; the **Aiguille du Plan** (12,050′; guide 300-450 fr.), a fairly difficult ice-climb, is scaled either from the hut viâ the crevassed *Glacier d'Envers du Plan* and the (c. 4 hrs.) *Col Supérieur du Plan* (11,605′), ¾ hr. from the summit, or from the Plan de l'Aiguille viâ the Glacier des Pèlerins and the W. face (an extremely difficult scramble over ice and rock. The **Aiguille du Midi** (12,608′; guide 300-330 fr.), the highest summit of the Aiguilles, with a celebrated view, is reached without special difficulty from the dilapidated *Refuge du Col-du-Midi* of the F.A.C. (11,661′; accommodation for 10), above the *Col du Midi* (11,628′), viâ the névé-clad S.E. side and the N.E. arête, in 1½-2 hrs. It is better, however, to spend the night in the Refuge-Hôtel Torino (p. 371), whence the summit is reached in 3½-4 hrs. viâ the Glacier de Géant (views) and the Vallée Blanche. The ascent from the Refuge du Requin (see below), by diverging to the right from the Col du Géant route above the séracs, takes 6-7 hrs.

Ascents in the Group of the Aiguille Verte (from the Montenvers E. to the Col des Courtes). From the *Refuge de la Charpoua* or *Refuge Charlet* (9321′; club-hut, accommodation for 12), 3½-4 hrs. from the Montenvers, we may ascend the **Aiguille du Dru**, a rock-tower with two peaks. The N.E. Peak, or *Grand Dru* (12,320′; guide 400 fr.), first ascended by C. T. Dent and J. W. Hartley, with A. Burgener and K. Maurer, in 1878 and reached viâ the S. flank and the E. arête in 6-7 hrs., is very difficult. The ascent of the S.W. peak, or *Petit-Dru* (Pointe Charlet, 12,217′; guide 500 fr.), first achieved in 1879 by J. E. Charlet-Straton, with P. Payot and F. Folliguet, viâ the S.W. flank (danger from falling stones; 6-8 hrs.), is still more difficult. The traverse of both peaks is one of the most difficult and longest rock-climbs in the group (guide 550-650 fr.).

The following are ascended from the (3-3½ hrs.) *Refuge du Couvercle* (8852′; p. 359). The **Aiguille du Moine** (11,190′; 2½-3½ hrs.; guide 160 fr.; not very difficult), an interesting rock-scramble viâ the S. face, was first climbed by the Misses I. Straton and E. Lewis Lloyd, with J. E. Charlet and J. Simond, in 1871. The **Aiguille Verte** (13,520′; guide 500 fr.) was first ascended by E. Whymper with C. Almer and F. Biner in 1865. The route viâ the Glacier de Talèfre and a long gully (the 'Whymper Couloir') on the S.E. flank to the arete, then to the left to the summit (c. 7 hrs.), is very stiff and often impossible, owing to the bergschrunds. The ascent viâ the Moine arête, to the S.S.W., is longer but comparatively free from avalanches, while those from the N. are among the most difficult and dangerous climbs in the Alps.

Ascents in the Chain of the Grandes Jorasses (from the Aiguille de Triolet to the Tour Ronde). **Mont Mallet** (13,088′; guide 400 fr.), 8-9 hrs. from the Montenvers, 7 hrs. from the Refuge du Couvercle, difficult, viâ the Glacier de Leschaux and the Glacier du Mont-Mallet. **Aiguille du Tacul** (11,299′; guide 160 fr.; splendid view), moderately difficult (danger from falling stones), 6-7 hrs. from the Montenvers, 4 hrs. from the Refuge du Requin (see below). — *Aiguille du Géant* and *Tour Ronde*, see p. 371.

Passes. To Courmayeur viâ the Col du Géant, 10-12 hrs., not difficult for experts until mid-July and extremely interesting (guide 200 fr.). From the Montenvers to the *Angle*, see p. 359. We proceed along the middle of the Mer de Glace and the Glacier du Tacul to the (3½ hrs.) lower end of the *Séracs du Géant* (c. 8050′), close to the **Refuge du Requin** of the F.A.C. (8255′; keeper in attendance, accommodation for 50), at the base of the Dent du Requin (p. 359). The savagely fissured ice fall is now crossed (1½ hr. in early summer, later in the year c. 3½ hrs.). At the top (c. 9050′) we traverse the glacier-valley of *La Bedière*, then cross the upper part of the Glacier du Géant (numerous crevasses in late summer) to the left. Splendid *View, especially of the Mont-Blanc du Tacul (r.)

and the Jorasses chain (l.), with the Aiguille du Géant. From the (2 hrs.) **Col du Géant** (11,053′; p. 371), 7-8½ hrs. from the Montenvers, we descend to the (5 min.) *Refuge-Hôtel Torino* (10,902′; p. 371); thence by a steep path to the *Pavillon du Mont-Fréty* (7103′) and (3 hrs.) *Courmayeur*, see p. 371. — To THE HÔTEL DE LOGNAN (Argentière) viâ the *Col des Grands-Montets* (10,636′; 4 hrs.), see p. 353.

From the Montenvers we may cross the **Mer de Glace** to the (1¼-1½ hr.) Chapeau (see below). From the station a path leads to the (10 min.) glacier. The passage presents no difficulty (½ hr.; guide, advisable for novices, 15, to the Chapeau 35 fr.; woollen socks are drawn over shoes unfurnished with nails). On the opposite side we ascend to the right lateral moraine (5985′), whence we descend by a narrow path, crossing two streams (fine waterfalls). After 25 min. we cross the stream to the right, finally proceeding by the '*Mauvais-Pas*', where the path is hewn in steps and flanked with iron rods attached to the rocks (guide advisable for elderly people or those subject to giddiness), to the (20 min.) Chapeau.

The ***Chapeau** (5252′; inn, 5144′), a projecting rock at the base of the *Aiguille à Bochard* (8757′), commands an excellent survey of the lower ice-fall of the Mer de Glace; in the background, Mont Mallet and the beautiful Aiguille du Géant; to the right, the Aiguilles des Grands-Charmoz, de Blaitière, and du Plan, the Bosses du Dromadaire, the Dôme du Goûter, the Aiguille du Goûter, and the Chamonix valley.

A bridle-path descends the moraine from the Chapeau, skirting the ice-stream, and then through fir-woods to (40 min.) the *Hôtel Beau-Séjour* (4078′; p. 354). Here it divides: to the right to (10 min.) *Lavancher* (3967′), to the left through a wood to (20 min.) *Les Tines* (p. 354).

About ½ hr. from the Chapeau the path to the Hôtel de Lognan (see p. 353) diverges to the right from the bridle-path, and 2 min. farther on a footpath, rough in places, diverges to the left, and descends the moraine (to the left, the 'Source de l'Arveyron', p. 315) to *Les Bois* and (40 min.) *Les Praz* (p. 354).

To the ***Glacier des Bossons** (3 hrs. there and back). We take the railway to (2½ M. in 10 min.) *Les Bossons* (p. 344). Nearly opposite the station we follow the road to a (7 min.) bridge, whence we ascend straight ahead. From the (3 min.) fork we take the left path (the route straight on viâ the hamlet of Le Mont is a little longer) to the (35 min.) *Pavillon des Bossons* (4259′; restaurant), on the left lateral moraine. Fine view of the huge glacier, overshadowed by the Mont-Blanc du Tacul (13,937′); on the left rise the Aiguilles du Midi and du Plan (p. 360). We descend the moraine to the grotto hewn in the glacier (adm. for a fee), cross the glacier (guide advisable for novices, 15 fr.; woollen socks, comp. above), and ascend steeply to the (½ hr.) *Chalet du Serrot* (4455′; rfmts.), on the right lateral moraine. We descend along the glacier, traversing woods to the right after 5 min. (to the left for

Les Bossons station, 1/2 hr.), crossing two streams, and passing beneath the aerial railway mentioned below to the (25 min.) Cascade du Dard (see below) and (35 min.) Chamonix.

The frozen remains of Dr. Hamel's party were found in 1861 at the base of the Glacier des Bossons, forty years after their disappearance on Mont-Blanc, and the corpse of Capt. Arkwright (d. 1866) was discovered here also, in 1897 (comp. Mark Twain's 'Tramp Abroad', chap. xl).

From the Pavillon des Bossons a bridle path skirts the glacier and then ascends in zigzags through fine woods to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Chalet des Pyramides* (6215'; inn, 2 R.), so called from the 'pyramids' or séracs. Thence we may cross the fine upper plateau of the glacier in 35-45 min. (guide from Chamonix 50 fr.) and descend on the right bank to the Chalet du Serrot (35 min.; p. 361). — From the Chalet des Pyramides a path ascends to the arête (6811') and the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) top of the **Montagne de la Côte** (8491'; guide 60 fr.), whence the *Grands-Mulets* may be reached in 1 1/2-2 hrs. **viâ the Jonction (guide 80 fr.; comp. p. 365).**

The ***Aiguille du Midi Railway** (comp. p. 356), an aerial railway, facilitates a visit to the upper Glacier des Bossons and considerably shortens the route to Mont Blanc (see p. 365).

The railway, begun in 1909 and abandoned during the war, is now again under construction. It is to be extended viâ the *Col du Midi* (11,299'), where a hotel is projected, to the top of the *Aiguille du Midi* (12,608'; p. 360). The section to the Station des Glaciers, completed in 1926, is 2 M. long and overcomes a difference in height of 1521' by means of supports 10'-110' high (gradient 17-72 : 100). The cars accommodate 18 passengers.

The lower station, *Les Pèlerins* (3369'; buffet, L. or D. 22 1/2 fr.), is 10 min. from the P.L.M. station of *Aiguille-du-Midi* (p. 344), and is reached from Chamonix on foot viâ Les Barats (p. 363, in 25 min. or by motorbus (p. 356) in 5 minutes. The railway ascends among trees to the *Bob Station* (3970'; see p. 356), then more rapidly, affording an ever finer *View of the fissured Glacier des Bossons and the Mont Blanc chain. — 1 1/4 M. *La Para* 5561'; buffet, L. or D. 22 1/2 French fr., 3 min. E., where we change carriages. Farther on we pass the Pavillon de Pierre-Pointue (see below), below on the right. - 2 M. *Gare des Glaciers* (7894'; Chalet-Hôtel, 20 beds, L. or D. 22 1/2 French fr., with restaurant), the present terminus, is magnificently situated at the N. base of the Aiguille du Midi, on the moraine between the Glaciers des Pèlerins and des Bossons. Splendid view, with Mont Blanc, the Dôme du Goûter, the Aiguille du Goûter, etc., appearing quite close to us, on the S.W.

Pedestrians (guide unnecessary) ascend straight on above the (20 min.) *Barrette des Mollissons* (p. 363), traversing woods on the right bank of the stream, to the (35 min.) *Cascade du Dard*, a pretty double waterfall, with a chalet-restaurant (4045'). Passing beneath the aerial railway near the Bob Station (see above), we branch off to the left from the Glacier des Bossons route (see p. 361) after 1/4 hr., just beyond a refreshment-hut, and zigzag up the right side of a wild valley watered by the *Torrent de la Creusaz*. Beyond the (1/2 hr.) *Chalet de la Para* (4790') and (1/2 hr.) *La Para* station (5561'; see above), we reach the (1 hr.) *Pavillon de Pierre-Pointue*

Col de Balme
2205
Gl. du Tour
Gl. d'Argenti

(6686′; rfmts.), 1½ hr. from the Gare des Glaciers viâ the **Aiguillette de la Tour* (7461′; views).

From the Gare des Glaciers a path enables us to gain the *Plan de l'Aiguille* (see below) in 2 hrs., viâ the plateau (7874′) of the *Glaciers des Pèlerins* (guide essential, 60 fr. from Chamonix). Another path, leading in the opposite direction, brings us in ½ hr. to the margin of the *Glacier des Bossons*, above the Pierre à l'Echelle. — From the Pierre Pointue a path (now little used) ascends viâ the Mimont Ravine and the 'Saut de la Grenouille' to the (¾ hr.) **Pierre à l'Echelle** (7950′), just on the edge of the Glacier des Bossons, in the middle of which are the *Grands-Mulets*, reached hence in 2½ hrs. (guide 80 fr.; see p. 365).

To the **Plan de l'Aiguille** (7221′), 3¼ hrs. (pleasant path, shady in the morning). From the Hôtel Beaurivage (Pl. ba; AB 3) we pass under the railway and through the hamlets of *Le Praz-Conduit*, *Les Barats* (taking the upper path, to the left; to the right for Les Pèlerins, p. 362), and *Les Tissours* to the (20 min.) *Buvette des Molliasses* (3491′; rfmts.). Hence we ascend to the left (to the right to the Pierre-Pointue, p. 362) by a good bridle-path through woods with views of the Chamonix valley, the Glacier des Bossons, the Aiguille and Dôme du Goûter, Mont Blanc, and the Aiguille du Midi. Beyond the (1½ hr.) *Chalet du Trois* (5545′; rfmts.) we traverse pastures to the (1¼ hr.) *Chalet-Hôtel du Plan de l'Aiguille* (p. 355).

From this point a footpath ascends over a stony tract, commanding a grand view of the Mont Blanc chain and of the Tarentaise Mts. beyond the Col de Voza. In 20 min. we bear to the right to reach the (5 min.) clear bluish *Lac du Plan-de-l'Aiguille* (7540′), at the foot of the huge moraine of the *Glacier de Blaitière*, dominated by the Aiguilles du Midi, du Plan, and de Blaitière. — From the Plan de l'Aiguille to the *Gare des Glaciers*, see p. 362 (preferable in the reverse direction).

For the return we may take the 'Chemin Henri-Vallot', which runs below the Glacier de Blaitière and the Glacier des Nantillons, skirting the mountain-side and alternately ascending and descending. Finally, from the (1½ hr.) **Signal des Charmoz* (7211′), opposite the huge Aiguille du Dru, it descends in zigzags, with a splendid view of the Mer de Glace, to the (½ hr.) Montenvers (p. 358).

The **Flégère** (6158′), 2½-3 hrs. N. of Chamonix, is a buttress of the Aiguilles Rouges, and commands a famous view, hardly inferior to that from the Brévent (indicator by H. and J. Vallot; comp. the adjoining panorama; best light after sunset). The good bridle-path (shady in the afternoon) diverges to the left from the road near the Chalet Vallot (Pl. A 1) and ascends gradually through woods. About 40 min. from Chamonix we cross the first path from Les Praz, which goes on to the left to Charlanoz (p. 364; 1¾ hr.), and 20 min. farther on reach the *Chalet de la Floriaz* (4387′; rfmts.), with a beautiful view. In another 25 min. we are joined on the right by the bridle-path from Les Praz (see p. 364). Beyond the *Chalet du Praz-des-Violaz* (5033′; no inn), ¼ hr. higher up, we traverse woods to the (1 hr.) *Croix de la Flégère* (hotel, see p. 355).

From Les Praz (p. 354) to the Flégère, 2¼-2½ hrs. We may either take the footpath diverging from the main road a little W. of the Arve bridge and joining the bridle-path from Chamonix in 20 min.; or we may follow the carriage-road to the left near the uppermost house of Les Praz, crossing the Arve, then ascend a bridle-path, zigzagging over slopes of turf and débris and entering the wood to the right after 50 min., to (½ hr.) *Praz des Violaz* (p. 363). — From Les Tines (p. 354), 2½ hrs. We cross the railway-line and then the (5 min.) Arve near the station, then traverse a beautiful wood to the left, past the (8 min.) *Chalet du Paradis* (3517′; rfmts.), to the (7 min.) beginning of the zigzag path (see above) from Les Praz. — From Le Lavancher (p. 361), 2½ hrs. Crossing the Arve below the village, we pass beneath the railway to the hamlet of (¼ hr.) *La Joux*. A few min. farther on a stepped path, at first steep and shadeless, then traversing woods, ascends to the left, and in another 1¼ hr. we reach the path (r.) from Argentière leading to the (1 hr.) Flégère. — From Argentière, see p. 352; descent in 1½ hr. — From Planpraz (Brévent), see below.

From the Flégère a bridle-path runs in 2 hrs. to the little *Lac Blanc* (7723′), on the E. slope of the Belvédère (see below). — Rock-climbs in the **Aiguilles Rouges** chain (comp. p. 363; guide 80 fr. each): *Aiguille de la Glière* (9357′; 3½ hrs.); *Aiguille de la Floriaz* (9475′; 4 hrs.); **Belvédère* (9731′; 5 hrs.), the highest summit of the range, an experts' climb.

The ***Planpraz** (6765′), 2¾-3 hrs. from Chamonix, on the N.E. slope of the Brévent, also commands a wonderful view of the Mont Blanc chain. It is usually visited in conjunction with the Brévent (see below) or the Flégère (see p. 363).

Aerial Railway under construction; lower station (3576′) near La Molaz (see below); upper station (6539′) c. 10 min. from the hotel-restaurant. The journey will take c. 10 min.; the cars will accommodate 25 passengers.

The good bridle-path leads from the (8 min.) fork near La Molaz (see below) to the (7 min.) forest (to the left, the Pierre à Ruskin, p. 358), in which it makes an easy ascent to the left to the (1 hr.) *Plan des Chablettes* (5069′; inn; view), 8 min. beyond which we quit the wood. We proceed (no shade), enjoying a splendid view, to the (1¼ hr.) *Planpraz* (6765′; hotel, see p. 355). Thence to the (1¼ hr.) Brévent or the (1 hr.) Col du Brévent, see pp. 365, 346. — The path from Planpraz to the Flégère (p. 363; 1½-1¾ hr.; sun behind in the afternoon), repaired in 1926, is repaying. It skirts the slope (excellent views), passing halfway the three *Chalets de Charlanoz* (5945′), whence we may descend direct to Chamonix (see above).

The ***Brévent** (8285′), W. of Chamonix, affords a magnificent view of Mont Blanc, which rises just opposite, the Bernese Alps (Wildhorn, Wildstrubel, etc.) to the N.E., and the Dauphiny Mts. to the S.W. It is ascended by two paths (guide unnecessary), which divide near the hamlet of *La Molaz* or La Molard, 8 min. above Chamonix church (Pl. A 2, 3): to the left is the easy bridle-path viâ Bel-Achat (4½ hrs.), and straight on the rather shorter and shadier path viâ Planpraz (4 hrs.), not however, recommended to novices, as it leads through the Cheminée. The Path viâ Bel-Achat, joining that from the Hôtel Beau Site (Pl. bc; A 3) on the left 2 min. beyond

the fork, leads past the houses of *Les Mossoux* (3573′), then through woods to the (1½ hr.) *Plan-Lachat* (5069′; rfmts.), with a grand view. Thence in zigzag windings to the (1¾ hr.) *Pavillon de Bel-Achat* (7067′; 4 beds, L. 20, D. 22 French fr.), and above the *Lacs du Brévent* to the (1¼ hr.) summit (restaurant; view-indicator by H. and J. Vallot). — From Chamonix to Planpraz, see p. 364. The Brévent path diverges to the left from the bridle-path to the Col du Brévent (see p. 346) 3 min. above the restaurant, and makes a steep ascent, lastly through the *Cheminée* (8061′; steps and iron bars), to the (1¼ hr.) summit.

An *Excursion to the chalets of **Merlet** (5053′; rfmts.), situated in a meadow commanding fine views, opposite the Glacier de Taconnaz, is repaying. They are reached in ¾ hr. from Chamonix by following the new 'Sentier Henri-Vallot', which branches off to the left from the Brévent path (see above) 20 min. beyond Les Mossoux, and leads partly through beautiful woods, or in the same time from Les Bossons station (p. 344) by following the road to the (6 min.) Pont de Péralotaz and diverging to the left just beyond it. *Bel-Achat* (see above) is reached from Merlet in 2 hrs., and the *Aiguillette du Brévent* (7572′; splendid view) in 2½ hrs. We may descend a good cart-track running from Merlet through woods to the simple summer resort of *Coupeaux* (4095′; Pension du Dôme-du-Goûter, 20 beds; rfmts.), then a road leading in great windings (short-cut by the old path) to *Les Houches* station (1¼ hr.; p. 343).

***Mont Blanc** (15,771′), the monarch of the Alps (Monte Rosa 15,217′, Ortler 12,800′; Elbruz in the Caucasus 18,468′; Mount Everest in the Himalayas 29,000′), was ascended for the first time on Aug. 8th, 1786, by Dr. Paccard, the local doctor, with the guide Jacques Balmat (p. 357), viâ the Montagne de la Côte (p. 362). In 1787 the ascent was made by De Saussure (p. 357), with Balmat and sixteen porters; and in 1825 by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill. The ascent offers no extraordinary difficulties to experienced mountaineers, but is very fatiguing and frequently induces mountain-sickness (comp. p. xxx). Moreover, sudden mists or snow-storms may prove dangerous. The view from the summit is extremely grand, but owing to their great distance, all objects appear indistinct; even in the clearest weather we can descry only the outlines of the great chains, the Savoy Alps, the Jura, the Swiss Alps, and the Graian, Cottian, and Dauphiny Alps. Excellent panorama by Paul Helbronner (1921; 13 sheets with a total length of 6 yds.). The frontier between France and Italy runs across the summit.

For the Ascent from Chamonix (12-15 hrs.) a guide costs 500 fr. (two guides are advisable for the less experienced); if the traveller does not attain the summit, 100 fr. are paid as far as the Grands-Mulets (130 fr. for two days), 300 fr. to the Grand-Plateau, and 400 fr. to the Refuge Vallot. We spend the night at the **Chalet-Hôtel des Grands-Mulets** (10,010′; accommodation for 50, B. 12, L. 24, D. 26 fr.; open July-Sept.), at the S. base of the rocky island between the Glaciers des Bossons and de Taconnaz. The hotel is reached from the Station des Glaciers of the aerial railway (see p. 362), viâ the *Jonction*, a crevassed wilderness, in 3 hrs., from Chamonix by the 'Chemin Historique', viâ the Montagne de la Côte (see p. 362), in 6-7 hrs. The once favourite route viâ the Pierre-Pointue is now seldom used (comp. p. 363). — On the second day (starting

at 1 or 2 a.m.) we proceed viâ the *Petit-Plateau* (11,925′) to the (4 hrs.) *Grand-Plateau* (12,880′), a névé-field, and, bearing to the right (the usual route), ascend viâ the *Col du Dôme* (13,901′), to the left of the *Dôme du Goûter*, to the (1½ 2 hrs.) **Refuge Vallot** or *Refuge des Bosses* of the F.A.C., on the *Rocher des Bosses* (14,311′; in bad repair; free mattresses and blankets for 12), above the *Observatoire Vallot* (no adm.). Thence a stiff climb by the *Bosses du Dromadaire* (14,800′ and 14,885′) and the *Rocher de la Tournette* (15,345′) brings us to the (1½-2 hrs.) summit, a mighty dome of ice. Another route (more difficult but less exposed to the wind) leads to the left from the Grand-Plateau viâ the *Corridor*, the steep *Mur de la Côte*, the *Rochers Rouges*, and the *Petits-Mulets* (15,380′) **in 3-4 hrs. to the top.**

From Bionnassay (p. 343) to the top of Mont Blanc, a less monotonous route. We follow a narrow path viâ the Désert de Pierre-Ronde to the (2-2½ hrs.) **Chalet-Hôtel de Tête-Rousse** (10,391′; 20 beds), where the night is passed. Grand though limited view, particularly of the Aiguille de Bionnassay. A visit may be paid to the two tunnels in the Glacier de Tête-Rousse, made to prevent glacial bursts, the last one, in 1892, having devastated the valley of St Gervais (permission obtained from the caretaker). We now climb rocks (early start advisable, to avoid falling stones), on the E. side of a long couloir filled with snow, to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Cabane de l'Aiguille-du-Goûter* of the F.A.C. (12,523′; accommodation for 7), 5 min. below the *Aiguille du Goûter* (12,582′); thence by the *Dôme du Goûter* (14,118′) to the (3 hrs.) *Refuge Vallot* (see above).

From Courmayeur (p. 370), about 14 hrs. (guide to Chamonix 330, porter 225, back to Courmayeur viâ the Col du Géant 530 and 325 *L.*): from the *Combal Lake* (3 hrs.; p. 369) across the *Glacier de Miage* to the (3½ hrs.) *Cabane du Dome* of the I.A.C. (10,236′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 40), at the foot of the *Aiguilles Grises* (10,653′-12,167′); thence across the *Glacier du Dome* and the *Col du Dôme* to the (5-6 hrs., according to the season and number of crevasses) *Refuge Vallot* (see above) and the (1½ 2 hrs.) summit. Another route (much more difficult and not devoid of danger, especially on the descent, on account of falling stones) leads from the (3 hrs.) Combal Lake across the *Glacier de Miage* and the ice-fall of the *Glacier du Mont-Blanc* to the (4½ hrs.) *Refuge Quintino-Sella* of the I.A.C. (11,057′; accommodation for 15), at the base of the *Rocher du Mont-Blanc*, whence the top is attained in 7-8 hrs. The ascents viâ the *Glaciers du Brouillard*, *du Fresnay*, and *de la Brenva* are extremely difficult and dangerous, but are somewhat facilitated by the *Cabane Gamba* (8366′; accommodation for 16; key kept by the head guide at Courmayeur), 5 min. below the N. arête of the Aiguille du Châtelet (5 hrs. from Courmayeur, viâ the chalets of Fresnay). The routes viâ the *Peterot* arête (comp. p. 369) and the *Brenva* flank (30 hrs. each, also two bivouacs, have attained considerable popularity. From the Col du Géant (p. 371) the ascent takes c. 11 hrs. (difficult). We cross the *Glacier du Géant* and the *Vallée Blanche* to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Col du Midi* (11,627′; p. 369), then skirt the ice-slopes of the (3 hrs.) *Mont-Blanc du Tacul* (13,937′) and the *Mont Maudit* (14,649′, to the 3½ hrs.) *Col de la Brenva* (11,118′), whence we go on by the Corridor route (see above) to the (1½-2 hrs.) summit; the way via the E. arête of Mont Maudit is shorter (8½ hrs.) but considerably more difficult.

77. From Chamonix to the W. round the Mont Blanc Group to Courmayeur.

The classic Walking Tour known as the **Tour du Mont-Blanc** is very interesting in parts, but on the whole it has diminished in popularity (at least 2-3 days to Courmayeur). We may spend the night at the Pavillon de Bellevue (3½ hrs. from Chamonix), Contamines (2¾ hrs.,

Nant-Borrant (1½ hr.), Refuge de la Croix-du-Bonhomme (3¼ hrs.), Les Mottets (3½ or 3 hrs.), La Visaille (4½ hrs.), and Courmayeur (2 hrs.). A guide is unnecessary in fine weather (bridle-path), but advisable in fog over the two Cols du Bonhomme. — From Courmayeur we may go on to Aosta and the Great St. Bernard (R. 79), or viâ the Val Ferret (p. 371). — A *Passport* is necessary (comp. p. xvii).

The TOUR DU MONT-BLANC BY MOTORBUS (see p. 356) takes two days. On the first day we travel from Chamonix viâ *Le Fayet* (13¾ M.; p. 342), *St-Gervais* (16¼ M.; p. 342), *Combloux* (21¾ M.; p. 342), *Albertville* (46 M.), and *Moûtiers* (63½ M.) to *Brides les-Bains* (67 M.; 3½ hrs.), where we stop for 2 hrs. before going on to *Bourg-St-Maurice* (88¼ M.) and the *Little St. Bernard* (108 M.; pp. 373, 372) and *Courmayeur* (126¾ M.; 8¾ hrs. from Brides; p. 370). On the second day we continue viâ Aosta (22¼ M.; p. 380) to the *Great St. Bernard* (13 M. in 3½ hrs.; p. 378), whence, after 2 hrs.' wait, we go on viâ *Martigny* (73¼ M.; p. 329), the *Col de la Forclaz* (80¾ M.; p. 350), and the *Col des Montets* (90¾ M.; p. 352) back to *Chamonix* (97½ M.; 4¼ hrs. from the Great St. Bernard).

Those desirous of avoiding the walk from Chamonix to Contamines may travel by railway to *St-Gervais* and thence by motor post (see pp. 344, 342). — For walkers a cart-road diverges beyond the church of *Les Houches* (p. 343; 1½ hr.'s walk from Chamonix) and ascends viâ *Lavouet*, partially through woods, to the (2 hrs.) *Pavillon de Bellevue* (5843′; see p. 343 for the Tramway du Mont-Blanc). Hence we descend S. (steep) into the valley of Bionnassay, turn to the left at (¼ hr.) the chalets of *Le Planay*, and cross the stream. Skirting its left bank viâ the *Chalets de la Pierre* to (50 min.) *Le Champel* and *La Villette*, we reach (20 min.) the road from St-Gervais, which ascends the *Valley of Montjoie*, watered by the *Bon-Nant*. We continue viâ *Tresse*, *La Chapelle*, and *Champelet*, to (1 hr.) —

Les Contamines (3829′; Hôtel de la Bérangère, 60 beds, L. 10, D. 12, P. 25-30 French fr.; de l'Union & du Bonhomme, 30 beds), a beautifully situated summer resort.

Instead of descending through the valley of Bionnassay, we may ascend S.E. from the Chalets de la Pierre (see above) by the 'Passage des Recorbes' (difficult for the inexperienced) to the *Chalets de Tricot* (6057′) and the (2½-3 hrs. from the Pavillon de Bellevue) **Col de Tricot** (6956′; splendid view). We then descend to the chalets of *Miage* (5115′), and follow the left bank of the Miage to *Tresse* (see above; 2½ hrs. to Les Contamines). — A not very difficult route for experts leads to *Courmayeur* (p. 370; 10-11 hrs. from the chalets of Miage; guide from Chamonix 250 fr.). We cross the Glacier de Miage Français to the (5-5½ hrs.) **Col de Miage** (11,017′), with the *Refuge Durier* of the F.A.C. (10,988′; accommodation for 10), S.W. of the *Aiguille de Bionnassay* (13,294′; 4-6 hrs. viâ the S. arête, very difficult; guide 500 fr.; first ascent made in 1865 by E. N. Buxton, F. C. Grove, and R. J. S. McDonald), whence we descend the Glacier de Miage Italien to the Lac de Combal (p. 369).

***Mont Joly** (8281′), which offers a splendid view of Mont Blanc (indicator), is ascended from Les Contamines viâ *St-Nicolas-de-Véroce* (3855′; inn) without difficulty in 4 hrs. We pass the Chalet-Hôtel du Touring-Club (6568′), where we join the route from St-Gervais (see p. 343). The view of Mont Blanc as seen from this side is quite different from those afforded by the Flégère or Brevent: instead of harmonious curves we are faced with jagged outlines and majestic needles. The actual summit however is not visible, but only the second Bosse du Dromadaire.

About 330 yds. above the bridge over the Armancette (see below), 20 min. from Les Contamines, a good bridle-path to the left viâ the hamlets of *Cugnon* and *Le Plan-Champ* leads in 2½ hrs. to the **Chalet-Hôtel de Trélatête** (6463′; 22 beds, good), much frequented by excursionists from St-Gervais and reached also by a steep path from Nant-Borrant (see below; 1¾ hr.). A good survey of the **Glacier de Trélatête* (4¼ M. long) with its beautiful séracs is obtained from the old moraine to the S. of the hotel; more complete (rocky gully with iron bars) from the *Mauvais-Pas de Trélatête* (7024′). The **Aiguille de Bérangèr* or *de la Bérangère* (11,237′; 4½ hrs.; guide 130 fr.), the *Mont Tondu* (10,486′; 4 hrs.; 110 fr.), both easy and affording excellent views, and the *Dôme de Miage* (12,051′; a 5 hrs.' ice-climb; 300 fr.) may be ascended from the hotel by experts. Passes from the Hôtel de Trélatête to *Les Mottets* (p. 369) or the *Col de la Seigne* (p. 369). Viâ the **Col du Mont-Tondu** (9501′; troublesome, for experts only; guide 140 fr.) in 4½ or 5½ hrs.: we descend to the glacier and ascend its central part (crevasses) to a point beyond the séracs (1¾ hr.), whence we mount the first small lateral glacier to the right to the (¾ hr.) pass (beautiful view, especially from a height on the left); we then either descend to the right across the *Glacier de la Lanchette* to Les Mottets, or to the left over precipitous rocks and across the *Glacier des Glaciers* to the Col de la Seigne. – Over the **Col des Glaciers** (10,164′; difficult; guide 180 fr.), 5¼-6¼ or 6-6½ hrs.: proceeding as above viâ the Glacier de Trélatête we ascend the second lateral glacier (numerous crevasses) to the right to the (3¼-4¼ hrs.) summit of the pass; thence down to the right to (1½-2 hrs.) Les Mottets or to the left to the (2¼ hrs.) Col de la Seigne.

Beyond Les Contamines the road crosses the *Armancette* and skirts the right bank of the Bon-Nant (shady track on the left bank also after the fork, 25 min.), ending at the (20 min.) bridge which crosses to the pilgrimage-church of *Notre-Dame de la Gorge* (3970′), on the left bank. Hence a paved bridle-path (level with the bridge) ascends rapidly on the wooded right bank. In ½ hr. we cross the gorge of the Bon-Nant to the (10 min.) chalets of **Nant-Borrant** (4787′; inn, 30 beds).

Ascending the left bank of the Nant-Borrant, we reach the (50 min.) **Hôtellerie de la Balme** (5597′; plain inn, 12 beds). Hence the path (indicated by stakes as far as Les Chapieux) ascends steep and stony slopes to the (1 hr.) *Plan des Dames* (6703′) and to the right, passing sometimes over snow, to (¾ hr.) the open shelter-hut on the **Col du Bonhomme** (7611′; sign-post), with a fine retrospect of the Montjoie Valley. Ascending sharply to the left, we reach (¾ hr.) the **Col de la Croix-du-Bonhomme** (8124′), with a view of the mountains of the Tarentaise, in the centre of which rises the snow-pyramid of Mont-Pourri (12,428′). Beyond the summit of the pass is the *Chalet-Hôtel de la Croix du-Bonhomme* (8019′; club-hut, inn in summer, 17 beds and 14 mattresses; guides' room with accommodation for 8, open in winter).

There are two paths from the Col de la Croix to Les Mottets. The one descending straight ahead, past the hut, reaches (1¾ hr.) *Les Chapieux* (5099′; Hôtel du Soleil, plain; motorbus to Bourg-St-Maurice, see p. 373), an Alpine hamlet in the *Val des Glaciers*, whence, ascending the right bank of the torrent, we arrive at (1¼ hr.) the *Chalets des Glaciers* (5870′), and then by the left

bank to (½ hr.) Les Mottets. The other route (shorter) ascends to the left from the pass, over snow, to the (35 min.) **Col des Fours** (8737′; open shelter-hut). Then a descent over slate-detritus, where the path often disappears. We cross the stream and skirt its left bank to (1½ hr.) the *Chalets des Tuffs* (6532′) and the (½ hr.) Chalets des Glaciers, where the path from Les Chapieux comes up.

Les Mottets (6119′; tolerable inn, 25 beds) lies at the head of the Val des Glaciers. To the N.E., the Aiguille des Glaciers (see below).

A bridle-path ascends hence in many windings to the (¾ hr.) **Col de la Seigne** (8241′; open shelter-hut), where a cross marks the frontier between France and Italy. *View of the *Allée Blanche* or *Val de la Lex Blanche* or *Lée Blanche*, a valley bounded on the N. by the tremendous precipices of the Mont Blanc range.

To the left of the pass rise the *Aiguille des Glaciers* (12,517′; 4½ hrs.; attractive; guide 320 fr.) and the *Aiguilles de Trélatête* (12,894′-12,769′); then the imposing snowy dome of *Mont Blanc*, borne by the huge rocky buttresses of the *Mont du Brouillard* (13,350′), the bold *Aiguille-Blanche de Péteret* or *Peuterey* (13,475′; ascended for the first time in 1885 by H. Seymour King), and the *Aiguille-Noire de Péteret* (12,376′). Farther to the right, in the distance, the mountains of the Great St. Bernard, with the Mont Velan and Grand-Combin. Below, the Combal Lake (see below).

We descend from the Col de la Seigne over snow and débris to the upper *Chalets de l'Allée-Blanche* (7234′) and the lower chalets (7136′). We cross the (1 hr.) brook (view of the imposing *Glacier de l'Allée Blanche* and the Aiguilles de Trélatête, see above), and descend to a second terrace of the valley, at the end of which (¾ hr.) lies the **Lac de Combal** (6365′), formed by a torrent dammed by the *Glacier de Miage* and partly dried up. The path skirts the *Doire* or *Dora*, which issues from the lake, crossing first to the left, then to the right bank, to the (1 hr.) *Cantine de la Visaille* (5423′; Panizza, 15 beds, with restaurant, plain), beyond which it is practicable for carriages. Splendid survey of the Grandes-Jorasses and the Aiguille du Géant. The valley is now called the *Val Veni*.

The road descends through meadows and woods, passing the (10 min.) *Chalet du Miage* and the (35 min.) *Hôtel de Purtud* (4895′; 60 beds at 8-12, B. 2, L. 13, D. 14, P. 30-35 *L.*, open July 1st-Sept. 30th), situated by a pine wood on the left bank, below the moraine of the Glacier de la Brenva. From the (20 min.) *Chalet-Restaurant de Notre-Dame-de-Guérison* (4711′) we survey (l.) the fine *Glacier de la Brenva*, on which are visible the remains of a landslip of 1920, and the mountains surrounding it, culminating in the snowy dome of Mont Blanc. By the chapel of *Notre Dame du Berrier* or *de Guérison* (4711′), 5 min. farther on, the path rounds an angle of rock and descends to the Doire, which unites here with the Doire du Val Ferret. We cross the stream and skirt the left bank to the (½ hr.) little sulphur-baths of *La Saxe* (4045′) and in 25 min. more reach *Courmayeur* (p. 370).

Courmayeur.— Hotels (open June-Sept., crowded in Aug.). *Royal Bertolini*, 150 beds from 15, B. 6, L. 20, D. 25, P. from 50 *L.*, *de l'Union*, 80 beds, *Ange & Grand-Hôtel*, 120 beds, *du Mont Blanc*, 10 min. N., 100 beds, all four good: *Miramonti*, 65 beds at 12-18, B. 6, L. 16, D. 22, P. 45-60 *L.*, open all the year, new; *Moderne*, 50 beds; *Savoye*, with restaurant, 30 beds, plain. — Pensions. *Pension de Rome; Chalet-Pension du Plan-Gorret* (see below), 12 beds, with restaurant. — Lodgings.

Inquiry Office (C.I.T.) at the Hotel Bertolini in summer only. — Motorbus to *Aosta*, see p. 372; to *Chamonix* (Tour du Mont-Blanc), see pp. 367, 356.

English Church Services in Aug. in the Chapelle Evangélique.

Guides. Elisée Bareux (head-guide), Edouard and Ernest Bareux, Napoléon Berthod, Prosper Berthollier, Henri and Emile Brocherel, Othon and Léon Bron, Alphonse Chenoz, Evariste Croux, Adolphe Derrard, Alexis Gadin, Emile and Humbert Glarey, Louis Lanier, Ferdinand Melica, Marcello Mussilon, Laurent Petigax, Lucien Proment, David Quaiuzier, Fabien and David Revel, Adolphe, Henri, Cyprien, Elie, Julien, Marcel, and Mario Rey, César Salluard, Albert and Cyprien Savoye, and Laurent Truchet.

Courmayeur (4016′), a large Italian village, with mineral springs and a hydropathic, magnificently situated at the head of the Aosta valley, is much frequented by Italians in summer. Though it is 630′ higher than Chamonix, the climate is warmer and the vegetation richer. Mont Blanc is concealed by Mont Chétif (see below), but is seen from the Pré-St-Didier road, 10 min. S.

Excursions. A pleasant walk may be taken from the church to the left up to the (25 min.) *Plan Gorret* c. 4450′; pension and restaurant, see above; Alpine garden, and to the (20 min.) *Ermitage* (4790′), returning viâ Villair (see below). To the (1¼ hr.) chapel of *Notre-Dame du Berrier*, with a splendid view of the Glacier de la Brenva, see p. 369. From the village of **Dolonne** (3953′; ¼ hr.), at the base of Mont Chetif, we obtain an excellent survey of the Grandes Jorasses with their glacier. Road thither crossing the Dora, then across the Dora at the N. end of the village and back by the left bank (½ hr.). — A bridle-path leads from Dolonne W. to the (2½ hrs.) **Col Checroui** (6431′), on the S.W. side of *Mont Chetif* or *Pain de Sucre* (7687′; ascended from the pass in 1 hr., toilsome but not difficult for adepts; porter 50 *L.*), commanding a superb view of Mont Blanc. We may return by the Val Veni (p. 369). Another bridle-path from Dolonne ascends S.W., viâ the Alps of *Ayelle*, *Arp Inférieur*, and (2¼ hrs.) *Arp Supérieur* (7087′ to the (2 hrs.) **Col de l'Arp** (8145′), between the Tete du Crammont (see below) on the left and the *Tête d'Arp* (9022′) on the right (ascent from the col in ¾ hr., steep but not difficult, porter 50 *L.*; magnificent view of Mont Blanc). From the col we may descend S.W. to *La Thuile* (p. 373), or ascend W. to the (¾ hr.) *Col de Youla* (8721′), and descend to the (1½ hr.) *Lac de Combal* (p. 369). The *Tete du Crammont* (8979′) may be ascended from the Arp Superieur (see above) by the steep N. side in 2 hrs. (porter 50 *L.*; preferable from Pré-St-Didier, p. 372).

The ***Mont de la Saxe** (7736′; 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary) affords a complete view of the S. side of Mont Blanc, with its glaciers from the Col de la Seigne to the Col Ferret. A bridle-path ascends from Courmayeur to (¼ hr.) *Villair*, beyond which we cross the Tzapy stream and take the second path to the left to reach the (2 hrs.) *Chalets du Pré* (6480′) and the (1 hr.) top. Thence viâ the broad ridge no difficulty, to the (1 hr.) *Tête Bernarde* or *Bernada* (8311′), with an equally excellent view. The descent may be made by the *Chalets de Leuche* (6296′) into the Val Ferret (comp. p. 371). A fine view is obtained also from the *Mont Cormet* (8123′; porter 50 *L.*, 3½ hrs. E. of Courmayeur. Descent to Morgex (p. 373).

The **Grande-Rochère** (10,912′), 6-7 hrs. from Courmayeur, with guide (90 *L.*), is fatiguing but remunerative. Bridle path viâ Villair (see above

to the chalets of *Chapy* or *Tzapy* (5896′), then N.E. over steep grassy slopes to the (3 hrs.) *Col de Sapin* (c. 8000′), S.E. of the Tête Bernarde (p. 370), affording a beautiful view. We then descend into a valley above the *Alp Sécheron*, and proceed to the right by a path made by Italian soldiers to the (1½ hr.) *Colle del Battaglione Aosta* (9580′), between the *Aiguille de Chambave* (10,112′), on the right, and the *Grande-Rochère* on the left. We gain the summit of the latter in 1½ hr., by a scramble over steep rocks and through a couloir. Magnificent and extensive view of the chain of Mont Blanc and the Graian and Pennine Alps. Steep descent S.W. viâ the *Combe de Chambave* to *Morgex* (3 hrs.; p. 373); or E. into the Alpine valley of *Planaval* and over the *Col Serena* (8327′) to (5-6 hrs.) *St-Rhémy* (p. 379).

Ascent of *Mont Blanc*, see p. 366. — The **Grandes-Jorasses** (E. summit 13,806′, first ascended by H. Walker in 1868; W. summit 13,727′, first ascended by E. Whymper in 1865; guide 255, porter 160 *L.*), 12-13 hrs., are difficult and dangerous (avalanches). We ascend on the right bank of the Doire, passing *Entrèves*, in the Ferret valley (see below), and the chalets of *Planpansier* (5190′), and then proceed through woods, over grassy slopes and rocky terraces, and across the steep moraine and the glacier to a glacier-island (reached with difficulty), with the (5½-6 hrs.) small *Cabane des Grandes-Jorasses* of the I.A.C. (9200′; accommodation for 10). Hence we ascend viâ the *Glacier de Planpansière* and the (1½-2 hrs.) *Rocher du Reposoir* to the (4-4½ hrs.) E. summit or the (4 hrs.) W. summit.

To Chamonix over the Col du Géant (comp. p. 361), 10½-13 hrs. (guide 160, porter 100, in two days 200 and 130 *L.*; as far as the col and back, 65 and 50, in two days 90 and 65 *L.*). Bridle-path viâ *Entrèves* (see below) and *Chapy* to (2½-3 hrs.) the *Pavillon du Mont-Fréty* (7103′; good inn, 25 beds; grand view); then a steep ascent of 3-3½ hrs. to the ***Refuge-Hôtel Torino** of the I.A.C. (10,902′; adm. 2 *L.*; accommodation for 50, bed 12, hay-bed 8 *L.*), 10 min. below the **Col du Géant** or *Colle del Gigante* (11,053′; shelter-hut, accommodation for 15), between the *Grand-Flambeau* (11,687′) on the left, and the *Aiguilles Marbrées* (11,598′) on the right. Marvellous *View. We may descend the *Glacier du Géant* to the (2½-3½ hrs.) *Refuge du Requin* and the (2½-3 hrs.) *Montenvers* (see p. 360). — Ascents from the Col du Géant. *Aiguille de Toule* (11,595′), 2 hrs. W., easy; *Tour Ronde* (12,440′), 3½-4 hrs. viâ the S.E. arête, moderately difficult. The **Aiguille du Géant,** *Dent du Géant*, or *Dente del Gigante* (13,166′), to the N.E., first ascended in 1882 by W. W. Graham and the brothers Sella, is now free from difficulty (fixed ropes) for expert climbers when conditions are good, but fatiguing and very much exposed (guide from Courmayeur 255, porter 200 *L.*): from the pass we cross the Glacier du Géant in 2-2½ hrs. to the S. foot of the rocky tooth, 490′ high, whence a climb of 1-1½ hr. brings us to the top, with a statuette of the Madonna in aluminium. *Aiguille du Midi*, see p. 360.

From Courmayeur to Orsières over the Col Ferret (10½ hrs.); narrow road to Sagivan, then bridle-path (guide, see p. 375). From Courmayeur we may follow the road N. to (35 min.) *Entrèves* (4265′), and ascend the Italian **Val Ferret,** on the right bank of the Doire, past the chalets of *La Palud*. Or we may follow the left bank of the Doire viâ La Saxe (p. 369) to the (1¼ hr.) Pont Pèlerin (to the right for Leuché and the Mont de la Saxe, see p. 370), where we join the road on the right bank. Thence viâ *Le Pont* (5299′) and *Prà Sec* (5338′) to *Le Lavachey* (5384′; rfmts., 4 beds), a hamlet on the left bank, 1¼ hr. from Entrèves. Farther up we pass the chalets of *Ferachè* (5797′) and (¾ hr.) *Gruetta* (5784′) and reach (¾ hr.) the *Chalet de Sagivan* (6375′), where the road ceases.

To the left is the *Glacier de Triolet*, and high up on the rocks of the *Monts Rouges* (10,742′) the *Cabane de Triolet* of the I.A.C. (8478′; accommodation for 10), 5½-6 hrs. from Courmayeur, the starting-point for the *Aiguille de Triolet* (12,697′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 215 *L.*) and the *Aiguille de Talèfre* (12,238′; c. 7 hrs.; guide 200 *L.*), both difficult. — From Pré-de-Bar (see below) we may ascend viâ the Glacier de Pré-de-Bar to the *Mont Dolent* (12,543′; guide 160 *L.*), on the frontier between Italy, France, and Switzerland (5-6 hrs.; interesting, but for experts only; danger from falling stones).

We next traverse pastures, skirting the moraine of the *Glacier de Pré-de-Bar*, to the (½ hr.) head of the valley; on the right are the chalets of *Pré-de-Bar* (6759′; Chalet Elena, inn in summer, 8 beds and 20 hay-beds). The bridle-path ascends to the right in numerous windings viâ the (½ hr.) *Trémaille Chalet* (7428′) to the (1 hr.) **Col du Grand-Ferret** (8320′), the frontier of Italy and Switzerland, with a *View of the Val Ferret and the S. side of the Mont Blanc group with its glaciers, of the Jorasses, and the Allée Blanche as far as the Col de la Seigne.

The *Col du Petit-Ferret* (8179′), farther N., close to the precipices of Mont Grépillon, is shorter, but more fatiguing and devoid of view.

From the Col du Grand-Ferret to the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Ferret*, (2¼ hrs.) *Praz-de-Fort*, and (1¼ hr.) *Orsières*, see p. 375.

78. From Courmayeur to Aosta.

23 M. by Road. Motor post several times daily in 1½-2 hrs. (17 *L.* 10 c.); motor-car there and back 150-180 *L.* The journey is a fine one. — Railway under construction from Aosta to Pré-St-Didier.

Courmayeur (4016′), see p. 370. — The road to Aosta winds down to the Dora and follows its left bank through a wooded ravine. A preferable path for walkers, shady and free from dust, descends the right bank, to which the road crosses beyond *Palésieux*.

3 M. **Pré-St-Didier** (3281′; Univers Hôtel des Thermes, 100 beds at 12-15, B. 4, L. 14, D. 18, P. 42-45 *L.*, good, open July-Sept.; Vittoria, 40 beds), a picturesquely situated village with popular baths (iron and arsenic; 92° Fahr.), is a good centre for excursions. The road to the Little St. Bernard (see below) diverges hence to the right. Near the springs (¼ M. lower) the *Thuile* forces its way between perpendicular rocks towards the Dora valley.

Excursions (guide, Maurice Barmaz). The *Tête du Crammont (8980′; 5 hrs.) is not difficult, but the last part is tiring (guide unnecessary; bridle-path to within ½ hr. of the top). Following the Little St. Bernard road to a point about 170 yds. beyond the first tunnel (shortcut in 20 min.), we thence ascend to the right in numerous windings to (2 hrs.) the hamlet of *Chanton* (5970′), whence we reach the top in 2½ hrs. more. Splendid view of Mont Blanc and the Graian Alps. About 5 min. below the top is the dilapidated *Capanna de Saussure* of the I.A.C. Another route (easy) diverges to the right from the Little St. Bernard road at Elevaz (p. 373), 1 hr. from Pré-St-Didier, joining the above route at Chanton.

To Bourg-St-Maurice over the Little St. Bernard, 33 M. (8 hrs.' walk, 4 hrs. to the pass), a route preferred by some to the Col de la Seigne (see p. 369). Italian and French motorbus services: from Courmayeur to

the hospice in 2-2½ hrs. (20 *L.*), thence to Bourg-St-Maurice 1¼ hr.; from Aosta twice daily to Bourg-St-Maurice (60-70 *L.*; Tour du Mont-Blanc, see p. 367). The fine road ascends the valley of the *Thuile* in numerous windings (two tunnels; shortcut, 1½ hr. to La Thuile) viâ *Elevaz* (4232′) and *La Balme* (4305′) to (6¼ M.) **La Thuile** (4728′; Dora, opened in 1927, 50 beds; National, 50 beds; Jacquemod, at Golettaz, 70 beds), where we have a view of the great glacier of the Rutor. Interesting excursion viâ *La Joux* (5246′) and the (2 hrs.) beautiful *Rutor Waterfalls* (6345′) to the (1¼ hr.) *Rifugio Santa Margherita* of the I.A.C. (7940′; inn in summer, accommodation for 38, bed 12 *L.*), on the little *Lago del Rutor;* magnificent view from the height 5 min. S.W. (8087′). Thence viâ the large Glacier du Rutor to the (3½ hrs.) neglected Capanna Defey of the I.A.C. on the *Col du Rutor* (c. 11,000′), between the *Tête du Rutor* or *Ruitor* (11,437′; ascent in ½ hr., guide 130 *L.*; extensive *View) and the *Château-Blanc* (11,053′). — From La Thuile the road ascends in windings, viâ (6½ M.) *Golettaz*, with the Italian custom-house, (8¾ M.) *Pont-Serrand* (5413′), and (12½ M.) the *Cantine des Eaux-Rousses* (6742′), to the (15 M.) pass of the **Little St. Bernard** (7179′). The boundary between Italy and France is on the S. side, ¼ hr. beyond the summit and near a *Hospice* (7080′; accommodation and meals, first and second class, in return for coupons purchased beforehand; free to the necessitous), with a post office, observatory, and Alpine garden ('La Chanousia'). A bronze statue of St. Bernard of Menthon (p. 378) was erected on the frontier in 1902. Near it, on French territory, is the *Chalet-Hôtel Lancebranlette.* The *Belvédère* (8668′), 1½ hr. N.E., the *Mont Valaisan* or *Valezan* (9475′), 2 hrs. S.E., and the *Pointe de Lancebranlette* (9606′), 3 hrs. N.W., are three attractive ascents affording views of Mont Blanc. — We now descend gradually, overlooking the beautiful upper valley of the Isère *(La Tarentaise)* and the Savoy Mts., then in many windings to (31 M.) *Séez* (2933′) and (33 M.) **Bourg-St-Maurice** (2756′; Hôtel des Voyageurs, 50 beds from 14, L. or D. 16-18, P. 40-45 fr.), a small town on the *Isère,* whence we may go on by railway to (17½ M.) *Moûtiers,* (41 M.) *Albertville,* etc. (see Baedeker's 'Southern France'). — From Bourg-St-Maurice a road leads N. to *Les Chapieux* (p. 368; 9¼ M.; motorbus daily in summer in 1 hr.).

Below Pré-St-Didier the road again crosses the Dora (grand retrospect of Mont Blanc) and then descends through vineyards into a broad and well-cultivated valley. To the S. appears the beautiful pyramid of the *Grivola* (13,022′).

5½ M. **Morgex** (3017′; Hôtel du Chêne-Vert, de l'Ange, both plain). — Near (7½ M.) *Pont-de-la-Salle* (2623′; inn), on the left, is the simple summer resort of *La Salle* (3284′; hotel), with the Château des Cours (12th cent.). The valley contracts. The road crosses to the right bank by the (10½ M.) *Pont d'Equiliva* or *Eculivaz* (2572′), and leads through a wild defile *(Pierre Taillée)* with a short tunnel to *Ruinaz* (2582′). Opposite lies *Avise,* with two old castles and the ruin of *Cré* (10th cent.). Fine Spanish chestnut-trees. After a short retrospect of Mont Blanc we see the Rutor on the right and the Mont Emilius straight ahead.

At (13 M.) **Liverogne** (2372′; Col-du-Mont, plain) we cross the deep gorge of the *Dora di Valgrisanche.* — Beyond (13¾ M.) *Arvier* (2546′; Albergo Croce Bianca) we descend rapidly; to the left, on an abrupt rock, the church of *St-Nicolas* (3934′). We then cross the *Dora di Rhême* to (16¾ M.) **Villeneuve** (2198′; Col-du-Nivolet, Petigat, 15 beds, both plain, bed 6-8 *L.*), commanded

by the ruin of *Châtel-Argent* (11th cent.), on a lofty rock. For excursions among the *Graian Alps*, see Baedeker's 'Northern Italy'.

Crossing the Dora, we ascend a little, past the massive *Tour Colin* (13th cent.) and the well-preserved castle of *Sarriod de la Tour* (14th cent.). Opposite (18 M.) *St-Pierre* (2165′), with its church and castle (14th cent.) on a rocky hill, opens the *Val de Cogne*, with the Grand-Nomenon and the Grivola, on the S.; on the right lies *Aymaville* (2120′), which has a modernized castle with four towers (14th cent.). We pass (20 M.) *Sarre* (2034′), with its royal château (1710), and traverse a broad, shadeless valley to (23 M.) *Aosta* (1913′; p. 380).

79. From Martigny to Aosta over the Great St. Bernard.

49 M. Electric Railway from Martigny viâ *Sembrancher* (8 M. in 40 min.; 4 fr. 50, 2 fr. 95 c.; Val de Bagnes, see R. 80) to *Orsières*, 12 M. in 57 min. (6 fr. 45, 4 fr. 20 c.). — Motor Post in summer from Orsières to the *St. Bernard Hospice*, 16½ M. in 1 hr. 50 min. (7 fr. 95, in July & Aug. 10 fr. 60 c.); at other seasons Diligence to *Bourg-St-Pierre* in 4 hrs. (1¾ hr. down; 3 fr. 40 c.). — Italian Motor Post from the Hospice to *Aosta*, 20½ M., thrice daily in summer in 2 hrs. (22 *L.* 10 c.). — The whole section from Aosta to Martigny is traversed by the 'Tour du Mont-Blanc' motorbuses (see p. 367). Motor-car from Martigny to the Hospice and back, 80 fr. for 4-5 pers.; from Aosta 100 fr. Between the Cantine de Proz and the Hospice the road may only be used by vehicles (going up) from 11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and (going down) from 2.30 to 4 p.m.

Walkers take 6 hrs. from Orsières to the Hospice (5 hrs. down) and 4½ hrs. from the Hospice to Aosta (7 hrs. up).

The **Great St. Bernard**, used by the Romans from 105 B.C. onwards, was crossed by the Lombards in 547, by Charlemagne's army in 773, by Emperor Henry IV. on his way to Canossa in 1077, and by Frederick Barbarossa. It is also especially famous for Napoleon's bold march across it in May, 1800, when engaged in the wars of the French revolution. It is, however, less picturesque than the other passes across the Alps. The new road, built to replace the old bridle-track, was completed on the Swiss side in 1893, and on the Italian in 1905.

From Martigny to (4½ M.) *Les Valettes* (2024′; motor-road as far as the Lac Champex), see p. 337.— Beyond (5 M.) *Bovernier* (2024′) the railway crosses the Drance, which here flows in a narrow wooded gorge, and, crossing again to the left bank, enters the basin of —

8 M. **Sembrancher** (2360′; National, 18 beds), an ancient little town where the *Drance d'Entremont*, descending from the Great St. Bernard, unites with the *Drance de Bagnes* (Val de Bagnes, see R. 80). The 17th cent. church retains its late-Gothic belfry. On a wooded hill (2949′) stands the little church of *St. John*, which replaces a castle destroyed by the Valaisans in 1475. Important limestone and slate quarries in the environs. Good wine is grown on the slopes of the *Armanet*, opposite Sembrancher, on the right bank of the Drance.

Martigny
Evolena
Clochers d'Arpetta
Orsières
Champex
Chez les Reuses
Chez les Gouttes
Chanton
Reppaz
Arpetta
Six Carro
Praseyre
la Breyaz
Vallée d'Arpetta
Cd. I Breyaz
Croz
Manier
Sonadaz
Croz
Montalbert
Forny
Plan Ravoire
Plan Bagnol
Aiguilles d'Arpetta
Cab. d'Orny
Combe d'Orny
le Châtelet
Ville d'Issert
pte d'Cherrez
la Dehraz
Fichères
Gl. d'Orny
Cl. du Portalet
Tête Noire
Arlaches
le Chapelle
Drance
Serra de Vuibez
Portalet
Chanton
Bavond en bas
Prayon
Praz de Fort
Pte des Pleines
Clochers de Planereuse
Saleinaz
la Louage
Torrents
Cab. de Saleinaz
Bramjeu
Bavon
la Croisse
Pte de Planereuse
d'en haut
Tour de Bavon
Gl. de Planereuse
Mt Collon
l'Evêque
Trentz Boue
Bec Rond
le Plan de
G. Darrei
Prayon
la Tissettaz
Pte des Essettes
l'Avenne
la Selloz
Revédin
Mine d'Arb
Reuse d'Arolla
Clochers de Vouasse
le Mouri
la Foulay
Mt de la Foulay
la Moya
Mt Dolent
le Cloiz
Becca Colintu
Becca des Lanes
Six Noirs
Fournoulaz
Mt Ferret
Pierre à Becca
Ferret
Lacs des Plamards
Mt Crépillon
Pt Crépillon
Col du Petit Ferret
les Ars
Col des Plamards
Combe des Plamards
Lac Long
la Dôna
Dents du Cd Loy
Mt Telliers
Lac de Cd Loy
Tête de Ferret
la Peula
Plan la Chaux
Pre de Bar
Les Grandes Combettes
Les Marmontaines
Bacs de Fenêtre
Hospitalet
Pont Rudrin
Mt Dronlon
Pic de Drôna
Col de Fenêtre
Sagiran
Chenalette
Hosp.
Cd St Bernard
Belle Combe
Gl. des Argentières
Pain de Sucre
Becca Luserney
Mt Mort
Cd Golliaz
Aig. de Lesarlie
Becca d'Arbière
Mt Chearfiert
Aig. de Belle Combe
Mt Montagnaja
St Rhémy

From Sembrancher over the (3 hrs.) *Col des Planches* to (2 hrs.) *Martigny*, and viâ *Levron* (4311′; 2 hrs.) and the *Pas du Lens* to the *Pierre-à-Voir* (8124′; 4 hrs.), comp. pp. 330, 329.

The line enters the *Val d'Entremont* to the S. and leads on the left bank of the Drance viâ (10 M.) *La Douay* (2618′).

12 M. **Orsières.** — Hotels. *Gare & Terminus*, 48 beds at 2½-3, L. 3½, D. 3½-4, P. 7-20 fr., *du Grand St-Bernard*, 40 beds, both at the station; *des Alpes & Poste*, 40 beds at 2½-3½, L. 3½, D. 3½-4, P. 8-9 fr., near the church. — Guides (often at Champex, comp. p. 338). Adrien-Emile and Cyrille Biselx, Etienne and Onésime Crettex, Maurice Joris, Joseph Lovey, and Emile Rausis.

Orsières (2970′; 2250 inhab.), the terminus of the railway, lies on both banks of the Drance, ¾ M. from the mouth of the *Val Ferret* (see below). The church (1896) has a Romanesque fortified belfry.

From Orsières a road (motor-cars allowed) leads in 2 hrs., and a steep bridle-path in 1½ hr., to the *Lac Champex* (p. 338).

The Val Ferret ascends 9¼ M. along the E. base of the Mont Blanc group to the Col du Grand-Ferret, then descends on Italian territory to Courmayeur (p. 371), a journey of 10½ hrs. (guide, unnecessary in midsummer, 65, porter 35 fr.). From Orsières we follow a good cart-track: 20 min. *Som-la-Proz* (3192′); ½ hr. *Ville-d'Issert* (3465′); 25 min. *Praz-de-Fort* (2783′; Hôtel de Salcinaz, 15 beds), the highest permanently inhabited hamlet in the valley; *Prayon* (4796′); 1 hr. 50 min. *La Fouly* (5266′; Grand-Hôtel du Val-Ferret, 45 beds from 4½, L. 4, D. 4½, P. 11-14 fr., open in winter also, well spoken of). About ¾ hr. farther on (3¾-4 hrs. from Orsières) are the chalets of **Ferret** (5600′; Chalet-Pension du Val-Ferret), whence a bridle-path continues on the right bank of the Drance, crossing the brook and passing the chalets of *La Peula* (6801′), to the (2 hrs.) *Col du Grand-Ferret* (8320′), with a view of the S. precipices of Mont Blanc (see p. 372).

The **Cabane Dufour** or *de la Neuvaz* of the S.A.C. (8960′; accommodation for 22; closed in winter), 3 hrs. N.W. of La Fouly, situated at the foot of the *Pointes des Essettes* (10,007′-10,351′) and above the *Glacier de la Neuvaz*, is a starting-point for the ascents of the *Grand-Darrêi* and *Petit-Darrêi* (p. 376; 4 hrs.), *Tour Noir* (p. 376; 5-6 hrs.; difficult), and *Col d'Argentière* (p. 353; 4 hrs.). From the Cabane Dufour to the *Cabane de Saleinaz*, 5-6 hrs. (p. 376).

The **Cabane d'Orny** of the S.A.C. (8832′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 32), at the foot of the *Glacier d'Orny*, is reached by green-marked paths in 4½ hrs. from Som-la-Proz viâ the lateral valley of *Combe d'Orny*, and in 3½-4 hrs. from Champex (p. 338) viâ the *Col de la Breyaz* (7914′). Thence across the easily negotiated glacier to the (1½ hr.) **Cabane Julien-Dupuis** (10,272′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 42), by the *Col d'Orny*. Interesting ascents from either hut (guides must be brought from Orsières or Champex; to the huts 15 and 18, including accommodation 25 and 27 fr.): *Aiguilles d'Arpetta* (N. peak 10,053′; 2½ hrs.; guide 25 fr.); *Portalet* (10,984′; 3-4 hrs.; guide 35 fr.). From the Cabane Julien-Dupuis: *Pointe d'Orny* (10,752′; ½ hr., easy and interesting); **Aiguille du Tour* (11,621′; p. 353; 2½-3 hrs.; 40 fr.); the eight *Aiguilles Dorées*, viz. *Tête Crettex* (c. 11,200′), *Aiguille Javelle* (11,265′), *Trident*

(11,253′), *Aiguille Sans-Nom* (11,286′), *Tête Biselx* (11,520′), *Aiguilles Penchées* (11,480′), *Aiguille de la Varappe* (11,550′), and *Aiguille de la Fenêtre* (11,190′), ascended in 2½-3 hrs. each, are all very difficult in parts, especially the Aiguille de la Varappe; traverse of all the Aiguilles in 9-10 hrs. (guide 105 fr.); *Grande-Fourche* (11,844′; see below; 50 fr.). Fine view from the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,710′; 1½ hr.; guide 27 fr.), between the *Petite-Fourche* (11,523′; 35-40 fr.) and the Aiguilles Dorées; descent across the *Saleinaz Glacier* to the Cabane de Saleinaz (see below). From the Cabane Dupuis to (3 hrs.) *La Forclaz* (guide to Martigny 45 fr.), see p. 351; over the *Col du Tour* to *Argentière* (5-6 hrs.; 50 fr.), see pp. 354, 353.

The **Cabane de Saleinaz** of the S.A.C. (8830′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 65) is another starting-point for excellent mountain-tours (guides should be brought). To reach it from Praz-de-Fort (p. 375) we cross the Drance and ascend first the left and then the right bank of the *Saleinaz*, traverse the moraine of the *Saleinaz Glacier*, and ascend a steep path (red marks; chains and steps cut in the rock; guide desirable for novices, 18 fr., 27 fr. if a night be spent), skirting the ice-stream and rounding (l.) the *Clochers de Planereuse* viâ the wide gully filled with débris and névé (beware of falling stones) to the (4½-5 hrs.) hut. — Ascents: *Grand-Clocher de Planereuse* (9219′; 1 hr.; guide 25 fr.), attractive and not difficult (the *Petit-Clocher*, 8840′, is very difficult; 3½-4 hrs., guide 105 fr.). — *Pointes de Planereuse* (35 fr.), not difficult: *Petite-Pointe* (9740′), 1½ hr.; *Grande-Pointe* (10,350′), less easy, 2 hr. from the hut. — **Grande-Fourche* (11,847′; 4½ hrs.; guide 50 fr.), an inspiring and moderately difficult climb. — *Grand-Darrëi* (11,559′) and *Petit Darrëi* (11,536′), 3½-4 hrs. each, not difficult for adepts (guide 45 and 40 fr.; traverse of the arête, 1-2 hrs., 60 fr.). **Tour Noir** (12,592′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 90 fr.), difficult. We ascend viâ the *Col de la Neuvaz* (11,221′) or the *Col de la Grande-Luis* (11,084′) to the *Col Supérieur du Tour-Noir* (12,107′), then cross the N. arête to the summit (comp. p. 353). — The ***Aiguille d'Argentière** (12,802′; see p. 353; 6-7 hrs.; guide 80-100 fr.) is not very difficult for experts; it may be ascended either via the *Col du Chardonnet* (10,908′) and the N.W. arête, or (more difficult) by the very steep E. face through the Couloir Barbey. — The **Aiguille du Chardonnet** (12,543′; p. 353; 8-9 hrs.; very difficult) is scaled either viâ the *Fenetre du Tour* (10,945′) and the N.E. arête (guide 85 fr.), or viâ the *Col du Chardonnet* and the S. flank (danger from falling stones: guide 90 fr.). — To the Cabane Dupuis over the *Col des Plines* (10,640′) or the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,709′), c. 5 hrs. each, comp. above. — To *Argentière* over the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* and the *Col du Tour*, or over the *Col du Chardonnet* (7 hrs. each; 60 fr.), comp. pp. 351, 353. Over the *Col de Planereuse* (9954′), the *Col Supérieur des Essettes* (c. 10,250′), and the Cabane Dufour to *La Fouly* in the *Val Ferret*, attractive and not difficult for experts (guide 40 fr.).

The shadeless Great St. Bernard Road crosses the Drance, seldom visible in its deep bed, and ascends in a long bend, which the stony old bridle-path cuts off. We soon obtain a view of the snow-clad Mont Velan (p. 377). Between *Fontaine-Dessous* (3816′) and *Rive-Haute* (4010′) the road describes another long curve which walkers cut off, and passes the chapel of *St-Laurent* to (2 hrs.) —

17½ M. **Liddes** (4403′; Hôtel du Grand-St-Bernard, 20 beds at 2½-4, L. 3½, D. 4 fr.). On the left rise the finely shaped *Merignier* (10,403′) and the *Aiguilles des Maisons-Blanches* (12,137′).

***Mont-Brûlé** (8150′), 3½ hrs. N.E. of Liddes, viâ the *Alp Erraz*, easy. The grand view embraces the Mont Blanc group, the Dent du Midi, and the Valais and Bernese Alps. For the ascent from Le Châble and the pass thither viâ the *Col de Six-Blanc* (7 hrs.), see p. 381.

Above Liddes is the chapel of *St-Etienne* (4518′). At *Allèves* (4957′) we cross the torrent of that name, coming from the *Glacier de Boveyre*, and at the chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-Lorette* (5358′) we cross the Torrent de la Croix. — In another hour we reach —

20½ M. **Bourg-St-Pierre.** — Hotels. *Hôtel du Déjeuner-de-Napoléon Premier*, 26 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½, P. 6-9 fr.; *du Grand-Combin*, above the village, 30 beds, open in summer only.

Bourg-St-Pierre (5361′), with the Swiss custom-house (comp. p. 378), lies at the mouth of the *Valsorey*, a torrent descending from Mont Velan. The belfry of the old church dates from the 11th century. In the wall of the churchyard is a Roman milestone from the time of Constantine. On a hill to the left of the road is the '*Linnaea*' Alpine garden, with 2500 species (adm. 1 fr.).

Excursions. The *Croix de Tsmuse* (9269′; 3½ hrs. S.E.; repaying) affords a fine view of the Combin and Mont Blanc group; the *Mourin* (9088′; 4 hrs. S.W.) has a good view of Mont Blanc also. Guide, unnecessary, 18 fr. each.

A good bridle-path leads through the interesting **Valsorey**, on the right bank of the torrent, past the *Chalets de Cordonna* (6027′) to the (1½ hr.) *Chalets d'Amont* (7218′), with a view of the dazzling Mont Velan and the jagged *Luisettes*. About 3½ hrs. farther up to the E. is the *Cabane du Valsorey* (see below). — Routes lead from the Chalets d'Amont N.E. viâ the *Col des Maisons-Blanches* (11,240′) to the *Panossière Hut* (p. 384; 7½ hrs., guide 45 fr.), and S.E. over the *Col des Chamois* (10,794′) to *Ollomont* (p. 387; 8 hrs., guide 45 fr.).

Mont Velan (12,353′), 7-8 hrs., difficult (danger from falling stones; guide 50 fr.). We follow the Combin route through the chimney mentioned below to the E. moraine of the *Glacier du Valsorey*, cross the glacier to the E. rocky slope of the *Mont de la Gouille*, and mount (an interesting rock-climb) to the upper part of the glacier; we then cross slopes of névé (large crevasses) to the snowy dome of the summit. Extensive view. — The ascent from the *Cantine de Proz* (p. 378), viâ the *Glacier de Proz* and the W. arête (7 hrs.), is still more difficult.

***Grand-Combin** (14,164′), 11 hrs., not unusually difficult for experts with a good guide (90 fr.). Where the path forks at the *Chalets d'Amont* (1½ hr.; see above; both branches have red marks) we take the path to the left (that to the right leads viâ a chimney 100′ high). Passing the *Grands-Plans* (8356′) we reach (3½ hrs.) the *Cabane du Valsorey* of the S.A.C. (9954′; accommodation for 30; guide hither 18 fr.), magnificently situated on the *Six du Meitin* (10,394′), with a grand view of the Velan and the Mont Blanc chain. Thence we may ascend to the (2 hrs.) *Plateau du Couloir* (12,024′) and the (4 hrs.) main peak, or to the (2 hrs.) *Col du Meitin* (c. 11,800′), whence the summit is reached either viâ the W. arête, the difficult *Combin de Valsorey* (13,567′), and the arête, or round the N.W. side of the Grand-Combin to the N. base, where we strike the route ascending from the Panossière Hut (p. 384) viâ the *Corridor*.

Combin de Corbassière (12,212′; p. 384; guide from Bourg 50 fr.), 5 hrs. from the Valsorey Hut viâ the Col du Meitin (see above). — Passes from the hut: viâ the Col du Meitin to the *Cabane de Panossière* (4½ hrs.; p. 384); viâ the Plateau du Couloir and *Col du Sonadon* (11,447′) to *Chanrion* (7 hrs.; p. 385; guide from Bourg 40 fr.), or viâ the Col d'Amiante to the (4 hrs.) *Refuge d'Amiante* and thence to *Ollomont* (3½ hrs.; see p. 387; guide 45 fr.).

Beyond Bourg-St-Pierre we cross the deep gorge of the Valsorey. It was here that Napoleon, during his passage of the Alps (comp. p. 374), met with the greatest difficulties on the steep old route.

The road, hewn in the rock, traverses the forest of St-Pierre and the *Défilé de Saraire*. — 1 hr. **Cantine de Proz** (5925′; restaurant). To the E. rises the *Petit-Velan* (10,605′) and the snowy dome of the *Mont Velan*, with the *Glacier de Proz*. The road ascends the boulder-strewn pastures of the *Plan de Proz* and, bending to the right, traverses the *Pas de Marengo*, a rocky defile. — 1 hr. *Hospitalet* (6890′); to the right, beyond the stream, are two small huts, the nearer of which is used as a refuge in winter, the other as a morgue. We next (¼ hr.) cross the Drance by the *Pont Nudry* (7336′), and ascend in long windings (shortcuts by the old route) through the dreary *Combe des Morts*, to the (50 min.) summit of the pass, where the Swiss custom-house (p. 377) is stationed in summer.

The (28½ M.) **Hospice of the Great St. Bernard** (8114′), founded by St. Bernard of Menthon (d. 1081; the patron saint of mountaineers since 1923) between 1045 and 1049 and occupied by twelve monks whose office it is to render assistance to travellers in distress, is one of the highest permanent habitations in Europe. The annual mean temperature is 29° Fahr., and the snowy season here lasts nearly nine months (interesting Alpine flora). The hospice consists of two larger buildings, the older of which (16th cent.) contains the church (1686), the monks' quarters, and rooms for travellers (60 beds), and is connected with the other building (hotel, see below), erected in 1898, by a covered passage. On arriving strangers ring the bell in the porch and are welcomed by the Father Almoner, who conducts them to a room and presides over the meals (at 12 and 6.30; breakfast from 6 to 9 a.m.). Travellers are boarded and lodged gratuitously, but a fee for services is accepted, and in any case a sum at least as much as would be paid at an hotel should be deposited in the alms-box (see below). An hotel (70 beds from 5, B. 2, L. or D. 5 fr.; post and telegraph office) was established in the newer building (see above) in 1925, for the purpose of checking the too frequent abuse of the convent's hospitality.

When the hotel is open (from the beginning of July till the end of Sept.) the hospice receives pilgrims and the necessitous only; at other times, however, all travellers are welcomed. The sums required for its support are largely derived from the Swiss and Italian revenues of the convent. The dogs of the famous St. Bernard breed aid the monks and 'marroniers' (convent servants) to track and discover travellers lost in the snow, and it is customary to telephone from the valley below before setting out for the hospice during the snowy season.

In the vestibule, with the alms-box ('offrandes pour l'hospice'), are a Latin inscription (1801) in honour of Napoleon I. and a piano presented by Edward VII. of England; to the left of the church-entrance is a relief of General Desaix, who fell at the battle of Marengo in 1800. — The library contains 20,000 vols., natural history and mineralogical collections, and Celtic and Roman antiquities, chiefly from the Plan de Jupiter (p. 379; coins, statuettes, fragments of bronze votive tablets, etc.).

Ascents (travellers must bring their guides with them). The *Chénalette* (9479′; 1½ hr.; steep in places), to the N.W. of the Hospice,

the *Pointe de Barasson* (9731′; 2 hrs.; not difficult), to the S.E., and the *Mont-Mort* (9416′; 2 hrs.; laborious), to the S.E., all command beautiful views. More laborious is the **Grand-Golliaz** (10,630′; 5-6 hrs. S.W.), reached viâ the *Col de St-Rhémy* (8396′), the small *Glacier de Bosses*, and the S.E. side (guide 45 fr.); the descent may be made by the *Col de Bellecombe* (c. 9850′) to *Gruetta* in the Val Ferret (p. 371).

From the Hospice to Martigny over the Col de Fenêtre (9 hrs.; guide unnecessary in fine weather), recommended as a return-route. From the (20 min.) huts of *La Baux* (see below) the bridle-path ascends rather steeply to the right to the (1¼ hr.) **Col de Fenêtre** or rather *Fenêtre de Ferret* (9095′; fine views). It descends over débris (keep to the left) and sometimes snow, past the three small *Lacs de Fenêtre*, to the chalets of (1¼ hr.) *Plan de la Chaux* (6693′) and through the Drance valley to (1 hr.) *Ferret* (p. 375). — From the Hospice to Courmayeur (9-10 hrs.) the route is across the *Col de Fenêtre* and the *Col du Grand-Ferret*. In order to reach the Col du Grand-Ferret we descend to the left from Plan de la Chaux (guide advisable) to a bridge over the Bandarray, follow its left bank for a time, and then ascend on the right bank of the brook coming from the Col du Grand-Ferret until (after about 60 min.) we can cross it. A steep ascent of ½ hr. more brings us to the Col du Grand-Ferret route (p. 372; from the Hospice to the col, 5 hrs.).

The small lake whose N. margin is skirted by the road (remains of the Roman road beyond the statue, see below) is sometimes frozen over even in summer. Stones near a brook issuing from the lake mark the frontier between Switzerland and Italy. On the *Plan de Jupiter*, to the right, stand a stone cross, erected in 1816, and a bronze statue of St. Bernard (p. 378; 1905). On this spot once rose a temple to Jupiter Pœninus, whence the mountain has derived its Latin name of Mons Jovis, Italian Monte Giove, locally *Mont Joux*. The road leaves the shorter winter route, marked with stakes, on the left near the stone cross and descends in a wide bend past the huts of *La Baux* and the *Tour des Fous* rock to the (40 min.) *Cantine de Fonteintes*, marked *Cantine d'Aoste* on the Siegfried Map (7270′; Italian custom-house), situated in a green basin. We next wind down the right side of the valley, then descend in a wide bend, crossing the torrent, to (50 min.) —

35½ M. **St-Rhémy** (5355′; Hôtel des Alpes-Pennines, 25 beds at 10-12, L. 15 *L.*), in a picturesque wooded site. For the Col Serena, etc., see p. 371.

The deep and narrow *Combe de Bosses* diverges from the valley on the right beyond St-Rhémy. Cultivation on both sides of the valley begins at (39 M.) *St-Oyen* (4515′). — 40 M. **Etroubles** (4200′; Croix-Blanche, 30 beds; National, 40 beds at 8-10, L. 16, D. 18½, P. 35-40 *L.*) is a beautifully situated village. The road crosses the *Buthier* here, and skirts the right side of the valley, soon running high above the river. — 41¼ M. *Echévenoz* (4050′), a small hamlet. — 43 M. *La Clusaz* (3940′). Opposite, on the slope, is the church of *Allein* (4104′). — At (43½ M.) *Condemine* a view is disclosed of the long Valpelline (p. 382), with the snow-clad Dent d'Hérens in the background. To the N. tower the snow-clad summit of Mont Velan and the pyramid of the Grand-Combin. The road

descends in long windings to (45 M.) **Gignod** (3260′), with a tower of the 16th cent., picturesquely situated opposite the entrance to the *Valpelline* (p. 382). Far below is the white church-tower of *Roisan*, and farther up the village of *Valpelline*.

Walnuts, chestnuts, vines, and maize thrive. The road, running high up on the right side of the valley, gradually descends, viâ *Cré* and (46¾ M.) *Variney* (2575′), where the Valpelline road (p. 382) diverges on the left. Before us the fine pyramid of the Grivola (13,022′) is visible for a short time. To the left is the Becca di Viou (p. 382). — Beyond (47½ M.) *Signayes* the mountains encircling the Aosta valley are disclosed.

49 M. **Aosta.** — Hotels. **Hôtel de la Couronne & Poste* (Pl. c; B 2), Place Charles-Albert, 70 beds at 12-15, B. 6, L. 15, D. 22, P. 45-50 *L.*; *Modern* (Pl. d; B 1), Place Charles-Albert, 40 beds at 10-12, B. 4½, L. or D. 12, P. 35-60 *L.*, good; *du Montblanc & Royal-Victoria* (Pl. b; A 2), on the Courmayeur road, 30 beds from 8, B. 4, L. 15, S. 13, P. from 28 *L.*, closed Oct.-June; *Suisse* (Pl. f; B 2), Rue de l'Hôpital, 30 beds, *Albergo Alpino* (Pl. g; B 2), Cours Victor-Emmanuel II, both plain.

Restaurant. *Ferina*, Place Croix-de-Ville (Pl. A 2), L. or D. 14-16 *L.* — Café. *National*, in the Hôtel de Ville. — Beer at *Zimmermann's*, Rue Xavier-de-Maistre 4 (Pl. B 1).

Post Office (Pl. 7; B 1), Place Charles-Albert. — Motor Post to Courmayeur and viâ the Little St. Bernard to Bourg-St-Maurice, see p. 372; to the Great St. Bernard, p. 374; to Valpelline, p. 382; Tour du Mont-Blanc, p. 367; office next to the Hôtel Couronne.

Inquiry Office (C.I.T.), Place Charles-Albert 6bis.

Aosta (1910′), Fr. *Aoste* (pron. 'ost'), the *Augusta Prætoria Salassorum* of the Romans and the property of the Counts of Savoy after 1032, is now (since 1926) the capital of the province of the same name and the seat of a bishop. It has 8850 inhab. and lies at the confluence of the *Buthier* and the *Dora Baltea*. Its fine architectural remains testify to the importance of the place during the Roman period. The fertile basin, 1¾ M. wide, is enclosed by a magnificent amphitheatre of mountains: to the N., Mont Velan and the Grand-Combin, N.W. Mont Fallère, S.W. the Rutor, S.E. the Becca di Nona and Mont Emilius, E. the Pointe de Frudière, etc. St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1093 to 1109, was born at Aosta in 1033.

The **Roman Town Walls** were originally 33′-43′ high with their parapet, and still exist almost in their entire circuit, forming a rectangle 792 by 625 yds. The Cours Victor-Emmanuel II leads N. through a breach in the walls opposite the station to the *Place Charles-Albert* (Pl. B 1), the market-place. The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 4; B 1) contains the collections of the Italian Alpine Club, with a relief of the Aosta valley.

From the market-place, where the chief streets intersect, we follow Rue Humbert-Premier, which passes through the E. town-gate, the **Porta Prætoria** (Pl. B C 1), originally a double gate of three arches enclosing a court 34 yds. long and 13 yds. wide. — A few

paces to the N.W., in the Rue du Théâtre-Romain, is the stage-wall (72′ high) of the *Roman Theatre* (Pl. 9; B 1).

Following the Rue St-Anselme E. from the Porta Prætoria, we reach the ***Triumphal Arch of Augustus** (Pl. C 1), restored in 1912-14, with its ten Corinthian pilasters, then cross the Buthier, which changed its channel in c. 1000, to the massive arch of a *Roman Bridge* (Pont Romain; Pl. C 1; view), half sunk in the ground.

A little N. of the Rue St-Anselme, in the Rue St-Ours, is the church of **St-Ours** (Pl. C 1), founded by Bishop Anselm (d. 940), but several times rebuilt. The interior has Gothic cross-vaulting, and in the choir, separated from the nave by a baroque rood-loft (1768), are beautiful 15th cent. stalls and the Gothic tomb of Bishop Gallus (d. 546). The early-Romanesque crypt is borne by twelve Roman

columns. In front of the church is an imposing *Belfry* of 1151, partly constructed of Roman ashlar. The fine *Cloisters* on the S. side of the church (key in the sacristy), with Romanesque columns adorned with figures, date from 1133, the Gothic vaulting chiefly from the 15th century. — The *Prieuré de St-Ours* (Pl. C 1), adjacent to the S., is a picturesque building of the late 15th cent., with an octagonal tower.

The Rue St-Ours bends round to the mediæval *Tour des Prisons* or *du Bailliage* (Pl. B 1), the N.E. corner-tower of the old walls. Eight arches of the *Roman Amphitheatre* (10-11 & 3-4.30) are preserved in the convent of Ste-Catherine (Pl. 2; B 1), behind the tower.

Keeping straight on, then turning to the left at the end of the Rue St-Joconde, we reach the **Cathedral** (Pl. A B 1), which dates in its present form from the 15th century. The rich Renaissance W. front (c. 1522) was disfigured by an addition of 1837. The old stained-

glass windows (15-16th cent.) are Swiss work. In the choir are Gothic stalls (c. 1469) and two mosaic pavements representing the months (12-13th cent.); to the left is the Gothic tomb (15th cent.) of Count Thomas II. of Savoy (d. 1259). The crypt, with ten Roman columns, contains an early-Christian altar. On the N. side of the church are late-Gothic cloisters (1442-60).

In 1909 the remains of a *Roman Forum* (Pl. 3; A 1) or of a granary ('horreum') were partly excavated in front of the cathedral. Farther W. is the *Palais Roncas* (Pl. A 1; 1606), now the police station, with pretty frescoes in the courtyard and staircase.

Finding ourselves outside the town walls, we skirt the mediæval N.W. tower (*Tour de Tourneuve*, Pl. A 1) and then pass the ancient *Tour du Lépreux* (Pl. A 2; described in one of Xavier de Maistre's stories), altered in the middle ages and fitted up as an asylum for lepers in c. 1773. The S. gate, the *Porta Principalis Dextra* (Pl. 6; B 2) is only partly excavated. The *Tour de Bramafam*, to the E., is a relic of the castle of the Counts of Challant (12th cent.).

Excursions. ***Becca di Nona** (10,309′), 7-8 hrs. S.E., guide unnecessary for experts (provisions must be taken; quarters at the Comboè Alp, see below). The bridle-path, dusty at first, crosses the Dora (beyond Pl. B 2) and mounts rather steeply to the village of *Charvensod* (2448′), then traverses woods, past the hermitage of *St-Grat* (5817′) and the chalets of *Chamolé* (6992′), to the (3½ hrs.) *Col de Plan-Fenêtre* (7300′; ½ hr. higher up, to the S., the *Signal Sismonda*, 7677′, with a fine view of the Rutor and the Pennine Alps) and the (¾ hr.) *Comboe Alp* (6959′; key at the Prieuré St-Ours, p. 381; accommodation in a shooting-box also), in a basin at the W. foot of the Becca. In 2½-3 hrs. more the top, with a large iron statue of the Madonna, is reached by a good zigzag path. A few yards below it is the neglected *Rifugio Budden* of the I.A.C. Superb *View embracing the whole of the Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa chains, and the nearer Graian Alps. An alternative descent for experts leads to the N., straight through the valley of the *Comboe*. Below the basin of Comboè there is a pretty waterfall, at the foot of which we cross the brook and then descend to the left viâ *Ponteilles* and *Pousses* to Charvensod. — **Mont Emilius** (11,677′; laborious; guide advisable) may be ascended from Comboe in 4½ hrs. We follow the Col d'Arbole route (a pass to Cogne) as far as the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Arbole* (8169′), and then ascend to the left, past the small *Lac Gelé* (9715′) and viâ the S. arête. View still more extensive than from the Becca di Nona.

***Mont Fallère** (10,043′; guide unnecessary), 7 hrs. by bridle-path. We proceed W. from Aosta or N. from Sarre (p. 374) to reach *Ville-sur-Sarre* (4003′), whence we continue N.W. through the Clusella valley. Just below the summit is a dilapidated shelter-hut, the Rifugio Regina Margherita. Splendid view of the Pennine and Graian Alps. We may descend W. to the *Col de Fenêtre* or *de Flassin* (c. 8900′) and thence N. by a footpath to *St-Rhémy* (p. 379).

Mont Mary (9232′) and **Becca di Viou* (9370′) are both 6 hrs. N.E. of Aosta: footpath nearly to the *Col de Viou* (9088′), whence the former is gained by the arête to the right, the latter to the left. Fine views.

To the N.E. of Aosta the **Valpelline** (Ital. *Val Pellina*), enclosed by grand mountains and glaciers, ascends to the Dent d'Hérens. Road to Valpelline (7½ M.; motor post twice daily in ¾ hr., 2 *l.* 60 c., then bridle-path to (6 hrs.) Prarayé. The road diverges to the right from the St. Bernard road (p. 380) at (2½ M.) *Variney*, crosses at 5½ M.) *Roven* the branch of the Buthier descending from the St. Bernard, and traverses

the narrow valley of the Buthier de Valpelline, crossing the stream twice, to (7½ M.) **Valpelline** (3130′; Hôtel de la Poste, with restaurant, good; de la Croix-Blanche, plain; inquiries are kindly answered by Abbé J. Henry), a village picturesquely situated at the mouth of the Ollomont torrent (to *Ollomont* and over the *Fenêtre de Balme* to the *Val de Bagnes*, see pp. 387-383). — Farther on we skirt the right bank of the Buthier in a narrow valley, finally ascending rapidly to (1¾ hr.) **Oyace** (4485′; Otemma, 40 beds), a little village on a large cone of débris, with an old tower (11th cent.) and a high bridge. Fine view near the church. Viâ the Col de St-Barthélemy to *Nus* or viâ the Col de Vessona to *Lignan*, see p. 387. — Beyond Oyace the path leads high above the narrow rocky ravine of the Buthier to (1½ hr.) **Bionaz** (5250′; accommodation at Veynes and Dzovenno), the last village in the valley. To the E. towers the *Becca Luseney* (11,496′), which may be ascended by experts in 7 hrs. (magnificent view). Viâ the Col de Cunei, Colle Montagnaia, or Col de Luseney to the *Vallée de St-Barthélemy*, see p. 387. — From Bionaz we follow a bridle-path through the ravine of the *Saut de l'Epouse* to (1 hr.) *La Ferrera* (c. 5400′), and continue up and down, past the chalets of *Chamin* (5518′), *La Lechère*, (5975′), and *Nouva* (6125′), to (2¼ hrs.) **Prarayé** (6539′; Hôtel de Prarayé 20 beds, good), an Alpine hamlet amid grand environs. Ascents (with guide): *Mont Brûlé* (11,880′; p. 404), 6 hrs. viâ the Col de Collon; *Tour du Créton* (11,769′; comp. p. 389), 6 hrs., worth the fatigue. — About 3-3½ hrs. farther up, on the E. margin of the *Upper Za-de-Zan Glacier* and easily reached viâ the lower glacier, is the open *Rifugio Aosta* of the I. A. C. (c. 9350′; accommodation for 30), whence the *Tête de Valpelline* (12,510′; p. 404; 4 hrs.), the *Dent d'Hérens* (13,714′; viâ the Tiefenmatten-Joch in 5-6 hrs., comp. p. 424), and the *Dent des Bouquetins* (12,625′; p. 404) may be ascended.

Passes from Prarayé. Over the *Col de Livournea* to the *Vallée de St-Barthélemy*, see p. 387; over the *Col de Valcornère* to *Breuil*, see p. 389; over the *Col de Crête-Sèche*, the *Col d'Otemma*, or the *Col d'Oren* to the *Val de Bagnes*, see p. 386; over the *Col de Collon* or the *Col de Za-de-Zan* to *Arolla*, see p. 404; over the *Col des Bouquetins* to *Ferpècle*, see p. 405. — To Zermatt over the *Col de Valpelline* (11,687′; p. 404), 10-12 hrs., laborious but interesting. From the (3 hrs.) Rifugio Aosta (see above) over the Upper Za-de-Zan Glacier to the (2½ hrs.) summit of the pass; descent thence by the *Stock Glacier* to the *Schönbühl Hut* (p. 420) and viâ *Zmutt* to (5 hrs.) *Zermatt* (p. 416).

From Aosta viâ Châtillon to *Valtournanche* and *Breuil*, see R. 81; to *Ivrea* and to *Cogne* (Graian Alps), see Baedeker's 'Northern Italy'.

80. From Sembrancher *(Martigny)* to Aosta through the Val de Bagnes.

From Sembrancher to (7½ M.) *Lourtier*, Motor Post in summer in 1 hr. (3 fr. 60 c.; horse diligence in winter from Le Châble in 2 hrs., 3 fr. 5 c.). From Lourtier to (2½ M.) *Fionnay*, road under construction (luggage may be forwarded by post). — Those bound for *Aosta* viâ the Fenêtre de Balme sleep at Mauvoisin or in the Chanrion Hut, 1½ or 4½-5 hrs. from Fionnay; from Chanrion to the summit of the pass 2½, Valpelline 4, Aosta 3 hrs.

Guides. Louis, Maurice, and Séraphin Bessard, Maurice Bruchez, Alfred Carron, and Joseph-André and Louis-Alfred Felley.

Sembrancher (2360′), see p. 374. — The road crosses the Drance and ascends the right bank of the *Drance de Bagnes*.

3¾ M. **Le Châble** (2820′; Hôtel du Giétroz, 75 beds at 3, L. or D. 3½, P. 7-12 fr.), the capital of the Val de Bagnes, with 500 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Drance-

In the background are (l.) Mont Pleureur, the snow-clad Ruinette, and the Glacier de Giétroz, and (r.) the Grand-Tavé.

About 5 hrs. E. of Le Châble, viâ *Verbier* (4613′) and *Le Vacheret* (c. 7300′) or viâ *Sarreyer* (1019′), is the **Cabane du Mont-Fort** of the S.A.C. (8061′; keeper in attendance, accommodation for 40), on the *Alpe La Chaux* (good ski-ing). This is a starting-point for the following ascents, which are not difficult for experts: **Mont-Gelé* (9918′; fine view), 2 hrs., easy; *Monts de Sion* or *Cion* (9997′), a 2 hrs.' rock-climb; *Bec des Rosses* or *Roxes* (10,584′; fine view), 3 hrs. viâ the Glacier de la Chaux and the E. arête; *Mont-Fort* (10.932′), 4½-5 hrs. viâ the glacier and the S.E. arête; and *Bec des Etagnes* (10,535′), 5 hrs. viâ the Mont-Fort Glacier and the W. flank.

The *Pierre à Voir* (8123′; p. 330) may be ascended from Le Châble viâ Verbier (see above) in 4-5 hrs. — *Mont-Brûlé* (8450′), in 4½-5 hrs. viâ *Bruston*, *Zeppelet*, and *Mille*, comp. p. 376. — To Liddes (p. 376) over the *Col de Six-Blanc* (7667′), 6-7 hrs., easy and interesting. From the col the *Six-Blanc* (8032′; splendid view) may be ascended without difficulty in ½ hr. — To Sion (p. 391) over the *Col de la Croix-de-Cœur* or *des Etablons* (7160′), 9 hrs., interesting and not difficult.

We follow the left bank of the Drance, pass *Montagnier* on the right bank, and reach (5½ M.) *Versegères* (2913′; Pension Versegères, 20 beds) and *Champsec* (2985′). Here we cross the Drance to *Les Morgnes* (3458′).

7½ M. **Lourtier** (c. 3450′; Hôtel de Lourtier, 45 beds).

The road, which is still under construction, ascends in windings above the Drance, which forms several large falls in its narrow valley, to the (1 hr.) chalets of *Granges-Neuves* and (½ hr. farther on)—

12 M. **Fionnay.** — Hotels (all three good). *Hôtel du Grand-Combin*, 100 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; *Carron*, 50 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *des Alpes*, 120 beds at 3-4 fr., B. 1 fr. 60 c., L. 3½, D. 4, P. 8-10 fr. — Guides, see p. 383.

Fionnay, or *Fionnin* (4910′), a village finely situated amid pastures and woods, is adapted for a stay of some time. The Val de Bagnes is noted for its flora. Walks may be taken N. to the *Alpe de Louvie* (2½ hrs.; 7382′) and S.W. to the *Alpe de Corbassière* (7306′), both of which afford views of the Glacier de Corbassière and the Combin group from the Louvie Alp to Mont Blanc.

A red-marked bridle path leads viâ the Alpe de Corbassière to the (4½-5 hrs.) **Cabane de Panossière** of the S.A.C. (8776; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 32), on the right bank of the huge *Corbassière Glacier*. This is the starting-point for the *Grand-Tavé* (10,348′; 2 hrs. E.; guide 25 fr.; ascended from the N. also viâ the *Col des Otanes*, c. 9150′, 5½ hrs. from Fionnay); the *Avolions* or *Avouillons* (c. 9950′), 3 hrs. N.W., over the glacier (guide 25, traverse 35 fr.); the *Combin de Corbassière* (12,212′; 5 hrs. S.W.) and the *Tournelon-Blanc* (12,180′; 5 hrs. S.), both with fine views (guide 15 fr. each); and for the routes S.W. to *Bourg-St-Pierre* viâ the *Col des Maisons-Blanches* (11,240′; comp. p. 377), or the *Col de Panossière* (c. 11,250′), 7 and 8 hrs. (guide 40 fr. each). The **Grand-Combin** (14,164′) may be ascended hence in 9 hrs., but by thorough experts only (guide 80, with descent to Bourg-St-Pierre 90 fr.). We cross the crevassed Glacier de Corbassière to (3 hrs.) the 'Plateau du Déjeuner', ascend the steep *Corridor* (danger from ice-falls) to the (3 hrs.) *Epaule*, a plateau of névé; thence up the *Mur de la Côte*, a difficult wall of ice, to the (2 hrs.) arête and by the N.E. peak (*Combin de Graffeneire*, 14,108′) to the (1 hr.) top. Comp. p. 377.

Passes from Fionnay to the Val d'Hérémence (guide 40 fr.). A fatiguing route (11-12 hrs.) crosses the *Alpe du Crêt* (7575′) to the (5-6 hrs.) **Col du Crêt** (10,330′; splendid view), on the S.E. side of the Parrain (p. 401); descent over the *Glacier des Écoulaies* to the (2 hrs.) *Alp La Barma* in the Val des Dix ($1^3/_4$ hr. above *Prazlong*, p. 401). — A similar pass is the **Col de Severeu** (c. 10,300′), between the Parrain and the Rosablanche (see below); ascent by the *Alpe de Severeu* and the small glacier of that name to the ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) col, with a fine view; descent to (2 hrs.) *La Barma* (p. 401).

The Passes from Fionnay to the Val de Nendaz (p. 390; 10 hrs.; guide to Sion 40 fr.) are arduous also. We may proceed N.E. viâ the **Col de Cleuson** (9565′), W. of the *Rosablanche* (10,945′; easily ascended from the pass in $1^1/_2$ hr., see p. 401), or viâ the **Col de Louvie** (9640′), S.E. of the *Mont Fort* (10,932′), to the glacier of the *Grand-Désert*, descend thence to the (6-7 hrs.) *Alpe Cleuson* (6975′), and follow a bridle-path to (3 hrs.) *Beuson* (comp. p. 390). Descent N.E. from the Grand-Désert, viâ the *Col de Prafleuri* (9705′), to the Val des Dix (p. 401).

Above Fionnay the valley becomes narrower. The bridle-path leads on the right bank of the Drance viâ *Bonatchesse* (5160′) to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) bridge of **Mauvoisin** (5570′), amid wild scenery, spanning the Drance, which flows 100′ below. Opposite is the (20 min.) *Hôtel Mauvoisin* (5984′; 20 beds, open in summer only).

On the E. side of the valley, 20 min. S. of the hotel, is the *Cascade de Giétroz* (1600′ high), the discharge of the great **Glacier de Giétroz.** A good view of it may be obtained from the *Pierre à Vire* (7823′), $1^3/_4$-2 hrs. from the hotel (guide unnecessary). We ascend to the right 10 min. S. of the hotel, and pass the *Alpe la Liaz* (6960′). In 1595 and 1818 masses of ice from the glacier so impeded the Drance that inundations wrought terrible havoc throughout the Val de Bagnes as far as Martigny. — From Mauvoisin to the **Mont Pleureur** (12,160′; guide 40 fr.), viâ the Giétroz Glacier in 5-6 hrs., fatiguing but highly remunerative. — **La Luette** or *Louélette* (11,625′; guide 30 fr.), viâ the Giétroz Glacier and the *Col de la Luette* (11,125′) in 5 hrs., finally by a steep snowy arête. — From Mauvoisin or Fionnay to the Val des Dix (p. 401) over the **Col de Vasevay** (10,060′), 6-7 hrs. (guide to Arolla 40 fr.), attractive and not very difficult. The ascent of the *Salle* (11,945′; guide 40 fr.), S. of the col, may be combined with this pass (2 hrs. more). From the Salle to *Mont Pleureur* (see above; guide 60 fr.), $1^1/_2$-2 hrs., difficult.

The red-marked path (to Chanrion 3-$3^1/_2$ hrs.; viâ Tzofferay $4^1/_2$ hrs., see p. 386; guide 15 or 18 fr.) again descends to the Drance (to the left, the Cascade de Giétroz, see above) and follows its left bank. We cross the stream by the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Pont du Quart* (dating from 1170), just short of the chalets of *Les Aroles* (6289′), to reach the huts of *Vingt-Huit*. We recross the Drance to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Alp Petite-Chermontane* (6568′) and the ($^1/_4$ hr.) bridge of *Lancey* (6716′). Beyond the chalets of the same name the path forks. The right-hand branch leads viâ the moraine of the *Glacier du Mont-Durand* to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Grande-Chermontane Alp* (7316′; thence to the summit of the Fenêtre de Balme and *Aosta*, see p. 386). We, however, keep to the left and ascend in windings to the (1 hr.) —

Chanrion Hut of the S.A.C. (8087′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 44), beautifully situated at the W. foot of the *Pointe d'Otemma* (11,135′), above a small lake. View to the W. of the large

Glacier du Mont-Durand, encircled by the Grand-Combin, Tour de Boussine, Grande-Tête and Tête Blanche de By, and Mont Avril.

Ascents. ***Mont Avril** (10,960′; guide 30 fr.; grand view), viâ the Fenêtre de Balme (see below), 4 hrs., easy. — ***Ruinette** (12,725′), over the *Glacier de Breney*, the *Glacier de la Ruinette*, and the S.W. arête, or viâ the *Col de Lyrerose* (10,138′), 5-6 hrs., not difficult for experts (guide 50 fr.; magnificent view). — *Pointe d'Otemma* (11,135′), best viâ the W. arête, 3½ hrs. (guide 30 fr.); *Pointe des Portons* (11,513′), 5-6 hrs. (40 fr.); *Mont-Gelé* (11,540′), 4½-5 hrs. viâ the Glacier de Crête-Sèche and the S.E. arête (40 fr.); *Bec de Ciardonnet* or *Bec du Chardoney* (c. 11,300′), 5 hrs. (40 fr.); *Bec d'Epicoun* (11,560′), 5-6 hrs. (50-55 fr.), difficult; *Becca Sassa* or *Sciassa* (11,417′), 6-7 hrs. (45 fr.); *Aouille Tseucca* or *Tseuque* (11,647′), 7 hrs. (45 fr.); *La Serpentine* (12,110′), 6 hrs. (40 fr.); *Mont-Blanc de Seilon* or *Cheilon* (12,700′), 7 hrs. (55 fr.), difficult (p. 352). — On the W. side of the Drance valley: *Tour de Boussine* (12,590′), 6-7 hrs. (50 fr.), difficult; *Grand-Combin* (p. 384), viâ the Col du Sonadon (11 hrs.; 90 fr.).

Passes. To Bourg-St-Pierre over the **Col du Sonadon** (11,447′), difficult, 11 hrs. From Grande-Chermontane to the W. up the *Glacier du Mont-Durand* to the summit of the ice-covered pass S. of the Grand-Combin; descent over the *Glacier du Sonadon* to the Cabane du Valsorey (p. 377). — To the Valpelline. Viâ the *Fenêtre de Balme*, see below. Over the **Col de Crête-Sèche** (9475′), viâ the lower end of the *Glacier d'Otemma* and the *Glacier de Crête-Sèche*, 8 hrs. to Prarayé (p. 383; guide 40 fr.). Over the *Col d'Otemma* (c. 10,500′), between the Becca Làbie (c. 11,300′) and Aouille Tseucca, or the *Col d'Oren* (*Col de la Reuse-d'Arolla*, 10,637′), 8-9 hrs. to Prarayé, difficult (guide 50 fr.). — To the Val des Dix or Arolla. Over the **Col de Seilon** or *Cheilon* (c. 10,550′), 8 hrs. to Arolla (p. 403; guide 40 fr.), arduous but interesting: over the *Col de Lyrerose* (10,138′), the glacier of the same name, the *Col du Mont-Rouge* (10,960′), and the névé of the *Glacier de Gietroz* to the col, between the Mont Blanc de Seilon (see above; r.) and La Luette (p. 385; l.); descent over the crevassed *Glacier de Seilon* and either N. to the Cabane des Dix (p. 401) or E. viâ the *Pas de Chèvres* (9345′) to Arolla. — Over the **Col de la Serpentine** (11,634′; guide 40 fr.) or the **Col de Breney** (11,975′; 45 fr.), 9 hrs. to Arolla, laborious. From the Col de Breney the **Pigne d'Arolla* (12,470′; p. 101) may be ascended in ½ hr. — To Arolla over the Glacier d'Otemma and *Col de Chermontane* (8 hrs. from Chanrion; guide 40 fr.), or over the *Col de l'Evêque* and *Col de Collon* (10 hrs.; 50 fr.), see p. 401. — To Zermatt over the *Col de l'Evêque*, the *Col du Mont-Brûlé*, and the *Col de Valpelline*, 15 hrs. (guide 80 fr.), see p. 401.

Interesting return-route from Chanrion to the N. by the moraine of the *Glacier de Breney* to the *Alp Tzofferay* (8580′), with its lakes, then by the upper pastures of *Vingt-Huit* and *Torrembey* to the *Chalets de Gietroz* (7086′), whence we descend to the left to the Drance bridge near the Cascade de Giétroz (see p. 385) and reascend to (3 hrs.) *Mauvoisin* (p. 385).

The path from Chanrion to Aosta crosses the stream to reach the (½ hr.) *Grande-Chermontane Alp* (7316′; p. 385) and then ascends, at first over turf, afterwards over débris and moraine-deposits, skirting the *Glacier de Fenêtre*, to the (2 hrs.) top of the **Fenêtre de Balme** or *de Durand* (9141′), the Italian boundary. To the left rises the *Mont-Gelé* (11,539′; see above), to the right the *Mont Avril* (10,961′; 1½-2 hrs. from the pass, see above). The col commands a fine view of the verdant Val d'Ollomont, enclosed by wild mountains, and of the Graian Alps. On the S. side is a small lake (9024′), in which floating lumps of ice are often seen. We descend by a bridle-path past the chalets of *Fenêtre* (7963′) and *Balme*

(6985′; splendid view of the Grivola) to the (1¾ hr.) *Cheval-Blanc* (6401′), whence the path to (¼ hr.) By diverges to the right.

About 3 hrs. N. of the chalets of *By* (6703′; plain lodgings at Farinet's), 5½ hrs. from Ollomont, magnificently situated above the beautiful basin of By, is the *Refuge d'Amiante* of the I.A.C. (c. 9750′; accommodation for 15; keys at Valpelline and By), at the S.E. base of the Grande-Tête de By (see below). This is a starting-point for the ascents of the *Tête-Blanche de By* (11,227′; 1½ hr.), *Grande-Tête de By* (11,772′; 3-4 hrs.), Grand-Combin (p. 384), etc. The hut is reached in 4-5 hrs. from Chanrion (p. 385) viâ the *Col de By* (10,381′), in 4 hrs. from the Cabane du Valsorey (p. 377) viâ the *Col du Sonadon* (11,447′; p. 386) and the *Col d'Amiante* (c. 10,850′).

The bridle-path continues down the valley viâ the hamlet of *Glacier* (5125′), joining the road after ¾ hr., at *Vaux* (4843′); hence the road goes on viâ *Rey*, with deserted copper-mines, to (½ hr.) *Ollomont* (4387′; Hôtel Parisien, with restaurant), and (1 hr.) *Valpelline* (3130′; p. 383). Hence we may walk (3 hrs.) or take the motor post (¾ hr.) to (7½ M.) *Aosta* (comp. p. 382).

81. From Aosta viâ Châtillon to Valtournanche and Breuil.

Railway from Aosta to *Châtillon*, 15½ M. in 30-40 min. (12 *L.* 60, 8 *L.* 90, 5 *L.* 60 c.). Motor Post in summer from Châtillon to *Valtournanche*, 11⅓ M. in 1½ hr. (15 *L.*). Bridle Path from Valtournanche to *Breuil* in 2½ hrs. Thence viâ the Théodule Pass to (6½-7 hrs.) *Zermatt* (see p. 436), a very attractive excursion and the finest return-route to Switzerland as a termination to the Tour du Mont-Blanc (R. 77).

The train crosses the *Buthier* and approaches the Dora, with its numerous islands (magnificent retrospect). Above to the left is the castle of *Quart* (2480′). — 5 M. *Quart-Villefranche* (1755′). Crossing the Dora to reach (6¼ M.) *St-Marcel*, we recross immediately beyond it. Short of (8 M.) *Nus* (1755′; albergo), with a ruined castle, the Vallée de St-Barthélemy opens to the N.

From Nus a bridle-path, skirting the left bank, leads through the picturesque **Vallée de St-Barthélemy** to (1 hr.) *Blevy* or *Blave* (3461′) and (1 hr.) *Val*, crosses to the right bank near (¾ hr.) *Le Fabbriche* or Les Fabriques, and ascends to the left to (1 hr.) *Lignan* (5311′; inn), with the church of St-Barthélemy, in a charming position. From Le Fabbriche we may continue to skirt the right bank up the valley, or proceed direct from Lignan to (1½ hr.) *Pra* (5945′). Thence viâ (¾ hr.) *Champlaisant* (6234′), with a chapel and a beautiful view, to the chalets of (¾ hr.) *Pré-Terier* (6765′). 1½ hr. from the little *Lac de Luseney*.— Passes (with guide). From Nus viâ *Ville-sur-Nus* and the *Col de St-Barthélemy* (8691′) to (7 hrs.) *Oyace* in the Valpelline (p. 383); from Lignan viâ the *Col de Vessona* (9167′), between the *Dents de Vessona* (10,040′; very difficult) on the right and the *Mont Faroma* (10,082′; 1 hr.; easy and attractive) on the left, to (6⅓ hrs.) Oyace; from Pré-Terier viâ the *Col de Cunei* (9685′), 1 hr. above the *Sanctuaire de Cunei* (8714′; key of the dormitory kept by the priest), in 6⅓ hrs., viâ the *Colle Montagnaia* (9383′) in 6 hrs., or the difficult *Col de Luseney* (10,171′) in 7 hrs. to *Bionaz* (p. 383); from Pré-Terier viâ the *Col de Livournea* (9351′) to *Prarayé* (6 hrs.; p. 383); and lastly from Pra viâ the *Col Fenêtre* (7169′) to *Torgnon* in the Valtournanche (p. 388; 2½ hrs.). — The *Becca Luseney* (11,496′; toilsome) is ascended from the Col de Luseney in 1½ hr., from the Pré-

Terier in 5½ hrs.; descent to Bionaz, see p. 383. The *Becca d'Arbière* (11,293′) is easy for experts, the *Becca du Merlo* (10,647′) difficult.

Below Nus we cross the Dora twice. To the right is the picturesque **Castle of Fénis* (1330′), adorned with old wall-paintings, above the mouth of the *Val de Clavalité*, from which peeps the snowy pyramid of the *Tersiva* (11,526′). The train crosses the alluvial mound of *Diémoz* (viaduct and tunnel). At (12½ M.) *Chambave* (1558′) we have another beautiful retrospect, extending to the Rutor.

The valley contracts and the railway runs between the river and the cliff, traversing two tunnels, then crosses the *Marmòre*.

15½ M. **Châtillon** (1483′; *Palace Grand-Hôtel Thermes, with hydropathic, open June-Sept., 120 beds at 12-16, B. 5, L. 15, D. 20, P. 30-45 *L.*; de Londres, in the town, 60 beds). The little town (1801′; 3350 inhab.), with an imposing castle and an artificial silk factory, is splendidly situated at the mouth of the *Valtournanche*, 20 min. N. of the station. At the W. end a magnificent bridge (135′ above the river) of 1766 spans the picturesque wooded gorge, with houses perched on its slopes. A little farther down the valley, above the Roman bridge, which was blown up by the French in 1691, is another old bridge (115′ high), also with a single arch.

For the continuation of the railway viâ (16¾ M. from Aosta) *St-Vincent*, (23½ M.) *Verrès*, and (31 M.) *Pont-St-Martin* to (41¾ M.) *Ivrea*, see Baedeker's 'Northern Italy'.

The Valtournanche Road (motor post, see p. 387) ascends the right bank of the *Marmore*, in its deep bed, amid walnut and chestnut trees. High up on the right are the remains of a 13th cent. aqueduct. — 1¼ M. *Champlong* (2264′). About 1¼ M. farther on we cross to the left bank.

Short of the bridge a bridle-path ascends to the left to the (2 hrs.) charmingly situated village of **Torgnon** (1885′; Restaurant Vesan), whence the *Becca d'Avér* (8189′; fine views) may be ascended in 3 hrs. Viâ the *Col Fenêtre* to the *Val St-Barthélemy*, see p. 387.

Near the (4¼ M.) hamlet of *Antey-St-André* (3543′), a simple summer resort, where the road returns to the right bank, the imposing Matterhorn suddenly appears ahead. On the slope to the right lies the church (¼ hr. by bridle-path), and 1 hr. higher up, in a grand position, *La Madeleine* (5381′); to the left are relics of a 15th cent. aqueduct. The last walnut-trees appear near (5¾ M.) *Fiernaz* (3445′; inn). High up on the right (1¼ hr. by bridle-path) is the village of *Chamois* (5955′; rfmts.), reached from Valtournanche in 1½-2 hrs. by an interesting woodland-path. Above (9¼ M.) *Ussin* (4131′), near *Moulin-Dessus*, we cross the *Signana*, which has been canalized for electrical purposes, then ascend in windings.

11¼ M. **Valtournanche** (properly *Valtornenche*) or *Pâquier* (5000′; *Royal Peraldo, 110 beds, Meynet, 40 beds, both open in summer only; Restaurant des Alpes, plain) has the church for the upper part of the valley.

Guides (at Valtournanche). Amato Barmasse; Giacomo Maurizio, Giuseppe Francesco, and Pietro Amadeo Bic; Giovanni Giuseppe, Leon. and Luigi Carrel; Giovanni and Marc Antonio Gorret: Angelus and Luigi Maquignaz; Cesare Meynet; Giuseppe and Serafino Ottin; Giuseppe Carlo and Giuseppe Luigi Pellissier; Giovanni Augusto Perron; Antonio, Bernardo, Cesare, Ernesto, Francesco, and Luigi Pession; and Augusto Verraz.

Viâ the *Col des Cimes-Blanches* to *Fiéry*, see p. 436.— The ascent of the **Grand-Tournalin** (11,086′), viâ *Cheneil* in 6 hrs., with guide, is not difficult for experts. Magnificent view.

Short of the hamlet of *Crépin* the bridle-path crosses to the right and in another hour back to the left bank of the Marmore. Near the bridge (5715′) is the **Gouffre des Busserailles*, a narrow gorge 113 yds. long and 115′ deep, with caves and a beautiful waterfall, to which a wooden gallery leads (fee); the little Hôtel des Alpes stands close by. We next ascend more steeply to the chapel of *Notre-Dame de la Garde* (6001′) and through a romantic defile to the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Avoueil* (6447′), in an open grassy dale surrounded by imposing mountains (S.W. the Château des Dames, adjoined on the right by the Tour du Créton, Pointe Budden, Becca de Guin, Jumeaux, Pointe des Cors, and Punta Margherita; N.W. the Dent d'Hérens; N. the Tête du Lion and Matterhorn). About $^1/_2$ hr. farther on are the chalets of —

Le Breuil or *Breil* (6601′; Hôtel des Jumeaux, 30 beds, open June-Sept.), and, 10 min. higher up, on the hill of *Giomein* (6873′), the **Grand-Hôtel du Mont-Cervin* (100 beds, open June-Sept.). Guides (see above) are not always to be found at Breuil.

About 20 min. below Breuil, E. of the bridle-path, is the *Layet* or *Lac Bleu*, a small blue lake in which the Matterhorn is mirrored. The little *Lac Noir* is close by.

About $3^1/_2$ hrs. above Breuil, to the W., and $4^1/_2$ hrs. from Valtournanche (the last 20 min. very steep; guide advisable), is the small *Refuge des Jumeaux* (c. 9200′; accommodation for 12; key at Valtournanche), with a magnificent view, whence the *Jumeaux* (12,713′), *Becca de Guin* (12,484), *Pointe Budden* (11,929′), *Tour du Créton* (11,769′), etc., may be ascended by adepts.

Dent d'Hérens (13,714′; p. 424), from Breuil viâ the *Glacier du Mont-Tabel* and the E. arête, 10-12 hrs., very difficult and sometimes hazardous (better from Prarayé, p. 383).— **Château des Dames** (11,444′), from Breuil viâ the *Col des Dames* (10,991′) and the N.E. arête in 8 hrs., or viâ the *Col de Bella Tzâ* (10,019′) and the S.W. arête, not difficult for experts.— From Breuil to the (12 hrs.) *Matterhorn*, see p. 424.

Passes. To Prarayé viâ the Col de Valcornère, 8 hrs., with guide, worth the fatigue. We cross the Marmore $^3/_4$ hr. below Breuil and ascend to the right to the (2 hrs.) *Col* or *Fenêtre de Dza* (8012′), with an admirable view of the Matterhorn. Descending a little, we reascend over turf, rock, and snow, rounding the S.E. side of the Château des Dames (see above), and beyond the little lakes reach the (3 hrs.) **Col de Valcornère** or *Colle di Valcournera* (10,325′), S. of the *Pointe Fontanella* (11,103′; ascent without difficulty in $1^1/_4$ hr., over rocks). Beautiful view of Mont Velan, the Grand-Combin, etc. From Valtournanche a bridle-path leads to the chalets of *Signana*, whence the ascent to the pass is steeper and more toilsome ($4^1/_2$-5 hrs.). Descent through the *Val Cournera* to *Prarayé* (2 hrs.; p. 383).— To Fiéry (5 hrs.) viâ the *Col des Cimes-Blanches*, with the ascent of the *Gran Sometta* ($3^1/_2$ hrs.), see pp. 436, 435.— To Zermatt viâ the *Théodule Pass*, 7-$7^1/_2$ hrs., see p. 436.

82. From Martigny to Brigue.

Federal Railway (electric), 49 M. in 1½-2¼ hrs. (11 fr. 85, 8 fr. 30, 5 fr. 95 c.). Best views to the right.

Road, 51½ M. — 6¼ M. *Saxon* (1535′; see below). — 18 M. *Sion* (1709′; p. 391). — 28 M. *Sierre* (1772′; p. 392). — 33½ M. *Leuk* station (2051′; p. 395). — 45¼ M. *Visp* (2165′; p. 399). — 51½ M. *Brigue* (2244′; p. 399).

A species of small black-winged gnat is very troublesome, especially in the evening, in the lower Rhone valley, and bedroom windows should be shut towards dusk. — The Alpine pastures, to which the cattle are driven up in summer, are known in Valais as *mayens* (Mayens de Sion, d'Arolla, etc.), corresponding to the 'Maiensässe' in the Bernese Oberland and the Grisons. The French-speaking district ceases beyond Sierre.

Martigny (1542′), see p. 329. — The wide *Rhone Valley* is enclosed by lofty mountain-chains, whose lower slopes, as far as Leuk, are covered with vineyards. The rectification of the river-channel has reclaimed much of the valley which used to be covered with débris, but there is still much marshy land as far as Sion.

2½ M. *Charrat-Fully* (Hôtel de la Gare, with restaurant). The electricity works to the left, which utilize the lake at *Fully* (7018′), produce 12,000 h.p., with a fall of 5413′.

5½ M. **Saxon** (station 1535′). The village (1700 inhab.), with its ruined castle, picturesquely situated on the slope (1768′) to the right, at the entrance to a gorge, has a jam factory, and grows apricots and strawberries. Its iodine spring is now deserted. A bridle-path leads from Saxon to the Pas du Lens (Pierre-à-Voir; p. 330) in about 4 hrs.

On the left we see *Saillon*, with a ruined castle. — 8 M. *Riddes* (1555′; Hôtel du Grand-Muveran, plain) is built on an alluvial hillock deposited by the *Fare*, issuing from a deep ravine. A road (1¾ M.; diligence to Saillon) leads to the village of *Leytron* (1630′), on the right bank of the Rhone, whence a bridle-path goes on to the (2½ hrs.) health resort of *Mayens de Leytron* (4101′; Hôtel du Grand-Muveran). We cross the Rhone to reach (10 M.) *Chamoson* (1611′). The hamlet of *St-Pierre-de-Clages* (1726′), on the road to the village of Chamoson (2129′; 1¼ M.; diligence), has an interesting Romanesque abbey-church.

We cross the *Lizerne* (p. 336) beyond (12 M.) *Ardon* (1611′; inn), with important vineyards, and farther on the *Morge*.

On the left bank of the Rhone, between the hamlets of *Aproz* and *Baar*, is the mouth of the Val de Nendaz, watered by the Prince and traversed by a new road from Sion ascending the left bank to (6¼ M. from Sion) *Beuson* (3150′) and *Nendaz* (3321′; small inn), 7½ M. from Sion (diligence in 2½ hrs., down in 1½ hr.; 2 fr. 40 c.). Good ski-ing. At the upper end of the valley, 4 hrs. from Beuson, is the *Alp Cleuson* (6975′), where the passes from Fionnay described on p. 385 come in.

On the left is the isolated rocky ridge of *Maladeires*. Farther on we pass large vineyards on the hillside. Excellent dessert fruit is grown in the neighbourhood of Sion.

16¼ M. **Sion.** — *Railway Restaurant* (L. or D. 4 fr.). — HOTELS. *Hôtel de la Paix*, Place de la Planta, 70 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4 and 4½, P. 10-12 fr., well spoken of; *de la Poste*, Rue de Lausanne 6, 30 beds at 3-6, B. 1½-2, L. 3½-5, S. 3½-4, P. 11-12 fr.; *de la Gare*, at the station, with garden, 60 beds at 3-4½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. 9-12 fr., plain but good. — RESTAURANTS in the *Hôtels de la Paix* and *de la Poste*; also *Café-Restaurant de la Planta* (L. or D. 3½ fr.), in the square of the same name, with a shady garden. — *Café-Brasserie du Grand-Pont*, next to the Hôtel de Ville.

POST OFFICE in the Place de la Planta. — MOTOR POST to *Haudères*, see p. 400; to *Agettes* (¾ M.; p. 392) twice or thrice daily in summer in 40 min. (3 fr. 70, 4 fr. 95 c.). — GUIDE. Ernest Dussex, at Agettes (p. 392).

Sion (1621′), Ger. *Sitten*, with 7000 inhab., is the capital of Canton *Valais* (Ger. *Wallis*), which formed the French *Département du Simplon* in 1810-15. Sion was the Roman *Sedunum* and has been the seat of a bishop since the end of the 6th century. From a distance the town, with its two ruined castles on isolated hills, looks very picturesque. Many ancient buildings are still preserved.

The shady Avenue de la Gare leads from the station to the (6 min.) broad Place de la Planta, with the *Palais du Gouvernement* and the *Monument du Centenaire Valaisan*, erected by S. Vibert in 1915 to commemorate the centenary of the union of Valais with the Confederation. To the E. of the square the Rue de Lausanne and Rue de Conthey lead to the main street of the town, the Rue du Grand-Pont, which runs above the hidden torrent of *Sionne*. The Rue St-Théodule, the first side-street from the Rue de Lausanne, leads N. to a square bounded on the E. by the Gothic *Cathedral* (late 15th cent.), with a 13th cent. Romanesque tower, on the S. by the charming church of *St-Théodule*, completed in 1516, on the W. by the bishop's palace, and on the N. by a *War Memorial* for 1914-18, by J. Casanova. Rue de Conthey No. 5 was built by the governor or Landeshauptmann Georg Supersaxo in 1505 (façade modern), and contains a fine room with an admirably carved Renaissance ceiling (visitors usually admitted). The *Hôtel de Ville* (1660), close by, in the main street, has Roman inscriptions immured in the vestibule walls and carved doors with ironwork.

The Rue du Château ascends near the Rathaus to the castles. The barracks (2 min.) on the left incorporate remains of the castle of *Majoria*. In another 3 min. we reach a fork. To the left (¼ hr.) is the *Château de Tourbillon* (2149′), formerly an episcopal castle, built in 1294 and destroyed by fire in 1788; the tower commands an extensive view down to Martigny and up to Leuk. On the lower rock to the right, a few min. from the fork, are (below) the chapel of *Tous-Les-Saints* (1310) and (above) the *Château de Valère* or *Valeria* (2037′), built on ancient foundations and destroyed by the French in 1798, and the church of **Notre-Dame-de-Valère*, a vaulted pillared basilica of the 10-13th centuries. The church (ring the bell; fee) has fantastic Romanesque capitals and carved stalls

(scenes from the Passion, 1662-64) in the choir and frescoes by Mayenberg of Fribourg (1432) in the apse. On the rood-screen is a statue of St. Sebastian (1450), a masterpiece of the Swiss late-Gothic period. The organ dates from the 15th century. The *Archæological Museum* of the canton, next to the church, contains valuable antiquities (Roman bronzes, early-Christian ivories, good sculptures, Romanesque cabinets, etc.; adm. 50 c.).

A road (fine views) leads from Sion viâ *Salins* and *Agettes* (3937′; motor post, see p. 391) to (3½ hrs.) **Mayens de Sion** (4265′-4593′; *Dent-d'Hérens, 50 beds from 5, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Rosa-Blanche, 70 beds at 3-5, L. 4, D. 5, P. 9-12 fr.; de la Forêt, 50 beds, P. from 8 fr.), a summer resort in a healthy situation on the edge of a wood, commanding a grand view of the Bernese Alps. Still more extensive are the views from the *Crête de Thyon* (7542′; 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary) and the *Mont-Carré* (8110′; 4 hrs.; guide 12 fr.). From Les Mayens to *Hérémence* (p. 401), ¾ hr.

From Sion over the *Rawil* to *Lenk* (9 hrs.), see pp. 250, 249; over the *Pas de Cheville* to *Gryon* (10 hrs.), see p. 336; over the *Sanetsch* to *Gsteig* (10 hrs.), see p. 335; to *Le Châble* over the *Col des Etablons* (9 hrs.), see p. 384. — To *Evolena*, see R. 83. — In the ravine of the Borgne, 1 hr. E. of Sion and 20 min. from Bramois (see below), is the hermitage of *Longeborgne*, hewn out of the rock, a pilgrims' resort.

Above Sion the *Borgne*, descending from the Val d'Hérens (p. 400), joins the Rhone valley on the right. At the mouth of the ravine, 2 M. from Sion, lies the large village of *Bramois*, Ger. *Brämis* (1686′). Higher up we obtain a glimpse of the Dents de Veisivi (p. 403). — Short of (20 M.) *St-Léonard* we cross the *Liène*, which rises on the Rawil (p. 249). — 21½ M. *Granges-Lens* (1673′). *Granges*, with a loftily situated church and a ruined castle, lies 10 min. S., on the left bank of the Rhone. From the station a steep bridle-path ascends N. to (2 hrs.) *Lens* (3757′; Bellalui, 25 beds from 3½, P. from 7 fr.), a health resort in wooded environs (view of the Valais Alps). Hence to Montana, 2 hrs. (see p. 394).

26 M. **Sierre.** — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel du Château-Bellevue*, 90 beds from 5, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 12 fr., **Terminus*, 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 9½ fr., both near the station; *Pension Villa Flora*, loftily situated ¼ hr. from the station, 16 beds, P. 9-11 fr.; *Victoria*, 25 beds at 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. 8-10 fr., W. of the station; *Pension Villa Baur*, 10 min. E. of the station, 26 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Arnold*, 30 beds at 3-4, P. 8-9 fr. — Post Office in the Terminus Hotel.

English Church *(St. Luke's)*: services Nov.-May.

Sierre, Ger. *Siders* (1765′), an old town with 3900 inhab., picturesquely situated among the hilly remains of a prehistoric landslip, which are partly covered with fendant, muscat, and other vines, is visited in spring, autumn, and winter. In the main street is the 15th cent. castle of the Vidames (Lat. 'vice-dominus') of Sierre, partly modernized. On a rock (1935′; view) a little to the E. of the town rises the massive 12th cent. tower of *Goubin*. — To the S. of the town (to the right beyond the church) are the two little *Lacs de Géronde* (bathing and skating), at the base of a (20 min.) rocky hill (2044′) crowned by the *Géronde* (2043′), formerly a Carthusian monastery and now a deaf and dumb asylum. — About 10 min. farther on, on

the opposite bank of the Rhone, lies *Chippis*, with a large aluminium factory (c. 2000 workers), situated at the mouth of the *Navigenze*, which descends from the *Val d'Anniviers* (p. 407). The factory utilizes the water of the Borgne (p. 392), Navigenze, Rhone, and Turtmannbach (pp. 396, 397; 150,000 h.p. altogether). Comp. p. 236.

From Sierre to the *Val d'Anniviers* (St-Luc, Chandolin, Zinal), and passes thence to the *Turtmann Valley* and the *Val d'Hérens*, see p. 406 et seq.

From Sierre to Montana, cable railway (station 3 min. from the Federal station, straight on, then to the left; $2^1/_2$ M. in 50 min.; 15 fr., 7 fr. 50 c., return-ticket 24 fr., 12 fr.) in two sections: the first (gradient 49: 100) to ($1^1/_2$ M.) *St-Maurice-de-Laques* (3523′), the second (gradient 40 : 100) viâ (2 M.) *Randogne* to the upper station (4826′). — Montana is reached also by a winding road and by two footpaths ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) starting near *Villa*, to the W. of Sierre. The one diverges to the left this side of Villa and ascends viâ *Loc* and *Montana* village (4048′); the other ascends to the left near Villa church and, keeping to the left again above Darnona, leads through the forest viâ *Bluch* or *Blusche* (4222′).

Montana-Vermala. — Hotels. **Hôtel du Parc*, 70 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.; **Hôtel du Golf & des Sports*, by the golf-course (see below), $^1/_2$ hr. S.W. of the station, 60 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12-13 fr., neither for invalids; *Alpina*, in the forest W. of the lakes, 30 beds, P. from 11-12 fr.; *Beau-Séjour*, near the golf-course, 20 beds from 5, B. $1^3/_4$, L. or D. $4^1/_2$, P. 11-14 fr.; *Terminus*, at the station, 20 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 10-11 fr.; *Pas-de-l'Ours*, in the forest on the Lens road, 25 min. S.W. of the station, 20 beds at 3-4, L. or D. $3^1/_2$, P. 9-13 fr. — At Vermala, $^3/_4$ hr. from the station: **Forest Hotel Vermala* (no invalids), 55 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14-15 fr.

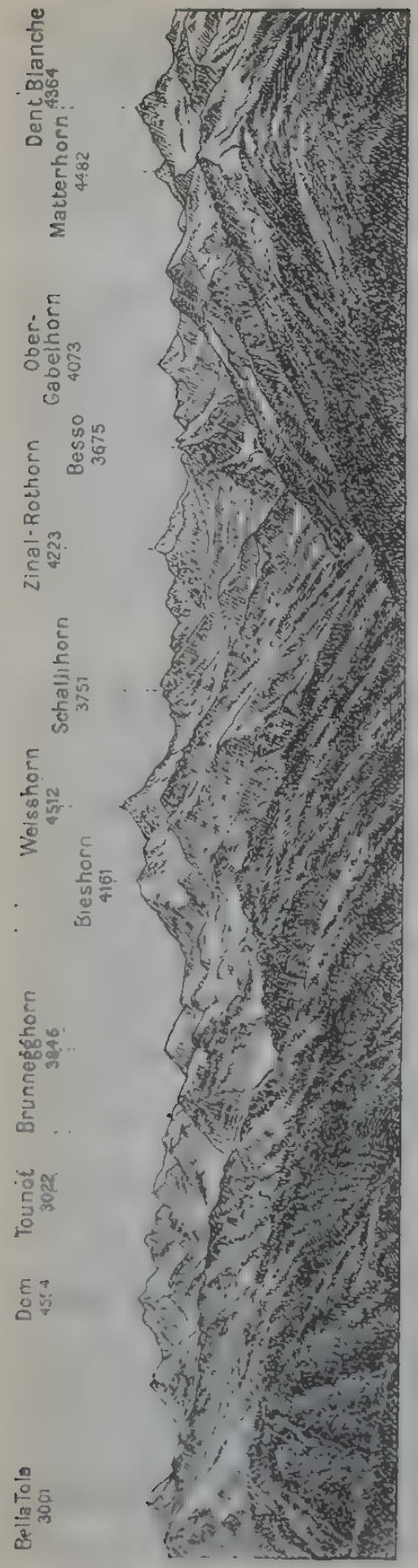
Sanatoria. *Palace* (English), P. from 25 fr. in summer, $26^1/_2$ fr. in winter; *Stephani*, 60 beds, P. 16-22 or 16-25 fr.; *Curhaus Victoria*, 50 beds, P. from 13-14 fr.; *La Moubra* (surgical), 40 beds, first-class, opened in 1927. — Pensions. *Mirabeau*, 20 beds, P. from 9 fr., *Regina*, 18 beds, P. $9^1/_2$-14 fr., both near the Casino, with tea-rooms; *Villa de Preux*, near the station, 25 beds, P. 11-16 fr.; *Villa Aïda*, near the lakes, 16 beds, P. 10-14 fr. Numerous smaller pensions, chalets, and lodgings.

Post Office near the station. — Small Casino with tea-room; *Harry's Bar* (tea-room, dancing), new. — Inquiry Office opposite the Casino.

English Church (1914), next to the Palace Sanatorium.

Winter Sports. Bob and toboggan runs; good ski-ing; ski-jump at Vermala; five skating-rinks; curling. — Golf Course (9 holes; p. 394).

Montana (4920′), on a plateau of meadows and forest, and *Vermala* (5512′), on a terrace sloping to the N.E., are sheltered from the N. wind by the Wildstrubel massif, enjoy a dry, mild climate, and form a popular health resort (many English visitors) in summer and winter. Glorious view of the Valais Alps, especially from the 'Belvédère' (5610′), 5 min. from the Forest Hotel: from left to right, Bietschhorn, Bortelhorn, Monte Leone, Bella Tola, Weisshorn, Schallihorn, Zinal-Rothorn, Obergabelhorn, Grand-Combin group, and Mont Blanc (comp. the panorama on p. 394). Near the Hôtel du Parc are several small lakes known as the *Etangs de Lens* and



farther on, $^1/_2$ hr. from the station, is a finely situated *Golf Course*. To the N.W. of the station is ($^1/_2$ hr.) the *Bisse de Roh* or *du Luyston*, an artificial watercourse hewn deep in the rock.

Walks. Viâ *Chermignon-d'en-Haut* (3832′) to *Lens* (p. 392), $1^1/_2$ hr.; to the **Alpe de Pépinet* (6499′; fine views), $1^1/_2$ hr. N. — Ascents. *Mont Lachaud (La Chaux)* or *La Zaat* (7293′), $2^1/_2$ hrs. N.; from ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Pépinet N. to the *Zabona* (8297′) or to the *Col de Pochet* (8196′), $1^1/_2$ hr. each, viâ the ($^1/_2$ hr.) new *Cabane du Plan-des-Violettes* (6956′; accommodation for 10); the col is reached also from the ($^1/_2$ hr.) Bisse du Luyston (see above) viâ *Cri Ders* (En Er) in 3 hrs.; *Mont Tubang* (9357′), $4^1/_2$ hrs. N. (direct ascent from the Col de Pochet in $1^1/_2$ hr., easier viâ the N. arête); *Mont Bonvin* (9843′; guide 25 fr.), 5 hrs. N.E.; *Trubelnstock* (9856′; guide 35 fr.), $6^1/_2$-7 hrs. N.E.; *Rawilhorn* (*Six des Eaux-Froides*, 9544′; guide 40 fr.), 8 hrs. N.W., viâ Vatseret and Les Ravins; **Wildstrubel* (10,673′; p. 240; guide 60, to the hut 25 fr.), 8-9 hrs. N., viâ the Sinièse valley, the *Col de Thiéry* (9285′), W. of the *Tothorn* (9636′; guide 20 fr.), the (5 hrs.) *Glacier de la Plaine-Morte*, and the (1 hr.) Wildstrubel Hut; *Wildhorn* (10,630′; p. 248; guide 60 fr.), 10 hrs. N.W., viâ the Rawil gorge. — Passes. To Leukerbad (p. 395) viâ the *Larschitritt* (c. 8550′), 7-8 hrs., guide desirable; to the Gemmi (p. 240) viâ the *Dauben-Joch* (c. 9500′), *Schnee-Joch* (c. 10,150′), or *Lämmern-Joch* (10,276′; see p. 249) in 8, 10, or 11 hrs.; to Lenk, 8 hrs. viâ the *Rawil Pass* (7923′; guide 60 fr.), comp. p. 249.

Beyond Sierre, on the Rhone Valley Railway, we have a view of the pine-clad alluvial hill of the *Forest of Pfyn*, on the left bank of the river. The hamlet of *Pfyn*, Fr. *Finges*, is the boundary ('fines') between the French and German languages. — $28^1/_2$ M. *Salgesch*, Fr. *Salquenen* (1900′). The line skirts the hillside, through several cuttings in the rock, and approaches the débris-strewn valley of the

Rhone. An obelisk to the right commemorates the battles between the Valaisans and the French in 1799. We cross the *Dala* (electricity works) and then the Rhone.

3 1/2 M. **Leuk,** Fr. *Loèche* (2051′; Hôtel de la Souste & de la Gare, 35 beds, L. 3 1/2 fr., plain), junction for Leuk-Stadt and Leukerbad.

The Narrow-Gauge Railway to Leukerbad (electric, with rack-and-pinion sections; 66 min.; 9 fr. 25, 6 fr. 60 c.; return-ticket 13 fr. 55, 9 fr. 70 c.) crosses the Rhone and ascends the vine-clad slope in windings.

1 M. **Leuk-Stadt,** Fr. *Loèche-Ville* (2470′; Krone, 15 beds, Post, 11 beds, both plain, L. 3 1/2 fr.), with 1900 inhab., has a church of 1497, a picturesque old château, and several towers.

Walkers to (3 hrs.) Leukerbad turn to the left beyond the church, then to the right beyond the bridge, ascend the gorge of the Dala, and rejoin the road. — The Road describes numerous bends above Leuk-Stadt (to Inden 5 3/4 M., to the Baths of Leuk 9 1/4 M.).

The line skirts the road beyond the height of St. Barbara. — 2 M. *Albinen* (3045′), station for the village, on the hill (p. 396). We cross the *Gorge of the Dala* by a lofty bridge, pass (3 M.) *Rumeling* (3120′), and ascend rapidly (rack-and-pinion) to (3 1/2 M.) *Inden* (3730′; Hôtel des Alpes, 20 beds, L. 4 fr., with restaurant, plain). Beyond (4 1/2 M.) *Russengraben* (4118′) we cross to the left bank of the Dala.

6 1/2 M. **Leukerbad** or **Loèche-les-Bains.** — Hotels (open in winter also). **Hôtel des Alpes,* 110 beds from 6, P. from 15 fr., **Maison-Blanche & du Grand-Bain,* 100 beds from 5, P. from 14 fr., at both B. 2, L. 5, D. 6 fr.; **Bellevue & de France,* 90 beds from 4, B. 1 3/4, L. 4 1/2, D. 5 1/2, P. from 12 fr. — *Hôtel des Touristes & du Sport,* 35 beds at 3 1/2-5, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, P. 9-12 fr.; *Pension des Etrangers,* at the station, 25 beds at 3-4, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Rössli,* 50 beds. *Zum Eidgenössischen Kreuz,* both plain; *Gemmi,* in the village, small and plain.

Café-Restaurant (orchestra at tea-time). *La Taverne,* in the Hôtel Bellevue, opposite the station, with garden. — Confectioner (tea-room) in the Hôtel des Touristes.

Baths (mixed, family, and separate), open daily 5-10 a.m.; 2 1/2-4 fr. — Visitors' Tax, 3 fr. per week for each person. — Guides. Joseph Brunner, Maximilian Grichting, and Gregor Loretan. — Mule Diligence twice daily in summer to the Hotel Torrent Alp (p. 396) in 2 1/2 hrs.

English Church next to the Hôtel des Alpes; services Dec.-February.

Winter Sports. Ski-ing (especially on the Feuillerette Alp and the Fluh Alp, p. 396); bob-runs and skating-rinks.

Leukerbad (4630′), Fr. *Loèche-les-Bains,* locally known as *Baden* (560 inhab.), consisting of the wooden houses of the old village on the Dala and of a modern quarter with the hotels and bath-houses on the left bank, lies on green pastures at the foot of the Gemmi (p. 240), in a valley opening to the S. Even in the height of summer the sun disappears at 5 p.m. The powerful radio-active *Thermal Springs* (about 20 in number, yielding 440,000 gallons

per day; 102-124° Fahr.) have been known since antiquity and are beneficial in cases of rheumatism, sciatica, and gout. Patients are numerous from May to September. Spectators are admitted to the common basins, where the bathers relieve the tedium of the long hours spent there by various pastimes. Small tables or trays float on the water, bearing cups of coffee, etc. Comp. Mark Twain's 'A Tramp Abroad', chap. xxxv.

The *Promenade*, an avenue beginning between the Hôtels Bellevue and Grand-Bain and frequented in the morning by patients drinking the waters, ends at the little *Bois de Cythère*. Traversing this, we reach a (20 min.) rocky cliff on the left bank of the Dala, which may be ascended by ladders (not for persons liable to giddiness, especially on the descent); at the top an easy path leads to the (1 hr.) village of *Albinen* (4189′; comp. p. 395). Other walks: to the *Fall of the Dala*, ½ hr. N.E., above Leukerbad; to the *Feuillerette Alp* (5850′), 1 hr. E., with an excellent view of the Altels, the Balmhorn, and the steep cliffs of the Gemmi; and to the *Fluh Alp* (6710′), 2 hrs. N.E., in the upper part of the Dala valley.

A red-marked bridle-path beginning between the Hôtels Maison-Blanche and Grand-Bain, at first ascends the *Pas du Loup* (*Wolfstritt*, 6080′), through woods and in windings, then traverses the pastures of the *Torrent Alp* (beautiful flowers) to the (2½-3 hrs.)—

Hotel Torrent Alp (8078′; 50 beds from 3½, L. or D. 5, P. from 10-12 fr., good, open June-Sept.), affording fine views and good headquarters for excursions. The chief ascent is that of the ***Torrenthorn** (9852′; 1½ hr.; guide unnecessary). The good footpath runs to the left along the slope at the back of the hotel, then turns to the right over the arête to the saddle, and finally ascends to the left to the summit, which commands a magnificent view of the Bernese and Valais Alps (panorama by Imfeld on sale in the hotel). On the N. side is the *Majing Glacier*, reached from the hotel in 1½ hr. — The *Galmhorn* (8055′), ascended from the hotel in 1½ hr. (guide needless), commands a view of the whole of the Rhone Valley and Valais Alps. — Proficients should ascend the **Majinghorn* (10,036′; 3 hrs.; guide 30 fr., unnecessary), the view from which resembles that from the Torrenthorn. To the N. we look down vertically into the Dala-Tal; to the E. we have an unimpeded view of the Lötschen-Tal. Other ascents are the *Laucherspitze* (9341′; 3 hrs.), the *Faldum-Rothorn* (9310′; 3 hrs.), and the *Nivenhorn* (9105′; p. 398; 5 hrs.), all free from difficulty (guide 30 fr.); the *Ferden-Rothorn* (10,440′; 4 hrs.; 35 fr.), trying; and the *Resti-Rothorn* (9757′; 5 hrs.; 35 fr.), for good climbers.

Passes from Leukerbad. To Kandersteg viâ the *Gemmi*, 6 hrs. (to the Gemmi 2½ hrs.), see pp. 240, 239; viâ the *Gizzifurgge* and *Lötschen Pass*, 10 hrs., arduous (guide 45 fr.), comp. pp. 397, 398. - To Ried viâ the *Ferden Pass*, the *Resti Pass*, or the *Gizzifurgge*, 6-7 hrs., see p. 398.

Beyond Leuk the Rhone Valley Railway hugs the river. On the right we see the old castle of *Werra*, now a school. Behind it is the *Illgraben*, a vast semicircular basin formed by erosion.

The **Illsee-Turtmann Electricity Works**, short of Turtmann, to the right, were constructed in 1922-26, and supply power (32,000 h.p.) to the Chippis aluminium factory (p. 393). The Illsee works utilize the water of the *Illsee* and the *Meretschi-See* (c. 7700′), which are dammed in summer, with a fall of 3225′. The château d'eau is on the Emshorn.

the power-station near Oberems. The Turtmann works harness the water of the Turtmannbach at a height of 4595′, conduct it to a reservoir at Oberems, and thence to the power-station at Turtmann (fall 2408′).

35 M. **Turtmann** (2060′), Fr. *Tourtemagne*. The village (Poste, plain but good) lies 10 min. to the right, at the mouth of the *Turtmann Valley* (p. 411).

36½ M. **Gampel.** The village (2103′; Hôtel des Alpes, with restaurant, 7 beds at 2½-3, L. or D. 2½-3½ fr.) is 20 min. N., on the opposite bank of the Rhone and at the mouth of the Lötschen-Tal, which is watered by the *Lonza* (at the head of the valley is the snowy Petersgrat). Gampel has a large carbide factory, and at *Steg*, on the left bank of the Lonza, are lead and silver foundries. — For the continuation of the railway, see p. 399.

The lower part of the ***Lötschen-Tal** is a wild and picturesque ravine much exposed to avalanches. Below Ferden it expands, shows signs of cultivation, and affords a magnificent view of the head of the valley, dominated by the Bietschhorn. It is best visited from *Goppenstein* (4003′), a station on the Lötschberg Railway (p. 240), reached also by a narrow road (3¾ M. in 2¼ hrs.) ascending steeply from Gampel-Steg (see above), high above the left bank of the Lonza, past the houses of *Mitthal* (3425′). About 25 min. above Goppenstein we cross the Lonza to reach (40 min.) *Ferden* (4557′) and (6¼ M.; ¼ hr.) *Kippel* (4514′; Lötschberg, 48 beds from 4, B. 1⅜, L. 4, D. 4½, P. 9-13 fr., open June-Sept.; Kippel, 15 beds at 3-3½, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 7-8 fr.), where the road ends. We continue by bridle-path viâ *Wyler* to (1 hr.) —

Ried. — Hotels. At Ried: *Nesthorn*, 40 beds at 3-4 fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 4, D. 4½, P. 9-12 fr. — On the Fafler Alp (p. 398): *Fafleralp*, 60 beds from 5½, B. 2¼, L. 5½, S. 4½, P. from 12 fr., open June-Sept., well spoken of. — Lodgings. — Post Office (open in summer only).

Guides. At Blatten (p. 398): Alois Bellwald, Albert, Stephan, and Theodor Henzen, Benjamin, Johann, and Theodor Kalbermatten, Anton and Josef Ignaz Rubin, and Josef Siegen. At Kippel (see above): Robert Bellwald and Josef and Stephan Rittler.

Ried (4950′), a group of chalets, lies at the base of the *Tennbachhorn* (10,187′), facing the Bietschhorn, and, like Kippel and the Fafler Alp, is a headquarters for mountaineers.

The **Hohgleifen** (10,828′; from Kippel or Goppenstein 6-7 hrs.; with guide, 60 fr.) viâ the *Schönbühl Alp*, is not difficult. Superb view of the Valais Alps as far as Mont Blanc, the W. Bernese Alps, the Lötschen-Tal, and the Rhone Valley; in the foreground to the E. is the mighty Bietschhorn. — From Ried we ascend in 3 hrs. (guide 15, if the night be spent 20 fr.) to the *Bietschhorn Hut* (8460′; club-hut with accommodation for 35-40; adm. 1 fr., night-quarters 2 fr.); thence across the *Bietschjoch* (10,597′), the *Bietsch Glacier*, and the W. arête to the (7-8 hrs.) top of the **Bietschhorn** (12,969′; superb panorama), very trying but not extraordinarily difficult for experts (guide 100 fr., with the traverse of the mountain and descent viâ the N. arête back to the Bietschjoch 130 fr.). The Bietschhorn was first climbed by Sir Leslie Stephen in 1859. Three other interesting ascents from the Bietschhorn Hut are the *Schafberg*

(10,825′; 1½ hr.; guide 30 fr.), the *Schwarzhorn* (10,275′; 2 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), and the *Wilerhorn* (10,863′; 4-5 hrs.; guide 50 fr.).

From Ried to Kandersteg (p. 237), 8-9 hrs., somewhat toilsome (guide 30 fr.). From (1 hr.) *Ferden* (p. 397) we ascend N.W. on the right bank of the Ferdenbach to the (2 hrs.) *Kummen Alp* (6808′), then over rocks, débris, and snow, with a retrospective view of the Valais Alps, to the (2 hrs.) **Lötschen Pass** (8840′), where the view to the N. is disclosed. The **Schilthorn* or *Hockenhorn* (10,817′) is ascended from the pass in 2½ hrs. (to the N.E., viâ the arête; comp. p. 239; guide 15 fr. extra; splendid view). We descend below the precipices of the Balmhorn (p. 239) and on the right side of the *Lötschenberg Glacier* to the *Balm* (7913′), at the end of the glacier. Hence a path descends rapidly over moraine-débris, viâ the *Schönbühl* (6887′) and the (1½ hr.) *Gfäll Alp* (6035′), into the *Gastern Valley*. Thence to (2¾ hrs.) *Kandersteg*, comp. p. 238.

From Ried to Lauterbrunnen over the *Petersgrat* (12 hrs., guide 60 fr.; to the *Mutthorn Hut* 7 hrs., guide 30 fr.), the *Wetterlücke*, or the *Schmadri-Joch*, see p. 209. The *Tschingelhorn* (11,790′) and the *Lauterbrunnen Breithorn* (12,400′) may be combined with this passage by experts, with guide (8½-9 hrs.; difficult); comp. p. 209.

From Ried to Leukerbad (p. 395). At the *Kummen Alp* (see above) the path diverges to the left from the Lötschen Pass route, and ascends the *Ferden-Tal* to the **Ferden** or **Müllerstein Pass** (9297′), between the Majinghorn (p. 396) and the Ferden-Rothorn (p. 396). Descent over stony slopes to the *Fluh Alp*, and through the *Dala-Tal* (8-9 hrs.; fatiguing but repaying; guide 35 fr.). — Over the **Gizzi-Furgge** (9613′), 10 hrs. to Leukerbad, laborious (guide 40 fr.). The pass lies between the Balmhorn and the Ferden-Rothorn. Descent over the *Dala Glacier* to the Fluh Alp (p. 396). — Over the Resti Pass, 7-8 hrs., interesting (guide 35 fr.). From Ferden we ascend viâ the *Resti Alp* (6925′; two beds) to (3½-4 hrs.) the **Resti Pass** (8658′), between the Resti-Rothorn (p. 396) and the *Laucherspitze* (9341′; ascended from the pass in ¾ hr.; repaying), and descend to the (1½ hr.) *Hotel Torrent Alp* (p. 396). — Over the **Faldum Pass** (8675′), between the Laucherspitze and the Faldum Rothorn (p. 396), or over the **Niven Pass** (8563′), between the Faldum Rothorn and the *Nivenhorn* (9105′; a fine point of view, ½ hr. from the pass), both free from difficulty (guide 35 and 30 fr.).

From Ried to the Rhone Valley (laborious). Over the *Baltschieder-joch* (10,827′) and the *Baltschieder Glacier* to the (5 hrs.) *Baltschieder-Klause* of the S.A.C. (9160′; accommodation for 30), on the *Jägithierweidli*, and through the Baltschieder-Tal to (5 hrs.) *Visp* (see p. 240; guide 45 fr.). The hut is a starting-point for the ascents of the *Grubhorn* (10,519′; fine survey) and *Elwerrück* (11,109′), both 2½-3 hrs., not difficult for experts; *Jägihorn* (S. peak 11,208′), 2½-3 hrs., *Breitlauihorn* (12,018′), 3-3½ hrs., and *Lötschentaler Breithorn* (12,112′; p. 449), 5 hrs., all three moderately difficult; and *Bietschhorn* (12,969′; p. 397), 6-7 hrs. viâ the E. spur, difficult. — Over the *Bietschjoch* (p. 397) in 9 hrs. (40 fr.), or over the *Kastlerjoch* (10,335′) and the *Ijolli Glacier*, 10 hrs. from Ried to *Raron* (p. 399; 55 fr.).

From Ried the bridle-path continues on the right bank of the Lonza viâ *Blatten* (5058′; inn), a village at the mouth of the *Telli-Tal* (Petersgrat, see p. 209), and *Eisten* (5100′) to the (1½ hr.) **Fafler Alp** (5896′; hotel, see p. 397; nature reserve, comp. p. xxxii), at the mouth of the two Fafler valleys.

To the Eggishorn Hotel, 11½ hrs. (guide 50, including a night at the Concordia Hut 60 fr.; to the Steiger Hut, 5 hrs., guide 20-25 fr.), laborious but very interesting. From the Fafler Alp we cross the large *Gletscher Alp* or *Gletscher-Stafel* (5846′) to the left bank of the Lonza and traverse moraine hills at the foot of the Beichgrat to the (1½ hr.) *Lang Glacier* (6525′), which we then ascend (much crevassed in its middle

portion), finally more rapidly, to the (4 hrs.) **Lötschenlücke** (10,510′), between the Sattelhorn and Anengrat, with the *Egon von Steiger Hut* of the S.A.C. (10,530′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 30), in a magnificent spot, 10 min. N.W. above the pass. We may hence ascend the *Sattelhorn* (12,286′; 4 hrs.; guide 55 fr.), the *Distelhorn* (12,296′; 3½ hrs.; 65 fr.), the *Grosshorn* (12,553′; 5½ hrs.; 70 fr.), the *Mittaghorn* (12,778′; 8 hrs., 55 fr.), the *Ebnefluh* (13,005′; 3 hrs.; 60 fr.), a popular climb, the *Gletscherhorn* (13,065′; 4 hrs.; comp. pp. 450, 218), and the *Aletschhorn* (13,721′), the second highest summit in the Bernese Alps (6 hrs.; 125-150 fr.). From the pass a descent (not difficult) over the *Great Aletsch Glacier* brings us to the (1½ hr.) *Concordia Huts* (p. 450), whence the Eggishorn Hotel (p. 449) is reached in 3½ hrs. more. — Over the *Beich Pass* (10,289′) to *Bel Alp* (7 hrs.), see p. 448.

As the train leaves Gampel we see the Lötschberg Railway (p. 241) high up on the left, and, below, *Niedergesteln*, with the remains of the *Gestelnburg*. — 39¼ M. *Raron* (2106′). On the opposite bank, at the mouth of the *Bietschtal*, lies the village (Pension Escher; Schroeter Inn). The church (1512; fresco of the Resurrection), on a rock, occupies the site of the old castle; the grave of the Austrian poet Rainer Maria Rilke (1875-1926) is by the S. wall. On a wooded height on the left bank, above the hamlet of *Turtig*, is the little pilgrimage-church of *Wandfluh*. We cross the turbid *Visp*.

43½ M. **Visp.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Post*, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 10 fr., *du Mont-Cervin*, 30 beds at 3½-6, B. 1¾, L. 3½-4, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr., both good.

Visp, Fr. *Viège* (2146′), a picturesque village of 1650 inhab. at the mouth of the *Visp Valley*, has old mansion-houses and churches. The beautiful snow-mountain to the S. is the Balfrin (12,474′; p. 426). — Railway to Zermatt, see R. 84.

To the left of the railway are the *Lonza Chemical Works*. Farther on we cross the gravelly bed of the *Gamsen*, which descends on the right from the *Nanzer Tal*. Short of Brigue, to the right, is the village of *Glis* (2297′), the original starting-point of the Simplon road (comp. p. 438), with a late-Gothic church remodelled in the Renaissance style. Above it towers the Glishorn (8294′; p. 438); to the E., the fine pyramidal Bortelhorn (p. 439). We cross the artificial channel of the *Saltine;* to the left, the Lötschberg railway (p. 241).

49 M. **Brigue.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. **Couronne & Poste*, 85 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5½, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.; **Victoria*, near the station, 50 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. 11-13 fr.; *Müller*, 49 beds, *de Londres*, 35 beds, at both R. from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10-12 fr.; *du Pont*, 30 beds at 2½-4, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½, P. 7-10 fr.; *du Touriste*, near the station, 15 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.

Inquiry Office opposite the station. — Guides. Anton Bamatter, Anton Wissen, and Moritz Schwery, all at Naters (the first two are at the Bel Alp, p. 448, in summer).

Brigue, Ger. *Brig* (2234′), a thriving town with 3150 inhab., is the junction for the Simplon (R. 87), Lötschberg (p. 241), and Furka Railways (R. 88), and the starting-point of the Simplon road (see p. 436). In 1920 a fountain was erected in the main square in

honour of the Peruvian Geo Chavez, who was the first to fly over the Simplon (Sept. 23rd, 1910; comp. p. 437). The *Stockalper Palace*, 3 min. farther on, with its three massive square towers and arcaded courtyard, was built in 1650 by Kaspar Stockalper, who dominated the trade over the Simplon. The terrace by the old Jesuits' church (1663-87; above the Stockalper Palace, on the left) commands a pretty view. — On the right bank of the Rhone, $^1/_2$ M. from Brigue, is the village of *Naters* (2261′), with an old church possessing a beautiful Romanesque belfry and recently restored baroque altars (curious ossuary next to the church), and the scanty remains of the castle of *Supersax*. Furka railway, see p. 444; bridle-path to Bel Alp, see p. 448.

83. The Southern Valleys of the Valais, between Martigny and Visp.

An excellent six-day walking tour. 1st day. From Sion by motor post or on foot to *Evolena* (p. 401). — 2nd day. Excursion to *Ferpècle* (p. 405). — 3rd day. From Evolena over the Col de Torrent (p. 406) to *Vissoie* (p. 407) in the Val d'Anniviers. — 4th day. Excursion to *Zinal* (p. 408). — 5th day. From Vissoie viâ St-Luc and the Bella Tola (p. 411) to *Gruben* (p. 412) in the Turtmann valley. — 6th day. Over the Augstbord Pass (Schwarzhorn, p. 412) to *St. Niklaus* (p. 414), on the railway to Zermatt.

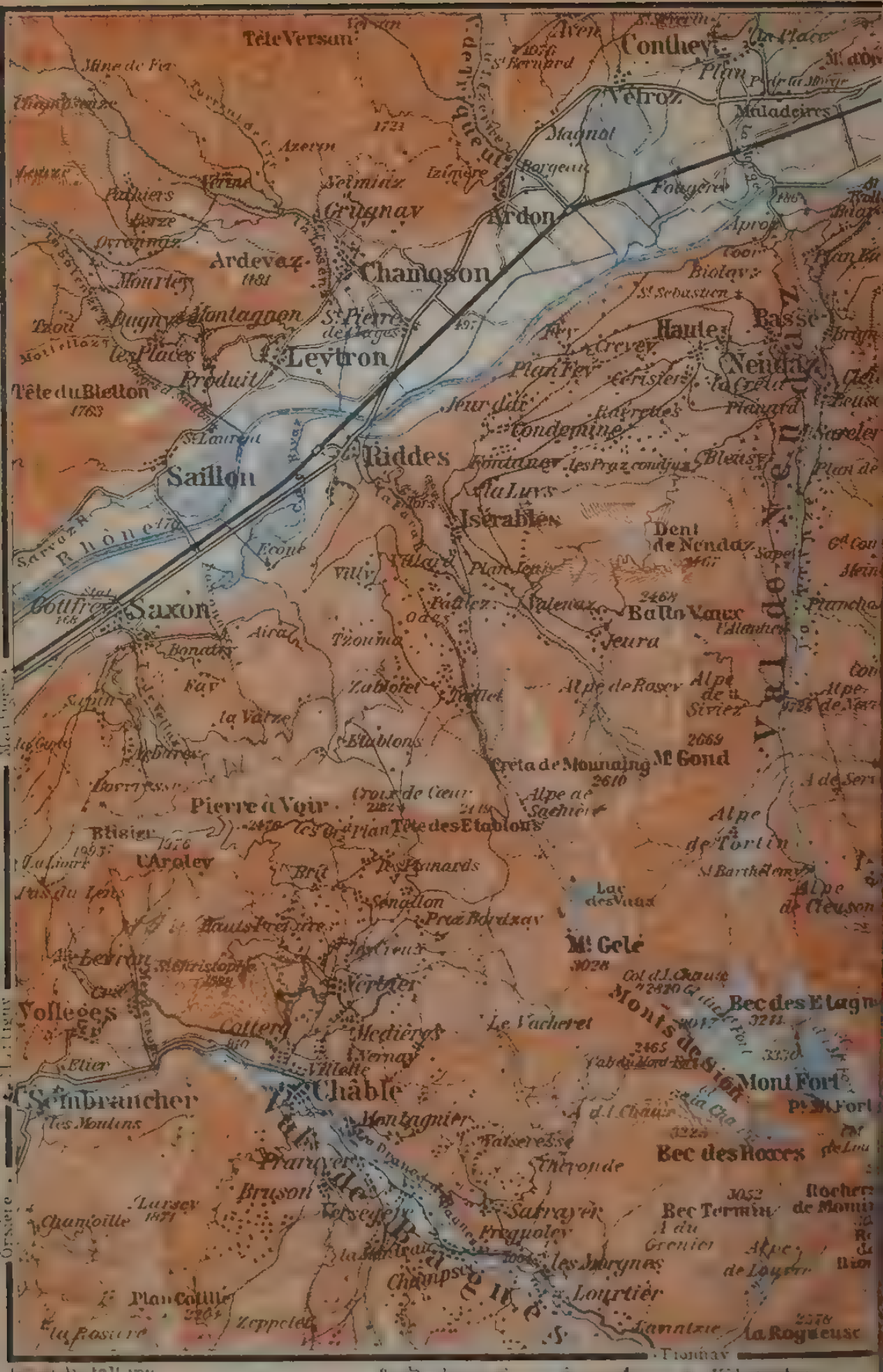
A. From Sion through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, Arolla, and Ferpècle.

Motor Post twice daily from June 15th to Sept. 15th to *Evolena* in 2 hrs. (13 fr. 80 c.), to *Haudères* in $2^1/_4$ hrs. (16 fr. 5 c.); at other times Diligence in 6 and $6^3/_4$ hrs. (6 fr. 90 and 8 fr. 5 c.). Luggage is carried as far as *Arolla*. Mule, see p. 402. — Motor Car from Sion to Evolena 50 fr., to Haudères 56 fr.

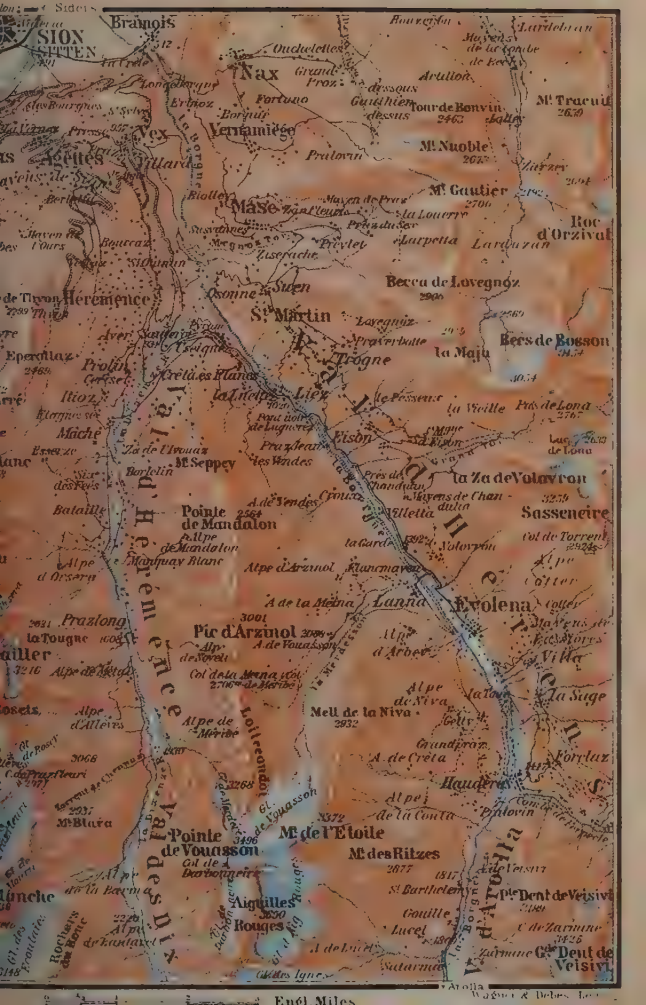
Sion (1621′), see p. 391. — The road leads from the Rhone bridge direct to the (10 min.) foot of the hill, which it ascends in windings (short-cut by the bridle-path). To the left, below, lies Bramois (p. 392). Near the old cemetery chapel of ($5^1/_4$ M.) **Vex** (3140′; Pension Sierro de Riedmatten, with restaurant, 20 beds at $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, L. or D. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, P. 6-8 fr.; Café-Restaurant Crettaz) we obtain a view of the head of the Dents de Veisivi and the Pic d'Arzinol, and then of the great Ferpècle Glacier, commanded by the round summit of the Tête Blanche, to the left of which are the Dent Blanche and the Dent d'Hérens.

From Vex to the *Mayens de Sion* (p. 392), bridle-path in 1 hr.

The road, keeping level, follows the W. side of the valley, high above the *Borgne*. The valley divides farther up: W. the *Val d'Hérémence* (watered by the *Dixence* and named after the village seen higher up on the right) and E. the *Val d'Hérens* (Ger. *Eringer-Tal*). The road skirts the Val d'Hérémence, turns to the left at

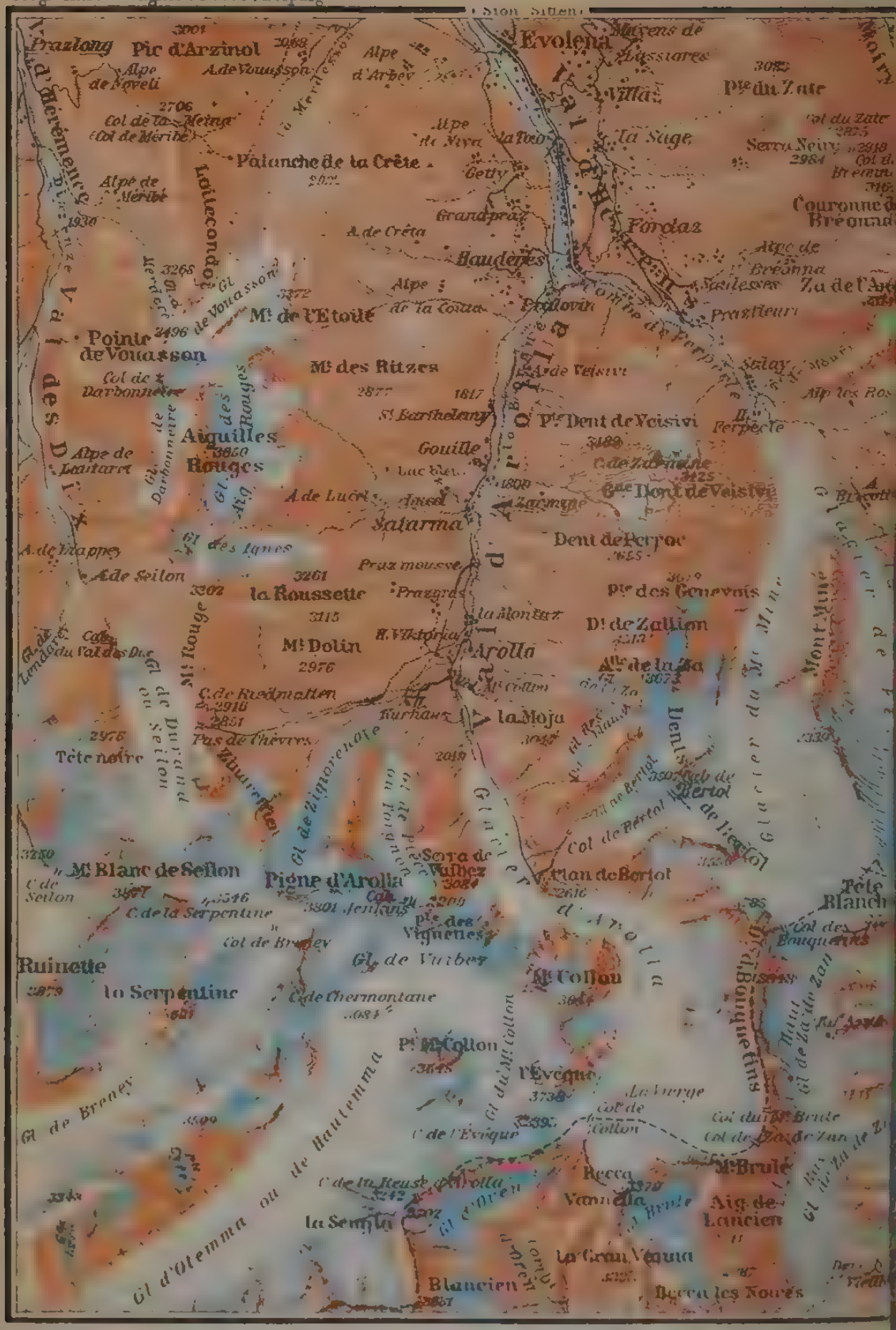


Tête Versan
Conthey
Vétroz
Maladeires
Magnot
Ardon
Grugnay
Ardevaz
Chamoson
Montagnon
Leytron
Produit
Tête du Bletton
Saillon
Riddes
Isérables
Saxon
Gottfrey
Rhône
Haute
Basse
Nendaz
Dent de Nendaz
Balto Vaux
Jeura
Alpe de Rosey
Alpe de Siviez
Mt Gond
Creta de Mounaing
Pierre à Voir
Tête des Etablons
Blisier
L'Arolev
Lac des Vaux
Mt Gelé
Bec des Etagnes
Monts de Sion
Mont Fort
Vollèges
Cotterg
Medières
Châble
Sembrancher
Montagnier
Bec des Roxes
Bec Termin
Bruson
Sarrayer
Fregnoley
Lourtier
Plan Cotillé
Zeppelet
la Rogueuse
Kilometer



Siders
SION
SITTEN
Bramois
Nax
Vex
Agettes
Vernamiège
Mase
Hérémence
St Martin
Trogne
Liez
Eison
Mt Seppey
Pointe de Mandalon
Pic d'Arzinol
Lanna
Evolena
Sasseneire
Mt Nuoble
Mt Gautier
Roc d'Orzival
Becca de Lovegnoz
Bers de Bosson
la Maja
la Za de Volovron
Mt Tracuit
Tour de Bonvin
Mt Blava
Pointe de Vouasson
Mt de l'Etoile
Mt des Ritzes
Aiguilles Rouges
Mell de la Niva
Haudères
Pte Dent de Veisivi
Gde Dent de Veisivi
Val d'Hérémence
Val des Dix
Val d'Hérens
Val d'Arolla
Arolla
Engl. Miles

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



(8½ M.) *Sauterot* (3064′), and between two tunnels crosses the Dixence. Near the second tunnel, where the road enters the Val d'Hérens, are a number of *Earth Pillars*, some of them capped with stones. This result of the action of rain on a moraine of the glacial period is paralleled on the Ritten, near Bozen.

Val d'Hérémence. A narrow road leads from Vex (p. 400) to (1 hr.) the quaint village of *Hérémence* (4055′). Thence a bridle-path (letter and parcel post daily) ascends above the left bank of the Dixence, viâ *Prolin* and *Mâche*, to (1 hr.) —

Prazlong or *Pralong* (6276′; chalet accommodation), a summer village charmingly situated among pine-woods. Rich flora. The following excursions may be made hence (guides: Camille and Jean-Michel Bournissen and Bartholomé Crettaz). To the E., the **Pic d'Arzinol* (9845′; 3½ hrs.; easy; shady in the morning; guide unnecessary), viâ the *Alp Noveli* (7910′) and the *Col de Meina* (8878′). To the S.E., the *Pointe de Vouasson* (11,460′; comp. p. 402; 6-7 hrs.; guide 30 fr.; not difficult for adepts), viâ *Lautaret* and the *Col de Darbonneire* (c. 11,300′). To the W., the *Métailler* (10,650′; 5 hrs.; guide 25 fr.; trying), viâ the Combe d'Allèves. To the S.W., the *Rosablanche* (10,945′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 30, with descent to Fionnay 40 fr.), viâ the Glacier de Prafleuri and the Col de Severeu, and *Parrain* (10,702′; 6 hrs.; guide 22 fr.), viâ the Glacier des Ecoulaies and the Col du Crêt (10,330′; p. 385), neither especially difficult.

From Prazlong a good bridle-path ascends the left bank of the Dixence to the Val des Dix, the uppermost portion of the Val d'Hérémence, passing the alps of *La Barma* (high up to the right), *Lautaret*, *Liappey*, and *Seilon* (Cheilon), to the (3½-4 hrs.) **Cabane des Dix** or *du Val-des-Dix* of the S.A.C. (8694′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 30), on the *Glacier de Durand* or *de Seilon*, commanding a fine view of the head of the valley, the Rosablanche, La Salle, Mont Pleureur, La Luette, Mont-Blanc de Seilon, Pigne d'Arolla, and Aiguilles Rouges. Excursions: **Pigne d'Arolla* (12,471′; p. 403), viâ the Glacier de Seilon in 6 hrs. (guide 45 fr.), not difficult for experts; *Mont-Blanc de Seilon* (12,700′; p. 386; 7 hrs.), viâ the *Col de Seilon*, difficult; *La Salle* (11,945′; 35 fr.), *Mont Pleureur* (12,159′; 45 fr.), *La Luette* (11.627′; 30 fr.), and *Ruinette* (12,726′; 50 fr.; comp. pp. 385, 386); *Aiguilles Rouges d'Arolla* (11,975′), difficult and dangerous owing to falling stones, see p. 402. Passes: over the *Col du Crêt* to *Fionnay*, see p. 385; over the *Col de Riedmatten* or the *Pas de Chèvres* to *Arolla*, see p. 404; over the *Cols de Vasevay*, *de Seilon*, *du Mont-Rouge*, *de la Serpentine*, and *de Breney* to the *Val de Bagnes*, see p. 386.

In the Val d'Hérens we next reach the village of (9½ M. from Sion) *Euseigne* or *Useigne* (3182′; Hôtel des Pyramides, 15 beds from 3½, L. 3¼, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.), rebuilt after a fire in 1917, prettily situated amid walnut-trees. High above, on the opposite bank, is the church of *St-Martin* (4550′). Beyond the hamlet of *La Luette* (3345′), ½ hr. farther on, the road crosses the Borgne, a greyish glacier-torrent, by the *Pont Noir de Lugnerez* (3284′) and beyond *Villetta* we pass below the chapel of *La Garde*.

15½ M. **Evolena.** — Hotels. **Hôtel de la Dent Blanche*, 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel d'Evolène*, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Beau-Site*, 45 beds at 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. 8½-9½ fr.; *Bellevue*, 55 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 3½-4, P. 6-9 fr. — At La Sage (p. 402): *Hôtel de la Sage*, 50 beds at 3-4, B. 2, L. 3½, D. 4, P. 9-12 fr.

Guides. Jean Beytrison, Henri and Pierre (two) Chevrier, Antoine and Maurice Fauchère, Joseph Favre, Henri Fournier, Laurent and Jean Gaudin, Pierre Georges (two), Pierre Maurys, Jean and Pierre Métrailler,

Martin Pralong, Antoine Rieden, Jean and Pierre Rumpf, Etienne Vuignier, and Pierre Zermatten. Arolla and Ferpècle are starting-points for most of the ascents (see pp. 403, 405). — HORSES and MULES 15 fr. per day; to Arolla or Ferpècle 15 fr. (porter 10 fr.).

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES in July & Aug. at the Hôtel de la Dent Blanche.

Evolena or *Evolène* (4520′), the chief village of the valley (1250 inhab.), in a wide green basin flanked with pine-clad rocks, is frequented as a summer resort. On the E. rises the Sasseneire, on the W. the Mont de l'Etoile and Pic d'Arzinol, and at the head of the valley the jagged Dents de Veisivi. High up on the left are the snow-fields of the Ferpècle Glacier and the huge Dent Blanche; to the N., the Zanfleuron Glacier, with the Oldenborn.

The best view is obtained from the hill of *Volovron* (5790′; 1¼ hr. N.), whence the W. part of the Bernese Alps is also visible. — About 10 min. above Evolena we may ascend to the left from the main road to (¾ hr.) *Villa* (5656′), whence, turning to the right short of the well and again after 5 min. to the right, we may descend by a bridle-path (see p. 406) to (20 min.) *La Sage* (5482′; hotel, see p. 401); here we turn to the right near the church and to the right again after 5 min. to reach (¾ hr.) the main road again. — Another walk ascends S. through woods on the left bank of the Borgne to (1¼ hr.) *Getty* (5800′) and the *Alpe de Niva* (6624′; views).

ASCENTS. **Sasseneire* (10,692′; 5½-6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), see p. 355. — *Couronne de Bréonna* (10,380′; comp. p. 410; guide 25 fr.), 5½ hrs., viâ Alp Bréonna, interesting. — *Becs de Bosson* (10,348′; 5 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), see p. 406. — The ***Pic d'Arzinol** (9815′; guide, 15 fr., desirable), ascended in 4½-5 hrs., is not difficult. Below Evolena we cross the Borgne, turn to the right, and then ascend to the left through woods and cross (1½ hr.) the *Merdesson*, the discharge of the Glacier de Vouasson, to the (½ hr.) *Alpe de Vouasson* (6850′). Thence we ascend pastures (keep to the left; fatiguing towards the end) to the (2 hrs.) *Col de Meina* or *de Mériré* (8878′). We now mount to the right by a steep though not difficult path, which runs round the E. side of the rocky arête to a saddle (9334′), and thence to the right to (¾ hr.) the top. Magnificent view to the S. (Mont Blanc, Grand-Combin, Mont Velan, Matterhorn, Weisshorn), and to the N. the Bernese Alps. Descent from the Col de Meina to *Prazlong* (p. 101) viâ *Alp Novcli*, 2½ hrs. — *Mont de l'Etoile* (11,065′; guide 30 fr.), viâ *Alp Créta* (7887′) in 6 hrs., not difficult for adepts; so also the *Pointe de Vouasson* (11,460′; 6-7 hrs., guide 35, with descent to Prazlong 45 fr.). *Aiguilles Rouges d'Arolla* (highest summit 11,975′), 7-8 hrs., difficult (guide 65, with traverse of the arête 90 fr.), comp. p. 401.

The road continues to ascend on the right bank of the Borgne.

18 M. **Haudères.** - HOTELS (all plain). *Hôtel des Haudères*, 40 beds, P. 7-10 fr.; *des Alpes*, 20 beds, P. 7-9 fr.; *Edelweiss*, 27 beds, P. 7-8 fr.; *des Dents-de-Veisivi*, 15 beds, L. 3-4, D. 3-5, P. 7-8 fr. — GUIDES. Jean Anzévui, Jean Gaspoz, Antoine Georges, and Jean Pralong.

Haudères or *Les Haudères* (4757′) is the highest village in the Val d'Hérens, which here divides into the *Val d'Arolla* and the *Combe de Ferpècle* (p. 405).

A. The bridle-path to the VAL D'AROLLA (from Evolena to Arolla 3½-4 hrs.) crosses the Ferpècle, turns to the right, and crosses the Borgne, passing the chalets of *Pralovin*. It then ascends the

wooded left bank of the stream, overlooking the wild ravine, to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Chapel of St-Barthélemy* (5960′), by a huge rock. We next pass the chalets of *Gouille* (small inn), *Satarma, Prazmousse,* and *La Montaz,* and reach ($1^1/_2$ hr.) —

Arolla. — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel & Kurhaus,* 10 min. higher up, in a beautiful position (6581′), 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; **Hôtel du Mont-Collon,* 100 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Victoria,* outside the village, 55 beds, P. 8-10 fr.; *de la Poste,* with restaurant, 25 beds at 2-3, L. or D. 3, P. 9-10 fr.; *du Pigne,* 16 beds, P. from 9 fr. — English Church (services July & Aug.).

Arolla, properly *Mayens d'Arolla* (6437′), a summer resort and an excellent mountaineers' headquarters, is splendidly situated in full view of Mont Collon (11,956′; see below), at the base of which the Glacier de Vuibez (W.) and the Glacier d'Arolla (E.) unite. To the right rise the Serra de Vuibez and the snow-clad Pigne d'Arolla. — Short excursions may be made to (50 min.) the *Lac Bleu de Lucel* (6821′), by descending the valley to (50 min.) Satarma and then ascending to the left; the little lake, clear as crystal, commands a fine view of Mont Collon, to the W. of the grim wall of the Aiguilles Rouges (p. 402), and on the left of the *Cascade des Ignes,* falling from the Glacier des Ignes. To ($1^1/_4$ hr.) the chalets of *Prazgras* (7149′), by an easy footpath across pastures. To the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Pas de Chèvres* (9354′; guide, 15 fr., unnecessary), by a gradually ascending path to the foot of the pass; then $^1/_2$ hr.'s walk over débris and rocks, and finally $^1/_4$ hr.'s steep climb (magnificent view of Mont-Blanc de Seilon and the Glacier de Durand). To the (2 hrs.) *Glacier de Zigiorenove* by either of the lateral moraines, then across the nearly level glacier to the foot of the great ice-fall.

Ascents. **Mont Dolin** (9762′), $2^1/_2$ hrs. (guide 15 fr.), interesting for experts. — **La Roussette** or *Les Roussettes* (10,700′; guide 20 fr.), round the S.W. slope of Mont Dolin in 3 hrs., or viâ Prazgras (see above) and the *Glacier des Ignes* in 4 hrs., not difficult and attractive. — The ascent of the ***Pigne d'Arolla** (12,471′; $6^1/_2$-7 hrs.; guide 45, to Prazlong 50, to Chanrion 55, to Mauvoisin 60 fr.; comp. pp. 386, 401, 404), viâ the *Glacier de Pièce* and the Col des Vignettes (p. 404), is not difficult (descent over the Pas de Chèvres). — **Mont-Blanc de Seilon** (12,700′), viâ the Pas de Chèvres, the *Glacier de Durand,* and the *Col de Seilon* (c. 10,650′) in 7 hrs. (guide 55 fr.), difficult (descent to Chanrion, see p. 386). — **Aiguille de la Za** or *Tsâ* (12,050′; $5^1/_2$-$6^1/_2$ hrs.), a rockclimb for experts (guide 45 fr.), either direct from the W., by the *Glacier de la Za* (step-cutting for 2-3 hrs.), or from the S. by the *Glacier* and *Col Nord de Bertol;* better to spend the night at the Cabane de Bertol (p. 404). — **Dents de Veisivi.** The *Grande-Dent* (11,237′; guide 45, with descent to Ferpècle 55 fr.), may be scaled by experts without serious difficulty from Satarma (see above) in $5^1/_2$-6 hrs. viâ the *Alp de Zarmine* (7705′) and (4 hrs.) the *Col de Zarmine* (10,045′). The same is true of the *Petite-Dent* (10,465′; 6 hrs.; 45 fr.), viâ the W. arête (difficult, however, viâ the Col de Zarmine; 55 fr.). — **Mont Collon** (11,955′; 7 hrs.; guide 65 fr.; difficult) is ascended viâ the Col des Vignettes (p. 404) and the W. arête; the ascent viâ the N. arête (105 fr.) is fit only for adepts with steady heads. The **Evêque** (12,265′; 5 hrs.; 45 fr.), rising to the S. of Mont Collon, is less difficult. — The **Dents Perroc** (S. peak or *Pointe des Genevois* 12,070′, 6 hrs., 45 fr.; central peak or *Dent Perroc* c. 12,050′, N. peak 11,992′, 6 hrs.

each, guide 65 fr.) and the **Dents des Bouquetins** (central peak 12,625′; 8 hrs.; 65 fr.) involve difficult climbing. — **Dent Blanche** (14,318′), viâ the *Col de Bertol* (night spent in the Cabane de Bertol, see below) and the S. arête in 11-12 hrs. (guide 105, to Zermatt 110 fr.), very difficult, but best from this side (comp. pp. 405, 409, 424).

Passes from Arolla. To the Valpelline viâ the Col de Collon, 6-7 hrs. from Arolla, not difficult (guide 35, porter 25 fr.). We cross the *Glacier d'Arolla*, skirting the cliffs (echoes) up to the (3½-4 hrs.) **Col de Collon** (10,269′; view limited; shelter-hut projected on the Italian side), between the Evêque (p. 403) and *Mont Brûlé* (11,880′; 2 hrs. from the col; magnificent view). We then descend along the W. slope of the *Becca Vannetta* (10,948′) and through the profound *Combe d'Oren* to *Prarayé* (3 hrs.; p. 383). — We may also follow a steep route leading to the left from the névé-basin of the upper Glacier d'Arolla to the **Col de Za-de-Zan** (c. 10,900′), N.E. of Mont Brûlé (see above), whence we descend (steep and difficult) to the lower *Glacier de Za-de-Zan* and cross it to the *Rifugio Aosta* und *Prarayé* (comp. p. 383; guide 35 fr.). — Over the *Col du Mont-Brûlé*, see below.

To the Val d'Hérémence, two passes: over the **Col de Riedmatten** (9567′; 6½ hrs. to Prazlong, p. 401); more popular, but rather more difficult, over the **Pas de Chèvres** (9354′; 7 hrs. to Prazlong; guide 45 fr.). To the pass (2½ hrs.), see p. 403; on the descent we traverse a narrow ledge along a perpendicular wall of rock (rope necessary) and cross the *Glacier de Durand* or *Seilon* (beware of the numerous concealed crevasses) to the (2 hrs.) *Cabane des Dix* (p. 401).

To the Val de Bagnes. Over the Pas de Chèvres and the *Col de Seilon* or the *Col de Vasevay* to *Mauvoisin* in 10 hrs. (guide 45 fr.); over the Pas de Chèvres and the *Col de Severeu* or the *Col du Crêt* to *Fionnay* in 10 hrs. (guide 35 fr.). Comp. p. 385. — Less interesting are the passes leading to *Chanrion* (p. 385): over the *Glacier de Pièce* to the *Col des Vignettes* (c. 10,350′; 3-3½ hrs.), with the *Cabane Jenkins* (accommodation for 10), at the E. base of the Pigne d'Arolla (p. 403), then viâ the *Glacier de Vuibé* to the **Col de Chermontane** (10,120′), between the Pigne d'Arolla and the *Petit-Mont-Collon* (11,631′). Striking view. Descent across the vast snow-field of the *Glacier d'Otemma* (9-10 hrs. from Arolla in all; guide 40 fr.). Or we may proceed (comp. above) across the *Glacier d'Arolla* to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Col de Collon* (10,269′) and to the right to the (1 hr.) **Col de l'Evêque** (11,130′), whence we descend viâ the snow-arête between the (l.) *La Sengla* or *Cengle* (12,145′) and the (r.) Petit-Mont Collon (see above), and viâ the Glacier d'Otemma to (3½-4 hrs.) Chanrion (8½-9 hrs. in all; guide 55 fr.).

To Zermatt (p. 416), 10-11 hrs., not difficult and repaying (guide 55, porter 45 fr.). The route ascends along the moraine on the right side of the *Arolla Glacier*, then mounts to the left in zigzags to the (2½ hrs.) *Plan de Bertol* (8580′) and over the moraine and the *Glacier de Bertol*, finally by a somewhat dizzy rock-climb, to the (2½ hrs.) **Col de Bertol** (c. 11,000′), with the *Cabane de Bertol* of the S.A.C. (11,155′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 36), on the Clocher de Bertol (rope and good steps in the rock), to the left above the col. We then cross the vast snow-fields of the *Glaciers du Mont-Miné* and *de Ferpècle*, past the Tête Blanche (see below), to the (1¼ hr.) *Col d'Hérens* (p. 405). The following route is more laborious, but no less interesting (11-12 hrs.; guide 80 fr.). We follow the Col de Collon route (see above) to the névé-basin of the upper Glacier d'Arolla, ascend steeply to the left to the **Col du Mont-Brûlé** (c. 10,900′), to the S. of the Dents des Bouquetins (see above), cross the crevassed upper *Za-de-Zan Glacier*, and mount laboriously to the **Col de Valpelline** (11,687′; comp. p. 383), between the *Tête-Blanche* (12,304′) and the *Tête de Valpelline* (12,610′; comp. p. 383), each an easy ¾ hr. from the col (views). Then a steep descent viâ the *Stock Glacier* to the *Schönbühl Hut* (p. 420).

B. The bridle-path to the *Combe de Ferpècle* (from Evolena to Ferpècle $2^1/_2$ hrs.) leads to the left short of the bridge over the Ferpècle brook (comp. p. 402), and ascends, at first gradually, following the telegraph wires, to *Sepey* (5577′) and (50 min.) *Prazfleuri*, beyond which the imposing head of the valley is revealed. Then through woods to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the chalets of —

Ferpècle or *Salay* (c. 5900′; Hôtel du Col-d'Hérens, 22 beds at $3^1/_2$-4, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2$, P. $8^1/_2$-9 fr.), at the lower end of the Glaciers du Mont-Miné and de Ferpècle. Just above the hotel a narrow path ascends to the left, above the chapel to the right and along the hillside, to the ($1^1/_2$-2 hrs.) **Alp Bricolla* (7960′; hotel, 20 beds at 4-$4^1/_2$, B. 2, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2$-5, P. 10-12 fr.), with a glorious view over the huge Ferpècle Glacier, overlooked on the left by the Dent-Blanche and the Grand-Cornier, and the Glacier du Mont-Miné, with the Dents de Bertol, Aiguille de la Za, and Dents de Veisivi.

Ascents. **Dents de Veisivi** (see p. 403): *Grande-Dent* (11,237′), viâ the Col de Zarmine in $5^1/_2$-6 hrs., not difficult for experts; *Petite-Dent*, (10,465′), $6^1/_2$-7 hrs., difficult. — **Pointe de Bricolla** (12,017′; guide 35, with descent to Zinal 45 fr.), $^1/_4$ hr. from the Col de Bricolla (see below), toilsome but remunerative. — **Grand-Cornier** (13,020′), viâ the Glacier de Bricolla and the W. flank in 7-8 hrs., difficult, but without danger. The route viâ the Col de la Dent-Blanche (see below) and the S. arête is much longer and more difficult; descent to the Hôtel du Mountet, see p. 409. — **Dent Blanche** (14,318′; comp. p. 404), very difficult viâ the W. or Ferpècle arête (guide 200 fr.); better viâ the Ferpècle Glacier until on a level with the Col d'Hérens (see below), then to the left viâ the S. arête (9-10 hrs. from Ferpècle; guide 105, with descent to Zermatt 120 fr.).

Passes. To Zinal (p. 408; comp. the map, p. 407), 10 hrs., not very difficult (guide 50 fr.). Beyond the Alp Bricolla (see above) we ascend the steep *Glacier de la Dent-Blanche* to the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) **Col de la Dent-Blanche** (11,628′), between the Dent Blanche and the Grand-Cornier. We descend over snow-slopes, passing the Roc Noir (p. 409), and across the *Durand Glacier* to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Hôtel du Mountet* (p. 409) and ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) Zinal. — Seldom used and fatiguing (10 hrs.; guide 50 fr.) is the route from the Alp Bricolla N.E. across the Glacier de Bricolla to the (4-$4^1/_2$ hrs.) **Col de Bricolla** or *Col de la Pointe-de-Bricolla* (11,023′; view), between the Pointe de Bricolla and the Grand-Cornier (see above). We descend across the *Glacier de Moiry* to the Moiry Hut (p. 408; 2 hrs.) and thence viâ the *Col* and *Alpe de la Lex* to Zinal (3 hrs.; see p. 409).

To Zermatt, 11-12 hrs. (guide 55 fr.), trying but very repaying. From the Alp Bricolla in 1 hr. to the *Ferpècle Glacier*, which we ascend gradually, passing to the E. of the rocky island of *Mottarotta* (10,740′), to the (3 hrs.) **Col d'Hérens** (11,418′), between the Dent Blanche and the *Tête Blanche* (12,304′; p. 404; easily ascended in $^3/_4$ hr.). To the E. towers the Matterhorn. From the pass we descend steep rocks and the *Stock Glacier* (beware of crevasses) and across the *Zmutt Glacier*, skirting the rocky *Stockje* (10,101′), to the (2 hrs.) *Schönbühl Hut* (p. 420), whence a marked path descends on the left of the glacier to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Zmutt* and ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Zermatt* (p. 416).

To Prarayé, 10-11 hrs., laborious (guide 50 fr.). We ascend the left (W.) side of the Glacier du Mont-Miné to the **Col des Bouquetins** (11,024′), to the E. of the Dents des Bouquetins (p. 404). Descent to *Prarayé* (see p. 383) viâ the *Za-de-Zan Glacier* and the *Rifugio Aosta*.

From Evolena to the Val d'Anniviers (guide 30 fr., advisable; porter 20 fr.). [An alternative but inferior route to Grimentz leads from Volovron (p. 402) over the (4½ hrs.) *Pas de Lona* (9078′), whence the *Becs de Bosson* (10,348′; comp. pp. 402, 408; grand view) are climbed in 1½ hr.; we descend past the pretty *Lac de Lona* (8638′) and round the *Point de Lona* (9610′) to (2½ hrs.) Grimentz (p. 407).]

Our road leads to (20 min.) a tall wooden cross, where the bridle-path ascends to the left. — 40 min., *La Sage* (p. 402), where we keep to the left above the church; ¼ hr., *Villa* (5656′), reached direct in ¾ hr. by the path described on p. 402. Here we turn to the right beyond the fountain and ascend in long zigzags across pastures to the *Alp Cotter* (7087′), where we keep slightly to the left, and then ascend steeply to the right, finally across débris, to the (3½ hrs.) ***Col de Torrent** (9593′). Glorious view of the Val d'Hérens and its amphitheatre of mountains (r. to l.: Pointe de Vouasson, Aiguilles Rouges, Mont Pleureur, Mont-Blanc de Seilon, Serpentine, Pigne d'Arolla, Dents de Veisivi, Dents de Bertol, Mont Miné, Tête Blanche).

The ***Sasseneire** (10,693′), 1 hr. N. of the col (with guide; somewhat toilsome on account of the steep slopes of débris), affords a still more extensive view, the Bernese Alps being added. The Jura appears like a blue line beyond the Pas de Cheville; to the S.E. a part of the Mont Blanc chain is visible.

The path descends in windings, passing the *Lac de Zozanne* (8870′), in view of the range between the Anniviers and Nikolai valleys (Ober-Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Rothorn, Weisshorn, Diablons), to the *Torrent Alp* (7940′) and the (1½ hr.) chalets of *Zatelet-Praz* (7085′) in the *Val de Moiry*, watered by the *Gougra*.

Zinal may be reached from this point in 3½ hrs. by remounting the E. slope of the valley and crossing the (2 hrs.) **Col de Sorebois** (9269′). From the **Arreta* or *Corne de Sorebois* (9590′), 20 min. N. of the pass, we obtain a splendid view of the Weisshorn, Rothorn, Gabelhorn, Dent Blanche, etc. Descent either by the easier path to the right, viâ the *Singline Alp*, or direct, finally through woods, to (1½ hr.) *Zinal* (p. 408).

We now traverse a monotonous grassy valley, keeping level, and descend a rocky defile to (1½ hr.) *Grimentz* (5150′). Thence to (1¼ hr.) *Vissoie*, see p. 407.

Those bound for *St-Luc* (2½ hrs.; p. 410) descend ¼ hr. short of Grimentz to the bridge over the Navigenze near the village of *Mission* (p. 408), and thence ascend to the right to join the path from Ayer (p. 408).

B. From Sierre through the Val d'Anniviers (Eivisch-Tal) to Vissoie, Zinal, and St-Luc.

Motor Post once or twice daily from June 1st to Sept. 30th to *Vissoie* in 1¼ hr. (5 fr. 60 c., 8 fr.), to *Ayer* in 1½ hr. (7 fr. 35, 10 fr. 50 c.; at other seasons Diligence in 4 and 5¼ hrs. (3 fr. 20 and 4 fr. 20 c.). One-horse carriage from Sierre to Vissoie 18, to Ayer 25 fr.; 'Bergwagli' small carriage) from Ayer to *Zinal* 15-20 fr.

Becca de Lovegnoz
3906
Mâne de Marais
Ayer
Pas de Forcletta
Grimentz
Crête de Barneuza
Frilithali
Senntum
Frilihorn
3101
Lange Egge
St Martin
Lovegnoz
Trogne
Becs de Bosson
3154
la Maja
Pt de Lona
Pt de Zirouc
Mayens d. Zirou
Pont du Bois
Misonette
St Laurent
Pont de Pras long
Liez
Eison
Pas de Lona
Sex de Marenda
Lac de Lona
la Chaux de Volovron
Arreta de Sorebois
Col de Sorebois
Diablons
Alpe de Cottier
Turlmannglletscher
Sasseneire
Zinal
Col de Tracuit ou Diablons
Volovron
Col de Torrent
Alpe de Zatelet
Praz
Garde de Bordon
3316
Barma
Tête de Millon
Biesh.
4161
Lanna
Evolena
Pte de Preylet
3004
Roc d. l. Vache
Crête de Millon
Mayens de Lassiores
Villa
Pte du Zaté
Feta d'Aout
Alpe de la Lex
Pte d'Arpitetta
Weisshorn
4512
la Sage
Col du Zaté
Serra Neire
Col de Bréonna
Couronne de Bréonna
Glacier de Moiry
Col de la Lex
Schallihorn
Forclaz
Col de Couronne
Pigne de la Lex
Hauderes
Bréonna
Za de l'Ano
Pte de Mourti
Besso
Col de Moming
Mt de l'Etoile
Mt des Ritzes
Combe de Ferpècle
Bouquetin
Derds d. Bosses
Pte de Bricolla
Zinal-Rothh.
Hôt du Mountes
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Sierre, see p. 392. — We follow the road E. through hilly country (comp. p. 392), cross the Rhone, and ascend in windings, diverging to the right from the Rhone valley road ($1^3/_4$ M. from the station), to ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Niouc* (c. 2950′; Hôtel des Alpes, with restaurant, plain). [Walkers may turn to the left at the ($^1/_2$ hr.) S. end of Chippis (comp. p. 393), crossing the *Navigenze* or *Navizence* (Ger. *Usenz*) as it leaves the Val d'Anniviers, and ascending by a steep path leading to the right past the old church. Finally the road is followed to (1 hr.) Niouc.]

Beyond Niouc the snow-mountains enclosing the valley (Rothorn, Trifthorn, Besso, Gabelhorn) are revealed for a short time. The road is carried around the two lateral ravines of the *Pontis* (tunnels). We pass the chalets of *Barmes* and the hamlet of *Fang* (c. 3600′; $1^1/_2$ hr. from Niouc), 5 min. beyond which the path to St-Luc ($1^1/_4$ hr.; see p. 410) diverges left. Farther on Chandolin (p. 410) appears high up to the left, and Painsec (see below) on the opposite slope.

$8^1/_2$ M. **Vissoie.** — Hotels. **Hôtel d'Anniviers*, 50 beds from 3, B. $1^3/_4$, L. or D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; *des Alpes*, 10 beds, P. 6-7 fr., plainer. — Guides. Félix Abbet and Alexandre and Max Clivaz, at Vissoie or Zinal; Justin Salamin and Clovis Viannin, at Grimentz.

Vissoie or *Vissoye* (4006′), with a 13th cent. church, is the chief village in the Val d'Anniviers. A pleasant walk crosses the Navigenze bridge (see below) and ascends on the left bank viâ Frasse to the village of *Painsec* (4298′; 1 hr.; views). — Bridle-path to St-Luc, see p. 410.

Near the post office a direction-board on the left points out the bridle-path to ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) the Hotel Weisshorn. After $^1/_4$ hr. we turn to the right, mostly through woods; after another 40 min. we cross the path from Ayer to St-Luc (comp. p. 408) and turn sharp to the left, $1^3/_4$ hr. higher up, for the ($^3/_4$ hr.) —

***Hotel Weisshorn** (7694′; 50 beds at 4-8, B. $2^1/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. $6^1/_2$, P. 9-12 fr.), which occupies a commanding site on the N. slope of the *Têtafayaz* (Ger. *Schafkopf*; 8687′; 1 hr.). Excursions may be taken to the *Lac de Tounot* (7982′; $1^1/_2$ hr. E.), the *Point Tounot* (9915′; $2^1/_2$ hrs. E.), the *Pas de Forcletta* (p. 412; $2^1/_2$ hrs. S.E.), the *Meiden Pass* (p. 411; 2 hrs. N.E.), and the *Bella Tola* (p. 411; 3 hrs. N.E.; marked path). — To Zinal, $3^1/_4$ hrs. by a high-level route. About 5 min. above the hotel we turn to the right (sign-post) and follow the W. edge of the arête of the *Rochers de Nava*, passing below the Têtafayaz. Farther on a view of the mountains above Zinal is disclosed. [From this point the *Point Nava* (9091′; views), to the left, $1^1/_4$ hr. from the Hotel Weisshorn, may be ascended.] We then curve to the left through a lateral valley descending from the Pas de Forcletta (p. 412), and beyond the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Alp Barneuza* (7480′) aim for a cairn and a wooden cross, on the other side of the torrent. After $^3/_4$ hr. more we descend in zigzags to the right to ($^3/_4$ hr.) Zinal (p. 408).

A road (motor-cars allowed) diverging to the right from the main street of Vissoie crosses a bridge (3750′) over the Navigenze and ascends in a wide bend on the left bank to *Mayoux* (4009′). Passing *St-Jean* (4337′), it reaches ($1^1/_2$ hr.) —

Grimentz (5151′; Hôtel des Becs-de-Bosson, 60 beds), a picturesque mountain-village on the *Marais* torrent. The ($^1/_4$ hr.) signal

commands a view of the whole Val d'Anniviers, extending on the S.E. to the snow-peaks above Zinal.

Excursions (guides, see p. 407) may be made from Grimentz to the **Arreta de Sorebois* (9590′; p. 406; 3½ hrs., guide 12 fr.), *Roc d'Orzival* (9288′; 3 hrs., 15 fr.), *Glacier de Moiry* (4 hrs.; see below), and *Becs de Bosson* (10,348′; p. 406; 5 hrs., 25 fr.). — Over the *Col de Torrent* or the *Pas de Lona* to *Evolena*, see p. 406. — To *Zinal* (see below; 2½ hrs.) a pretty path, mostly shaded, descends on the left near the church across the foaming *Gougra* (waterfalls) and through larch and fir woods, past an irrigation conduit ('bisse'), and then along the left bank of the Navigenze.

About 5 hrs. from Grimentz, by the Glacier de Moiry, is the *Moiry Hut* of the S.A.C. (9055′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 35).

Beyond Vissoie the main road crosses the *Torrent du Moulin* and leads on the right bank of the Navigenze past the chalets of *Combaz* and *Quimet* to *Mission* (4288′; guides, see below), opposite the Val de Moiry (p. 406), and ends at (1¼ hr.) —

11 M. **Ayer** (4868′; Rothorn, 30 beds; guides, see below), a large village amid woods and pastures, with picturesque old chalets ('mazots') and a modern church.

The footpath to (2¼ hrs.) *St-Luc* (p. 410) ascends to the left from the village (sign-post), straight on past the church, then, beyond the village, to the left, crossing farther on the path from Vissoie to the Hotel Weisshorn (p. 407) and running nearly level along the hillside through fields and woods.

The good bridle-path from Ayer to Zinal (1½ hr.; practicable for small vehicles) passes the remains of an old landslide, crossing to the left bank by (25 min.) the *Pont du Bois* (4793′). It then passes the chapel of *St-Laurent* (5160′) and (35 min.) crosses the Navigenze again by the *Pont de Prazlong* (5157′).

15 M. **Zinal.** — Hotels. **Hôtel des Diablons*, 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., **Durand*, 70 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 11 fr., both belonging to the same company; *du Besso*, 20 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 10 fr., plain but good; *Hôtel & Café National*, 20 beds at 3½-4, L. 3½, D. 4, P. 8½-10 fr.

English Church Services in July and Aug. at the Hôtel Durand.

Guides. Pierre Cottez, Jean and Pierre Epiney, Jean Genoud, Pierre-Joseph Héritier, Marcel Savioz, and Benoit, Henri, Hilaire, Joachim, Joseph, Pierre (two), and Théophile Theytaz, all at Ayer or Zinal; Daniel Rion and Jérôme Viaccoz, at Mission (see above).

The tiny summer resort of *Zinal* (5500′), which gives its name to the highest portion of the Val d'Anniviers, almost rivals Zermatt in the grandeur of its surroundings. The valley ends towards the S. in the *Durand* or *Zinal Glacier*, dominated by the Rothorn, the double-peaked pyramid of the Besso, the Pointe de Zinal, and the Dent Blanche.

Shorter Excursions. To the **Glacier de Durand**, 1¾ hr. (red-marked path; guide unnecessary). About ¼ hr. S. of Zinal we cross to the left bank of the Navigenze and (25 min.) begin to ascend gradually (shady towards evening); after 20 min., to the right (not straight on to the stone hut), and 5 min. farther on to the left (to the right to the Alpe de la Lex, see p. 409). Passing a rocky boulder, where the path to the Alpe d'Arpitetta (see p. 409) descends to the left, we gradually ascend above the moraine to a (25 min.) fork. Here we may either proceed direct to

the left or (easier) keep straight on, finally traversing the moraine, to the (20 min.) *Cabane du Petit-Mountet* (7087′; rfmts.), with a fine circular view embracing the Weisshorn, Besso, Pointe de Zinal, and Grand-Cornier. (The Alpe de la Lex is 25 min. N., see below.) Good walkers with guide (15 fr. from Zinal, 25 fr. if the night be spent) should extend the excursion up the débris-covered Durand Glacier to the ($3^1/_4$ hrs.) **Hôtel du Mountet** (c. 9350′: 20 beds) and the neighbouring *Mountet* or *Constantia Hut* of the S.A.C. (9488′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 40; adm. 1, bed 3 fr.), at the S. base of the Besso (see below), overlooking the grand amphitheatre of the glacier, encircled by the Rothorn, Trifthorn, Ober-Gabelhorn, Dent Blanche, Grand-Cornier, and Bouquetin. The view is still grander from the **Roc Noir* (10,263′; $1^1/_2$ hr.; guide 20 fr.), rising from the ice opposite the Mountet.

The ***Alpe de la Lex** or *Alpe de l'Allée* (7180′), to the W., above the lower end of the glacier, 2 hrs. from Zinal (red marks; guide unnecessary), commands a noble survey of the background of the valley, from the Grand-Cornier to the Weisshorn, and of the glaciers of Durand and Moming, separated by the Besso (see below). From the fork (65 min.; see p. 408) it is a somewhat steep ascent in zigzags to the right; in $^3/_4$ hr. we bear to the left for the chalet. We may easily return to Zinal in $1^1/_2$ hr., or descend S. by cattle-tracks to the (20 min.) Petit-Mountet (see above).

The ***Alpe d'Arpitetta**, opposite the Alpe de la Lex, to the E., affords an even finer view, particularly of the Weisshorn, the Moming Glacier, and the Rothorn. We follow the path to the Durand Glacier as far as the boulder mentioned on p. 408; here we descend to the left (blue arrow), cross the terminal moraine, and ascend to the (2 hrs.) *Lower Alpe d'Arpitetta* (6860′). A still more imposing and complete view is gained from the ***Roc de la Vache** (8488′), ascended from the Lower viâ the *Upper Alpe d'Arpitetta* (7418′) in $1^1/_2$ hr. (guide 15 fr.). The descent may be made to Zinal by the *Tracuit Alp* (6759′; shelter-hut projected) in $1^1/_2$ hr. (better in the reverse direction, 3 hrs.).

Ascents. ***Arreta de Sorebois** (9590′; guide 10 fr.), from Zinal in $3^3/_4$ hrs., not difficult and attractive, see p. 406. A finer view is obtained from the **Garde de Bordon** (10,880′), reached in $2^1/_2$ hrs. from the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) Col de Sorebois to the S. by the arête, for adepts only (guide 25-30 fr.). — **Pointe d'Arpitetta** (10,300′), from the Arpitetta Alp 3 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), laborious. — **Besso** (12,058′), toilsome ($3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$ hrs. from the Hôtel du Mountet; guide 45-55 fr.); more difficult viâ the W. arête (guide 70 fr.). — **Pigne de la Lex** (11,168′), from Zinal viâ the Alpe and Col de la Lex (p. 410) in 4 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), and **Bouquetin** (11,430′), from Zinal over the Col de la Lex and the *Glacier de Moiry* in 7 hrs. (30 fr.), neither especially difficult. — **Diablons** (11,828′), viâ the *Alp Tracuit* in 6 hrs. (for the N. and central peaks guide 30, S. peak 25, across them all 45 fr.), laborious; comp. p. 412. — **Pointe de Zinal** (12,488′), from the Hôtel du Mountet in 6 hrs. (guide 55, with descent to the Schönbühl Hut 65 fr.), laborious. — **Grand-Cornier** (13,020′; guide 80-100 fr., to Ferpècle 115 fr.), from the Hôtel du Mountet viâ the E. arête in 7-8 hrs., the last part difficult (see p. 405). — **Zinal-Rothorn** or **Moming** (13,855′; guide 105, with descent to Zermatt 130 fr., see p. 424), a difficult rock-climb, from the Hôtel du Mountet over the snow-arête of *Le Blanc*, the *Epaule* (13,337′), and the N. arête, or over the W. flank and the S.W. arête in 7 hrs. — The very difficult **Ober-Gabelhorn** (13,365′; guide 105, to Zermatt 135 fr.; comp. p. 424) is reached from the Hôtel du Mountet viâ the N.W. arête in 9 hrs. — **Weisshorn** (14,804′; p. 415), over the N. arête (guide to Randa 225 fr.) or the W. arête ('Arête Young', named after G. Winthrop Young, comp. p. lii; fixed ropes; guide to Randa 195 fr.) in 10 hrs., and **Dent Blanche** (14,318′; p. 404), viâ the N.E. arête ('Arête des Quatre Anes') in 9-10 hrs. (guide with descent to Arolla or Zermatt 235 fr.), both very difficult.

Passes. To Evolena (p. 401) over the *Col de Sorebois* and *Col de Torrent* (guide 25 fr.), see p. 406; over the *Col de la Dent-Blanche* and *Col de Bricolla* (guide 50 fr.), see p. 405; over the *Pas de Lona* (25 fr.),

see p. 406. — The following pass (10-11 hrs.; 30 fr.) is toilsome. From the Alpe de la Lex we ascend over steep grassy slopes, rocks, and glacier to the (5 hrs.) **Col de la Lex** (c. 10,350′), N.W. of the *Pigne de la Lex* (11,168′; ascent in ¾ hr., p. 357). Descent to the *Moiry Hut* (p. 408) and the Moiry Glacier, then up again to the (1¼ hr.) **Col de Couronne** (9895′), between the *Couronne de Bréonna* (10,381′; 20 min. from the col; comp. p. 402) and the *Za de l'Ano* (11,070′). Next a steep descent to the *Alp Bréonna*, and viâ *La Sage* to (3½ hrs.) *Evolena*. Instead of the Col de Couronne we may cross (from the lower Glacier de Moiry) the *Col de Bréonna* (9575′) or the less interisting *Col du Zaté* (9433′).

From Zinal to Gruben in the Turtmann Valley, over the *Pas de Forcletta* (guide 20 fr.) or the *Col de Tracuit* (*des Diablons*; 30 fr.), see p. 412.

To Zermatt (p. 416) from the Hôtel du Mountet (p. 409) there are two passes, both difficult (guide 35 fr.). (1) We traverse the *Durand Glacier*, to the E., to the (1¾ hr.) foot of the precipitous Trifthorn (see below), and clamber up, at first with the aid of an iron chain, and then along narrow ledges of rock and through perpendicular couloirs. The (1¼ hr.) **Triftjoch** (11,615′) between the *Trifthorn* (12,261′; 1 hr. from the pass) and the *Wellenkuppe* (12,828′; 1½-2 hrs. from the pass, difficult, comp. p. 423), affords a striking view of Monte Rosa and the Mischabel. Then down the *Trift Glacier* and its huge moraine to the *Trift Hotel* (p. 420) and (4 hrs.) *Zermatt*. — (2) We ascend S., passing the Roc Noir (p. 409), at first gradually, but soon rapidly (large bergschrund sometimes), to the (4 hrs.) **Col Durand** (11,398′), between *Mont Durand* (*Arbenhorn*; 13,281′; 1½ hr. from the pass) and the *Pointe de Zinal* (12,467′; p. 409), with a striking view of the Matterhorn, opposite. Descent, not direct over the crevassed *Hohwang Glacier*, but to the left, along the rocks of the *Ebihorn* (11,968′), to (3½-4 hrs.) *Zmutt* and (1 hr.) Zermatt.

To Randa (p. 414) over the **Moming Pass** (12,445′), between the Zinal-Rothorn and Schallihorn, or over the **Schalli-Joch** (12,305′), between the Schallihorn and Weisshorn, both difficult and endangered by falling ice (14 and 18 hrs.; guide 65 fr. each).

On the hill to the E. above the Val d'Anniviers, reached from Vissoie (p. 407) in 1¼ hr. by a good bridle-path, from Sierre viâ Fang (p. 407) in 4½ hrs., and from Ayer (p. 408) in 2¼ hrs., lies —

St-Luc. Hotels. **Grand Hôtel du Cervin*, 70 beds, **Bella-Tola & St-Luc*, 60 beds, both at the N. end of the village, R. from 3½-4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 9-10 fr. Parcels and trunks may be sent to St-Luc by post. Mule to the Bella Tola 20 fr. — Guide: Joseph Antille. English Church Services (July 15th-Aug. 31st) in the Hôtel Bella-Tola.

St-Luc or *Luc* (5390′), on a steep grassy slope above the *Torrent du Moulin* to the N., is a popular summer resort. It commands a superb view of the Val d'Anniviers and the mountains at its head (Schallihorn, Besso, Ober-Gabelhorn, Mont Durand, Matterhorn, Pointe de Zinal) and of the Bernese Alps to the N. Above the village (ascend to the left from the Bella Tola path after 20 min.), to the N., is the *Pierre des Sauvages* (5623′), a 'Druids' stone' with prehistoric drawings.

An easy bridle path leads through the forest in 1½ hr. to the village of **Chandolin** (6350′; *Grand-Hôtel, 65 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.), in a lofty situation, commanding a beautiful view of the Val d'Anniviers, the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese Alps. Pleasant walk hence through woods to the (¾ hr.) *Plaine Madeleine* (6608′), situated on the margin of the Illgraben (p. 396), high above the Rhone Valley. The **Illhorn** (8924′), which overlooks the Illgraben, the Rhone Valley,

and the Bernese and Valais Alps, is easily ascended from Chandolin in $2^1/_2$ hrs. — Two steep footpaths ascend to Chandolin from the main road through the Val d'Anniviers (p. 406), to the left, either beyond the first Pontis ravine viâ *Sussillon* (4547′) or just short of Fang.

The ***Bella Tola** (9846′, 9935′), a massif culminating in two peaks, is reached by a marked bridle-path in $3^3/_4$-4 hrs. Ascending to the left at the E. end of St-Luc (the less steep path to the right leads to the Hotel Weisshorn, p. 407), we turn to the left after 20 min., cross two brooks farther on, then curve to the right up to a white hut on the (1 hr.) *Alp de Roua* (7156′), where the summit comes in sight. Mounting to the left and avoiding the level paths diverging to the left, we proceed towards a grassy height crowned by a cross (8000′), which we leave on the right, then pass a hut and traverse pastures, mostly without path; $1^1/_4$ hr., we reach the base, and by a good zigzag path (1 hr.) the crest of the mountain (9678′), where we have at our feet the little *Bella Tola Glacier*, embedded on the N. side of the massif in a corrie. The more popular N.W. peak (9846′), $^1/_4$ hr. to the left, is marked by a signal; but there is also a path to the (10 min.) S.E. peak (9935′), which is covered with débris. The *View (panorama by Ritz) embraces the whole of the Bernese and Valais Alps; opposite, to the N., the gorge of the Dala is visible up to the Gemmi. The grandest part of the panorama is that to the S., dominated by the Weisshorn and extending from Monte Leone to Mont Blanc.

To reach *Gruben* in the Turtmann Valley (p. 412; 3 hrs.; guide 20-30 fr., advisable) we descend from the S.E. peak by a narrow path to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Pas du Bœuf* (c. 9350′). Hence (keeping to the right) we follow the path, insufficiently denoted by red crosses, over débris to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the Meiden Pass route, above the small lake.

From St-Luc to Gruben ($5^1/_2$ hrs.; guide not needed). We follow the Bella Tola path as described above to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Alp de Roua (7156′), where we ascend half-right (S.E.), skirting the base of a rocky ridge descending from the Pas du Bœuf, then to the left (E.) to the (2 hrs.) **Meiden Pass** or *Z'Meidenpass* (9095′), between the *Corne du Bœuf* (9620′) and the *Pointe de Tourtemagne* (9206′). View of the Weisshorn, Brunnegghorn, etc. We descend past a small lake (with the *Meidenhorn*, 9425′, on the right) to the *Upper* (7670′) and *Lower Meiden Alp* (7352′; view of the Turtmann Glacier). Lastly we descend through larches and cembra pines to (2 hrs.) *Gruben* (p. 412).

C. From Turtmann to the Turtmann Valley.

Bridle Path to ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) *Gruben.* Guide unnecessary.

Turtmann (2047′), see p. 397. — The bridle-path ascends steeply above the right bank of the *Turtmannbach*, which ($^1/_4$ hr.) dashes over a cliff 85′ high, to (1 hr.) *Tummenen* (3002′), where we cross the stream. We proceed amid boulders through the *Taubenwald*

or *Dubenwald*, passing a pilgrimage-chapel with numerous votive tablets (rfmts.). We cross the foaming torrent by (2 hrs.) the *Vollensteg*, returning to the left bank at (1/2 hr.) *Niggeling*. In another 1/2 hr. we cross the brook again.

1/2 hr. **Gruben** or **Meiden** (5961′; Schwarzhorn, 50 beds from 3 1/2, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 4 1/2, P. from 9 fr.), a summer resort in the middle of the forest, is 2 hrs. from the superb *Turtmann Glacier*, embedded between the Diablons, Weisshorn, Brunnegghorn, and Barrhorn. At the foot of the glacier is the *Alp Senntum* (6824′).

The S.A.C. proposes to construct a new hut on the *Pipi Alp* (8334′), above the right side of the Turtmann Glacier, 2 1/2 hrs. from Gruben.

To Zinal (p. 408), two passes. One (9-10 hrs.; guide 60 fr.), toilsome but repaying, crosses the Turtmann Glacier and the **Col de Tracuit** or **des Diablons** (10,675′). The toilsome *Diablons* (11,828′; p. 409), 2 hrs. N.W. of the pass, are ascended viâ the S. arête (with guide). The *Tête de Milon* (12,130′), 1 1/2 hr. S.E. (with guide), is attractive and not difficult. — The other route (7-8 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), not difficult and interesting on the whole, ascends from the *Lower Plumatt Alp*, 1/2 hr. above Gruben, to the right through woods to the (1 hr.) *Upper Plumatt Alp* (7355′), with a fine view of the Turtmann Glacier, Weisshorn, etc. Then past the *Kaltenberg Alp* (8152′) and through a dreary valley to the (2 1/2 hrs.) **Pas de Forcletta** (9475′), between the (r.) *Roc de Budri* (10,092′) and the (l.) *Crête de Barneuza* (9997′). Fine view of the Valais and Bernese Alps. Descent over débris towards the W. and by the high-level path (p. 407) coming from the Hotel Weisshorn to (3 hrs.) Zinal.

To St-Luc viâ the Meiden Pass or the Bella Tola, see p. 411.

From Gruben to St. Niklaus, footpath in 7 hrs. (with the Schwarzhorn 8 1/2 hrs.; guide desirable, 35 fr.). Behind the hotel we ascend the meadow, cross the brook to the left, and mount steeply to the *Lower Gruben Alp* (7018′), where we take to the left. Farther up we pass to the right of the *Upper Gruben Alp* (7795′) and ascend straight on to the cairn on the (3 hrs.) **Augstbord Pass** (9490′; view of the Simplon chain), between the jagged *Steintalhorn* (10,213′) and the ***Schwarzhorn** (10,512′), easily ascended from the pass in 1 hr. (guide unnecessary for experts) by a narrow path on the E. side of the arête and an easy bit of rock-climbing.

The view surpasses that from the Bella Tola: to the S., the superb pyramid of the Weisshorn; on the left, the Brunnegghorn, Breithorn, Zwillinge, Lyskamm, Monte Rosa, and Mischabel; on the right, the Dent Blanche, Grand-Cornier, Diablons, Grand Combin, Mont Blanc, and farther on the Dent du Midi, the snow field of the Diablerets, and the Bernese Alps from the Wildstrubel to the Galenstock; to the E., the St. Gotthard group, the Alps of Ticino, and Monte Leone, Fletschhorn, Laquinhorn, and Weissmies.

The path descends over débris and patches of snow into the *Augstbord Valley*. We then skirt the Steintalgrat, to the right, where soon (8060′) opens a magnificent *Panorama: to the left the Bietschhorn, Aletsch Glacier, Ticino Alps, and Monte Leone; straight on the Ried Glacier and the Mischabel, then the Lyskamm, Zwillinge, Breithorn, Little Matterhorn, Brunnegghorn, and Weisshorn; far below lies the Nikolai valley. We descend S. past the junction of

the path from the Jung Pass (see below) to ($2^3/_4$ hrs.) *Jungen* (6390′; p. 414) and ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *St. Niklaus* station (3707′; p. 414).

From Gruben to St. Niklaus viâ the **Jung Pass** (9822′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), farther to the S., interesting on the whole. — The difficult **Barrjoch** (c. 10,850′), between the Barrhorn and Gässispitz, **Brunnegg-Joch** (11,100′), and **Biesjoch** (11,644′) are glacier-passes fit for experienced mountaineers only (guide 45 and 55 fr.).

84. From Visp to Zermatt.

$2^1 3/_4$ M. Railway (May 15th-Sept. 30th only; five rack-and-pinion sections) in 2 hrs. (24 fr. 80, 14 fr. 50, return-tickets 39 fr. 70, 23 fr. 20 c.), to *Stalden* in 20 min. (5 fr. 55, 3 fr. 25 c.), to *St. Niklaus* in 1 hr. (11 fr. 75, 6 fr. 85 c.). Best views to the left.

A Diligence (1 fr. 40 c.) plies twice daily in winter on the new Road from Visp to *Stalden*, in $1^1/_4$ (down in $^3/_4$) hr. The Carriage Road farther up is interesting for walkers also beyond St. Niklaus: to Randa $2^1/_4$ hrs., Täsch 55 min., Zermatt $1^1/_4$ hr.

The hotels in the Visp valley and at Zermatt are mostly open only from June till the end of September.

Visp (2146′), see p. 399. — The railway runs to the S., towards the greyish-white *Visp*, passes under the *Neubrücke* (2280′), and crosses the river. To the S. is the beautiful snow-pyramid of the *Balfrin* (12,474′). On the left are the Ackersand electricity works of the *Lonza Chemical Works* (p. 399), supplying the Visp valley with electricity (24,000 h.p.) and deriving its power from Balen (p. 426) by a canalized branch of the Saaser Visp. We ascend (rack-and-pinion) to —

$4^1/_2$ M. **Stalden.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels (P. from 9 fr.). *Stalden*, 20 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5 fr.; *Victoria*, 25 beds from $2^1/_2$, B. 2, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2$ fr.; *Burgener*, 20 beds from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4 fr.

Stalden (2634′), a village surrounded by vineyards and orchards, is picturesquely situated at the junction of the *Saas* (p. 425) and *Nikolai Valleys*, watered by the *Saaser Visp* and *Matter Visp* respectively. On the steep hillside opposite, to the E., is the conspicuous church of *Staldenried* (3468′).

To the Simplon, 9-10 hrs., repaying (guide 30 fr.). We walk from Visp or Stalden past the highest vineyards in Europe ('Heidenwein') to (2 hrs.) **Visperterminen** (4396′; Gebüdem-Alp, 30 beds at 2-3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. 4, P. 7-8 fr.), whence the **Gebüdem* or *Gebidem* (7640′), a splendid point of view, may be ascended without difficulty in 3 hrs., the *Mattwaldhorn* (10,673′; p. 410) in 6 hrs., and the *Fletschhorn* (13,127′; p. 440) by experts in 8 hrs., with guide. From Visperterminen over (2 hrs.) the *Gebüdem-Joch* (c. 7200′) to the (1 hr.) chalets of *Bististaffel* (6070′) in the upper *Gamser Tal:* finally over the **Bistenen Pass** (7980′), N. of the *Magenhorn* (8600′), to the Simplon road near the Old Hospice (to Simplon 4 hrs., p. 439).

The railway ascends the Nikolai-Tal, mounts a rack-and-pinion section, and then runs nearly on the level through several tunnels and across viaducts over the deep valley of the Matter Visp; ahead of us is the Brunnegghorn, with the Weisshorn to the right. — At ($6^3/_4$ M.) *Kalpetran* (2953′) the floor of the valley is again reached.

Above, on the shelving pastures to the right, is the village of *Embd* (4450′). The line crosses to the right bank and ascends by a rack-and-pinion section, $1^1/_2$ M. long, through a narrow gorge above the Visp, which forms a series of falls amidst huge blocks of gneiss, then regains the left bank.

10 M. **St. Niklaus.** — Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel*, 100 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 8 fr., open May-Sept., *Rovina*, 30 beds at $2^1/_2$-3, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 8 fr., open all the year, both well spoken of. — At Grächen (see below): *Hannigalp*, 35 beds, P. from 7 fr.

Guides. Joseph Marie and Franz Joseph Binner, Johann Brantschen, Heinrich Fux, Franz and Peter Joseph Imboden, Joseph Knubel, Alexander and Roman Lagger, Franz, Gabriel, Raphael and Xavier Lochmatter, Johann Perren, Adolf, Alexander, Alois, Heinrich, Hermann, Joseph, and Karl Pollinger, and Albert and Joseph Marie Schanton.

St. Niklaus (3708′), the largest village in the valley, with 1100 inhab., is so completely surrounded by mountains that for weeks in winter the sun never reaches it. The church is 18th cent., with an older belfry. On the shelving mountain (views) are *Gassenried* (5429′) and *Grächen* (5305′; 2 hrs.; hotel, see above), to the N.E., and *Höllenen* (4885′), 1 hr. E.

From the station a good bridle-path ascends N. in bends to the ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) hamlet of *Jungen* (6390′), the chapel of which commands a magnificent view of the Nikolai valley, Ried Glacier, Dom, Zwillinge, Breithorn, Brunnegghorn, and Weisshorn. Thence to *Gruben* over the Augstbord Pass, see pp. 418, 412.

Ascents from St. Niklaus (guides' fees according to arrangement). *Platthorn* (10,660′; 6 hrs.), easy and interesting. The *Ferrichhorn* (10,800′; viâ the Ried Glacier, 6 hrs.) is more difficult. The *Gabelhorn* (10,285′; 6-7 hrs.) is an exceedingly difficult rock-climb, the N. peak or *Edelspitze* having been attained once only, in 1905, by E. Monod-Herzen and J. E. Kern with Ferdinand Furrer, by throwing the rope over it. To *Saas-Fee* viâ Höllenen and the Ried Pass or the Windjoch, see p. 428.

A steep path leads S.W. from St. Niklaus to the ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) **Constantin-Topali Hut** of the S.A.C. (8816′; accommodation for 20), on the Distelgrat, whence the *Brunnegghorn* (12,618′; p. 415; 5 hrs.), *Bieshorn* (13,652′; p. 415), *Barrhörner* (10,679′-11,880′), etc., may be climbed by experts.

About 5-$5^1/_2$ hrs. S.E. of St. Niklaus, reached viâ Gassenried and by a new path skirting the left bank of the Ried Glacier, then crossing the glacier itself, is the **Cabane Pierre-Bordier** of the S.A.C. (9777′; accommodation for 50), situated at the base of the Klein-Bigerhorn. This is a starting-point for difficult ascents (comp. pp. 415, 428): *Nadelhorn* (14,219′, *Lenzspitze* (14,108′), *Balfrin* (12,474′), *Gabelhorn* (10,286′; see above), etc.

After a short rack-and-pinion section, still on the left bank, the railway crosses the *Blattbach*, which descends from the Barrhorn on the right, and returns to the right bank of the Visp. To the right, a lofty waterfall; in front, the grand Breithorn. — $13^1/_2$ M. *Herbriggen* (4124′; Pension Knubel, with restaurant, open all the year). Another steep gradient begins at the chalets of *Breitenmatt*. High up on the left is the Festi Glacier; to the right is the Weisshorn, with the crevassed Bies Glacier.

16 M. **Randa.** Hotels. *Weisshorn*, 95 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. 9-11 fr.; *du Dôme*, 30 beds; *de la Gare*, 20 beds, P. 7-9 fr. — Guides. Adolf (two), Jakob, Alois, Konrad, and Severin Brantschen,

Kilian and Ludwig Schwarzen, Johann (two), Josef and Wilhelm Summermatter, and Alois, Emil, Fridolin, Julian, Julius, Ludwig, Samuel, and Wilhelm Truffer.

Randa (4626′), a village pleasantly situated in a widening in the valley, is a starting-point for expeditions in the *Mischabel* group (culminating in the Dom, the highest mountain standing entirely on Swiss territory and the third highest in the Alps) and for the ascent of the Weisshorn.

The **Dom** (14,942′; guide 80-90 fr.), first scaled by J. L. Davies in 1858, trying. We ascend through woods and rocks to the (4 hrs.) *Dom Hut* of the S.A.C. (9639′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 24), on the *Festi*, with a grand view; we then cross the *Festi Glacier* to the *Festi-Joch* (c. 12,150′) and ascend the N.W. arête, finally over steep névé, to the (6-7 hrs.) summit. View one of the grandest among the Alps. — The *Dürrenhorn* (13,338′; 5 hrs.; 50 fr.), *Hohberghorn* (13,865′; 6 hrs.; 50 fr.), *Nadelhorn* (14,220′; 6 hrs.; guide 65, with descent to Saas 80 fr.), and *Lenzspitze* (14,108′; 6 hrs.; 100 and 140 fr.) are also ascended from the Dom Hut (comp. p. 428). — The **Täschhorn** (14,758′; 100 fr.), climbed for the first time in 1862 by J. L. Davies and J. W. Hayward, is difficult: from (4 hrs.) the *Kien Hut* (8484′; club-hut, accommodation for 20) the N. arm of the *Kien Glacier* is ascended to the *Kienfelsen*, whence we traverse the steep snow-slopes of the W. arête to the (8-9 hrs.) summit.

Weisshorn (14,804′; first ascended by Prof. Tyndall in 1861), difficult: red-marked path viâ the *Melchfluh* (6786′) to (4½ hrs.) the *Weisshorn Hut* of the S.A.C. (c. 9600′; accommodation for 22), grandly situated on the *Hohlicht*, and thence viâ the crevassed *Schalliberg Glacier* and the E. arête to the top (8-10 hrs.; guide 120 fr.); or viâ the *Schalli-Joch* (12,307′; p. 410) and the very difficult *Schalligrat* (guide 180 fr.). For the N. and W. arêtes, see p. 409. — The *Biesshorn* (13,651′; guide 65 fr.), with an imposing view of the neighbouring Weisshorn, *Schallihorn* (13,051′; 70 fr.), and *Brunneggjhorn* (12,618′; 60 fr.), may also be ascended from the Weisshorn Hut.

The railway crosses the débris of a landslip. To the right opens the Schalli-Tal, with the Hohlicht Glacier; to the left the Täschtal.

18¼ M. **Täsch** (4728′; Täschhorn, 90 beds at 4-5, L. or D. 5, P. 11-13 fr., well spoken of; guides, see p. 417), a picturesque cluster of chalets, commands a view of the Matterjoch, Little Matterhorn, and Breithorn, with the Mettelhorn on the right.

A good bridle-path crosses the Täschbach to the E. and ascends in zigzags to the (2 hrs.) **Lower Täschalp** (6945′; restaurant, 6 beds), commanding a magnificent view of the Weisshorn, Schallihorn, and Rothorn. Thence to the Allalin Pass and Alphubel-Joch, see pp. 428, 430. — From Zermatt to the Täschalp (2¾ hrs.) we follow the road down the valley and beyond the *Restaurant zum Bühl* (5023′) ascend a footpath to the right mostly through woods and finally joining the bridle-path from Täsch.

Farther on the line skirts the right bank. By the chalets of *Zermettje* it crosses the Visp for the last time and then ascends a rack-and-pinion section on the *Bühl*, high above the brawling river. Suddenly, to the right, the stupendous Matterhorn comes in sight; in the middle distance lies the débris-covered Gorner Glacier; and above it stretches the Upper Théodule Glacier, with the Little Matterhorn and the Breithorn on the left. Beyond a short tunnel we reach (21¾ M.) *Zermatt* (p. 416).

Zermatt.

Arrival. Railway Station (5276′), with the **Buffet-Hôtel* (a Seiler hotel; 30 beds from 3½, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 10-12 fr.). Opposite is the station of the *Gorner-Grat Railway* (p. 417). Inquiry Office in the station; *Seiler's Information Bureau*, in the Villa Margherita (see below).

Hotels (the larger houses are closed in winter; Seiler's hotels and those belonging to the parish of Zermatt issue coupons for meals which can be used at other hotels unter the same management). **Mont-Cervin*, with the *Villa Margherita*, 300 beds, * *Victoria*, opposite the station, 180 beds, **Beau Site*, 7 min. from the station, beautifully situated on the right bank of the Visp, 120 beds, at these three R. from 6, B. 2¼, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15½ fr., **Monte Rosa*, near the church, 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 13 fr., all four Seiler hotels; **Zermatterhof*, belonging to the parish of Zermatt, next to the church, 150 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.; *Schweizerhof*, *National-Terminus*, *Bellevue*, three houses close to the station, 200 beds from 4-5, B. 2-2½, L. 5½, D. 6½, P. from 12-14 fr., well spoken of. — *Post*, in the village, 60 beds, well spoken of, *Gornergrat-Zermatt*, at the station, 50 beds, at both R. from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; **Hôtel du Parc*, 7 min. above the English church, 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Pension Alpina*, near the Zermatterhof, 32 beds, open Nov.-March also, *Touristen-Hotel Perren*, on the main street, 40 beds, at both R. from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Breithorn*, opposite the National, 20 beds from 2½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; *Pension Julen*, 15 beds from 3, L. or D. 4, P. from 9 fr., *Sonne* ('hôtel garni', p. xxi), 10 beds from 2 fr., both on the Triftbach, plain.

In the Environs: *Waldesruhe*, 25 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. 10-11 fr., *Morgenrot*, 30 beds from 2½, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, P. 8½-9fr., both with restaurants, at Haueten (p. 417; ½ hr.). *Pension Gorner-Gorge-Villa*, 15 beds, P. from 9 fr., at the mouth of the Gorner Gorge (p. 420; 20 min.). *Café Edelweiss* (p. 420; 1 hr.), 10 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Trift-Hotel* (p. 420; 2½ hrs.), 15 beds at 4, B. 2, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr. *Staffelalp* (p. 420; 2¼ hrs.), with restaurant, 15 beds at 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr. — **Schwarzsee-Hotel* (Seiler; p. 421; 3 hrs.), 30 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 13 fr.; *Belvédère* belonging to the parish; p. 121; 5½ hrs.), 20 beds from 6, B. 3½, L. 7, D. 8 fr. *Glacier de Findelen* (p. 419; 2 hrs.), 10 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.

On the Gornergrat Railway (p. 417): **Riffelalp* (7307′; a Seiler hotel; tramway, see p. 417), with an English church (see below), 240 beds from 6, B. 2¼, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15½ fr.; **Riffelberg* (8429′), 60 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5½, D. 6, P. from 11 fr., **Kulm-Hotel Gornergrat* (10,236′), 50 beds from 8, B. 3, L. 6½, D. 7½, P. from 18 fr., both belonging to the parish.

Confectioner (tea-room; music), opposite the Hotel Mont-Cervin.

Visitors' Tax, 20-60 c. per day according to the rank of hotel.

Tourists' Requisites. *T. Björnstad & Co.* (p. 174). Photographic Materials (also picture postcards and books), at *Wega's*, the stationer's, next to the Hotel Bellevue.

English Churches. *St. Peter's*, opposite the Mont-Cervin Hotel; *Holy Trinity*, on the Riffelalp. Services in July-Sept. at both.

Guides. At Zermatt: Adolf (two), Alfred, Emmanuel (two), Max, Othmar, Peter Joseph, and Wilhelm Aufdenblatten; Adolf, Alois, Alphons, Andreas, Bernhard, Ernst, Felix, Franz, Heinrich, Hermann, Joseph Anton, Karl, Meinrad, Severin, Theodor, Theodul, and Viktor Biner; Otto and Viktor Furrer; Heinrich, Leo, and Otto Gentinetta; Alexander and Alois Graven; Alexander and Joseph Guntern; Albinus and Ulrich Inderbinen; Adelrich, Adolf, Anton, Cæsar, Emmanuel, Felix, Heinrich, Hieronymus,

Kandersteg
Lötschen-Th.
Grindelspitzen
Schwarzh.
Ijolli-Th.
Bietsch-Th.
Augstkummenh.
Zu Steinen
Rothe Kuh
Baltschieder-Th.
Gerstenhorn
Gredetsch-Th.
Ausser Sentum
Mehlbaum
Geinten
Naters
Hohtenn
Gampel
Steg
Gestein
Raron
Baltschieder
Grunden
Eggerbg.
Brigerbad
Mund
Birgisch
Glis
BRIG
Grosse Eid
Lalden
Gamsen
Eischol
Unterbäch
Birchen
Zeneggen
VISP
(VIÈGE)
Eiholz
Stalden
Gebüdem
Glishorn
Faulhorn
Spitzh.
Ergischhorn
Signalhorn
Gerwerwald
Straffelgrat
Rhone
Simplon

Evolena
Zinal
Salay
Pte de Bricolla
Grand Garnier
Pte Dt de Veisivi
Gde Dent de Veisivi
Dent Perroe
Pte des Genevois
Dt de Zallion
Alle de la Za
La Moja
Dents de Bertol
Glacier du Mt Miné
Mont Miné
Glacier de Ferpecle
Dent Blanche
Pe de Zinal
Wandfluh
Schönbühl
Stockje
Col d'Hérens
Tête Blanche
Col de Valpelline
Tête de Valpelline
Mt Collon
Dt d'Bouquetins
Dent d'Hérens
l'Evêque
Mt Brulé
Pte des Cors
Tête de Roèse
Les Jumeaux
Aigle de l'Ancien
Becca Vannetta
M. Chavante
Becca les Noires
Becca de Guin
Pte Budden
Tour du Créton
Mt Blanc du Créton
Château des Dames
Pta Fontanella
Mont Rouss
Monzarvin
M. Arpette
M. Gelé
Bec de Sale
Pta de Cian
Becca di Luseney
Paquier
Val Tourn
Châtillon

Joseph Marie, Oscar, and Simon Julen; Heinrich, Hermann, Joseph Marie, Jérôme, Peter, Simon, and Theodor Kronig; Alexander, Bernhard, Gabriel, and Wilhelm Lauber; Leo Lehner; Alexander, Edmund, Gabriel, Gottfried, Gustav, Hermann (two), Isidor (two), Karl Alexander, Roman, Sigismund, Simon, and Wilhelm Perren; Cäsar Petrig; Adolf and Hermann Schaller; Alexander, Franciscus, Joseph, Otto, Peter Martin, and Peter Taugwalder; Ernst, Gabriel, Joseph, and Julius (two) Zumtaugwald; and Theodor Zurniwen. — At Täsch: Severin Aufdenblatten; Ferdinand, Joseph, and Viktor Imboden; Joseph Lorjen, and Joseph, Joseph Marie, and Kaspar Mooser.

Gorner-Grat Railway (electric rack-and-pinion; open from June till late-September), 5¾ M. in 1½ hr. Fares: to the Riffelalp 7, there and back 11 fr.; Riffelberg 9 fr. 80, 15 fr. 40 c.; Rotenboden 11 fr. 20, 17 fr. 60 c.; Gorner-Grat 14 fr., 22 fr. (including D., R., & B. at the Kulm-Hotel 40 fr.). From Riffelalp station to the *Hotel Riffelalp* (p. 416), electric railway, ½ M. long, in 3 min. (1 fr., there and back 1½ fr.).

Zermatt (5315′; 750 inhab.), lying in a green valley surrounded by steep mountains, commands a world-famous **View on the S.W. of the awe-inspiring rock-pyramid of the Matterhorn. The village vies with Chamonix, Grindelwald, and Pontresina in grandeur of glacier-scenery and is one of the most frequented spots in Switzerland. — Comp. 'Zermatt and its Valley', by *François Gos*, translated by F. F. Roget (London, 1926), with good photographs.

The large hotels form a curious contrast to the old wooden houses in the picturesque village. In the grounds opposite the Mont-Cervin Hotel is a monument commemorating *Alexander* and *Katharina Seiler*, founders of the tourist resort of Zermatt (1852), and farther back to the right is the *Museum* (entrance from the back, free to visitors in Seiler hotels, otherwise 50 c.), containing relics of mountaineers who have perished in this district and reliefs of the environs of Zermatt (1:25,000) and of the Matterhorn (1:5000), both by Imfeld. *Edward Whymper*, the first to climb the Matterhorn (comp. pp. 423, 358), is commemorated by a bronze plaque, by Barbara Collingwood (1925), on the Hotel Monte Rosa.

The graveyard of the new *Parish Church* contains the tombstones of W. K. Wilson (who perished on the Riffelhorn, 1865), H. Chester (Lyskamm, 1869), and the victims of the first ascent of the Matterhorn (p. 423): the Rev. Charles Hudson (now buried under the altar of the English Church), Robert Hadow (body removed to England), and Michel Croz. Lord Francis Douglas's body was never found. — By the *English Church*, above the museum, repose several other travellers who have perished among the mountains.

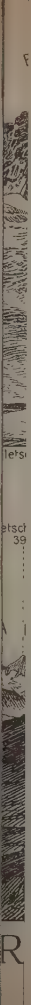
Fine views of Zermatt and the Matterhorn (best light in the morning) are obtained from *Hauketen* or *Heuchen* (hotels, see p. 416), ½ hr. N.E. (to the left from the path to the Beau-Site Hotel just beyond the Visp bridge) and from the path to *Findelen* (see p. 419). An afternoon walk to the *Café Edelweiss* is also recommended (see p. 420).

The *Gorner-Grat Railway (see above; station, see p. 416) crosses the Visp and ascends, passing the back of the Beau-Site Hotel, along the E. slope of the valley. Opposite are the Trift Glacier, Wellenkuppe, Trifthorn, and Rothorn. We cross the gorge of the *Findelenbach* by an iron bridge borne on stone pillars. On the left

bank are a passing station (5816′) and the power-house of the railway (1000 h.p.), the overflowing water of which forms a beautiful cascade descending into the valley. To the right opens the view of the Zmutt Valley, with the Hohwäng Glacier. Then through three short tunnels and the curved Unteralp Tunnel; fine view to the left of the entire valley of the Visp. — 2½ M. **Riffelalp** (7260′), 10 min. from the hotel (tramway, see p. 417), commands a view of the Ober-Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, and Zinal-Rothorn, with the Gabelhorn and Trift glaciers. — Farther on we penetrate an old moraine and ascend in a curve on the slope of the Riffelberg, with a steadily improving view of the Matterhorn. — 4 M. **Riffelberg** (8429′), station for the Hotel Riffelberg (3 min.; p. 416). The line now passes the *Roten Boden* (9124′; to the right, the Riffelhorn, p. 422), where the train stops by request, and proceeds high above the *Gorner Glacier*, with a view of the girdle of mountains surrounding it. The terminus of (6 M.) *Gorner-Grat* (10,148′) is 2 min. below the Kulm-Hotel (p. 416) and 5 min. from the top.

The Bridle Path to the Gorner-Grat (to Riffelalp 2, Riffelberg 3, Gorner-Grat 4½ hrs.) is more especially recommended for the descent (2½ hrs.). From the parish church we follow the road straight on for 7 min. and cross the Visp; on the right bank we ascend fairly steeply to (9 min.) the old church of *Winkelmatten* (5500′). [Another route to this point leads from the Beau-Site Hotel (p. 416) to the right over meadows.] We now turn to the right and cross the (2 min.) bridge over the *Findelenbach;* here we turn to the right and ascend, passing between (10 min.) four huts, to the (8 min.) *Oberes Moos* (rfmts.; 2 min. farther on, path to the right to the Gorner Gorges, see p. 420). The path now ascends in steep zigzags on the *Fällistutz*, with larches and cembra pines; 25 min., a summer tavern above *Schwegmatten*, whence we observe the Furgg Glacier. to the left of the Matterhorn, and in the Zmutt Valley, to the right, the Hohwäng Glacier; ¼ hr., we cross a tunnel of the Gorner-Grat Railway; ¼ hr. (1½ hr. from Zermatt), chalets of the *Augstkummen-Matt* (7110′; rfmts.). The steep old path to the Riffel now ascends direct, while the easier path to the left describes a bend through cembra pines, and passes the (¼ hr.) **Hotel Riffelalp** (7307′; p. 416), affording a superb view of the stupendous Matterhorn, the Zmutt valley with the Dent Blanche, the Ober-Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Rothorn, Weissborn, and the Bernese Alps. Higher up the two paths unite (to the right is the Riffelbord path, see p. 419). We cross (12 min.) the brook, and then ascend in easy windings to the (¾ hr.) **Hotel Riffelberg** (8429′; p. 416), where we enjoy a splendid view of the Breithorn and Matterhorn, and to the N. of the Bernese Alps, with the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger. The *Gugel* (8880′), ½ hr. N.E., commands also the Findelen and Adler glaciers and the Adler Pass. We go on, at first following the telegraph poles and crossing the (7 min.) railway, to the (35 min.) railway-halt of *Roten Boden* (9125′; to the right for the Gadmen, p. 419), and ascend to the left 5 min. short of the small *Riffel Lakes*, at the foot of the abrupt Riffelhorn (p. 422), winding over débris to the (¾-1 hr.) summit of the Gorner-Grat.

The ****Gorner-Grat** (10,289′), a rocky ridge rising to the S.E. from the plateau of the *Riffelberg*, high above the immense *Gorner Glacier*, affords one of the grandest panoramas in the Alps. The central feature is the Matterhorn pyramid, adjoined on the left by the Breithorn, the Zwillinge, the Lyskamm, and Monte Rosa (three of



whose peaks, including the highest, are visible). Vying with these on the N. are the Mischabelhörner (Täschhorn 14,757′, Dom 14,941′), between the Zermatt and Saas valleys; and on the W. the Dent Blanche (14,318′), Ober-Gabelhorn (13,363′), Rothorn (13,855′), and Weisshorn (14,803′), between the Zermatt and Zinal valleys.

The views from the *Hohtäli-Grat* (10,790′), the E. prolongation of the Gorner-Grat, 1¼ hr. (for tolerably steady heads, with guide, 25 fr.), and from the *Stockhorn* (11,595′), 1½ hr. farther (guide 30-35 fr.), are still finer; both embrace the Findelen Glacier also.

A good path affording fine views leads from the Roten Boden (p. 418) past the Riffel Lake to the (1 hr.) rocky eminence of *Gadmen* (8620′), to the S. below the Hohtäli-Grat, to which we may descend also 10 min. E. of the Gorner-Grat by a very steep path (40 min.). Interesting walk hence over the Gorner Glacier to the (1 hr.) **Bétemps Hut** of the S.A.C. (9190′; keeper in summer; accommodation for 45; often crowded), 2¾ hrs. from the Hotel Riffelberg and 2 hrs. from the Gorner-Grat, on the *Unteres Plattje* (p. 423). A guide is necessary (25 fr.; if the night be spent 35 fr.; one enough for several persons) to show the plank-bridges over the glacier-torrents. To the Lyskamm and Monte Rosa, sec p. 423.

Above the Hotel Riffelalp (p. 418) another path to the Riffelberg, ½ hr. longer, but more interesting, diverges to the right from the bridle-path and skirts the stony *Riffelbord*, at first in the direction of the Matterhorn, then towards the dazzling snows of the Breithorn, adjoining which, farther on, appear the Zwillinge ('twins'; E. the Castor, and W. the Pollux). We continue to ascend to the left to (1 hr.) a point N. of the depression between the Gagenhaupt (p. 421) and the Riffelhorn, where a steep path diverges on the right for the Gorner Glacier (Gandegg Hut, see p. 422). Thence N. to the (20 min.) Hotel Riffelberg, or due E. along the Gagenbach to the Riffel Lakes and the (¾ hr.) Roten Boden (p. 418).

The return-route from the Gorner-Grat TO ZERMATT VIÂ FINDELEN is recommended (3½ hrs.). We may either take the steep path descending to the right 10 min. below the Kulm-Hotel (sign-post) to reach (1¼ hr.) the Hôtel du Glacier (see below), then to the right 2 min. below the hotel (straight on for the Riffelalp, see below) to *Findelen;* or from the (1¼ hr.) Hotel Riffelalp (p. 418) we may follow the easy bridle-path to the right which descends past the monument of Thomas W. Hinchliff (1825-1882), part-founder and first secretary and president of the English Alpine Club, to the (¾ hr.) Hôtel du Glacier, and thence proceed as above or to the left ¼ hr. short of the hotel direct to Findelen.

To the ***Findelen Glacier,** 2½ hrs. (from Riffelalp 1¼ hr.; guide unnecessary). At the (20 min.) church of Winkelmatten (p. 418; sign-post) we diverge E. from the Gorner-Grat path and cross the (10 min.) Gorner-Grat railway, then ascend through woods in easy zigzags to the (20 min.) houses of *Zum Stein* (6203′; rfmts.), where a direct path to the Eggen Alp (see below) diverges to the left; splendid view of the Matterhorn. 25 min., *Findelen* (7099′; rfmts.), a summer-village with the highest cornfields in Switzerland. Descending to the right we cross the stream (4 min.) and ascend to the left to the (¾ hr.) *Hôtel du Glacier* (7540′; p. 416; to the Riffelalp, see above). Thence we go on, passing the (7 min.) small *Grünsee* (7580′), to (20 min.) the margin of the precipitous glacier, surrounded by the Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn, and Stockhorn; to the W. tower the Matterhorn, Dent Blanche, Ober-Gabelhorn, Zinal-Rothorn, Weisshorn, etc. — From the Hôtel du Glacier to the top of the Gorner-Grat (2½-3 hrs. S.), steep path, preferable in the reverse direction (see above). — From Findelen a recently repaired path runs E. to the (¼ hr.) *Eggen Alp* (7180′; small inn); thence to the right past the (1¼ hr.) *Stelli-See* (8343′) to the (¼ hr.) **Fluh Alp** (8570′; inn, 10 beds at 4½ fr. and hay-beds), which commands the Findelen Glacier and is the starting-point for the Lower and Upper Rothorn, Strahlhorn, Rimpfischhorn, etc. (sec p. 423).

Other Excursions from Zermatt. For the **Café Edelweiss** (p. 416; 1 hr.) on the *Altes Haupt* (6460′), commanding a view of Zermatt, the Riffelberg, the Breithorn, the Little Matterhorn, and (l.) the Mischabelhörner, we walk to the right, keeping level, behind the English Church, then (3 min.) mount the bridle-path to the left, crossing the Triftbach (25 min.; 5873′) and ascending in zigzags. The Triftbach bridge may also be reached by a steep path from the Hôtel du Parc past an ibex enclosure (to the right after ¼ hr.) or from the Hotel Sonne through the *Trift Gorge* (50 c.) and to the right after 10 min., across the lower bridge.

A more extensive view, comprising the Matterhorn, Findelen valley, etc. (best in the afternoon), is obtained from the *Edelweisskopf*, reached from the Café Edelweiss in 20 min. by a path to the left (straight on to the Trift Hotel, see below). The path, which soon becomes indistinct, goes on S.W. past (¼ hr.) a spring and then ascends to the right to the (1½ hr.) **Höhbalm** (8559′; guide 15 fr., desirable for novices), where the stupendous Matterhorn suddenly appears. — In the picturesque Trift valley, 25 min. from the Café Edelweiss, the path crosses to the left bank, and the Wellenkuppe soon comes into sight; 1 hr. farther on is the **Trift Hotel** (7870′; p. 416). Mettelhorn, Wellenkuppe, Ober Gabelhorn, etc., see pp. 423, 121.

To the * **Gorner Gorges** (1½ 2 hrs. there and back). We diverge to the left from the Schwarzsee route (see p. 421) after ¼ hr., cross the Zmuttbach by the lower bridge, turn to the left, and pass the Pension Gorner Gorge Villa (p. 416) to reach the (10 min.) entrance to the picturesque gorge, through which the Matter Visp, the outflow of the Gorner Glacier, descends in cascades (adm. 1 fr.). At the (4 min.) upper end of the first gorge we cross the bridge, mount the steps, and traverse woods above the right bank to the (¼ hr.) entrance of a second gorge (finer than the lower; 50 c.). We may return by the *Obere Moos* (p. 365) to (1 hr.) Zermatt.

To the * **Staffel Alp** (7238′; 2¼ hrs. from Zermatt). At the (1 hr.) refreshment-hut above Zum See the bridle-path diverges to the right from the Schwarzsee route (p. 421) and follows the right side of the deep *Zmutt Valley*, through beautiful cembra pine and larch woods. At the top is an hotel (p. 416) commanding a fine view of the huge Matterhorn with its glacier, the rubble-strewn Zmutt Glacier with the Stockje, to the left the Tiefenmatten Glacier, to the right the Stock Glacier and Tete Blanche, and (farther r.) the Hohwäng Glacier; behind us, the Strahlhorn and Rimpfischhorn.

From the Staffel Alp to the *Schwarzsee*, 1¼ hr. This makes an attractive extension of the excursion (better in this than in the reverse direction). Over the *Col d'Hérens* to *Evolène* (guide 50 fr.), see p. 405, over the *Col de Valpelline* to *Prarayé* (guide 50 fr.) or *Arolla* (guide 60 fr.), see pp. 383, 401. A shorter, but shadeless path back to Zermatt leads viâ the hamlet of *Zmutt* (6361′), for which we diverge to the left ⅓ hr. below the Staffelalp, crossing the Zmuttbach by a bold bridge.

To the **Schönbühl Hut** of the S.A.C. (8860′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 45), 4-4½ hrs., a marked path viâ *Zmutt* (1 hr.; see above), the *Kälbermatten* (6940′), and *Hohwang* ascends the N. side of the Zmutt Glacier, with fine views. Ascents, see p. 424.

*To the Schwarzsee Hotel (3 hrs.). The bridle-path ascends the left bank of the Visp, mounts to the right from the Gorner Gorge route 1/4 hr. from the church, and 12 min. farther on diverges to the left from the Zmutt path (see p. 420) for the (3 min.) bridge over the *Zmuttbach* (splendid view of the wooded Zmutt Valley, with the Matterhorn towering above it). We next ascend to (10 min.) the pretty hamlet of *Zum See* (5740′), where the path forks, the bridle-path leading to the left (to the right after 2 min.) and a shorter footpath to the right. After 8 min. the paths re-unite; in 12 min. more, at a refreshment hut, the bridle-path to the Staffel Alp (p. 420) diverges to the right (sign-post). Our route ascends to the left through woods to (20 min.) the chalets of *Hermättje* (6790′; small restaurant, with bedrooms), where we enjoy a splendid survey of the Boden Glacier, Breithorn, and Zwillinge. We here turn to the right (to the left is the way to the Théodule Pass, see below), winding up over pastures. View successively of the Gorner Glacier, Lyskamm, and Monte Rosa (to the right of the Gorner-Grat), and the Little Matterhorn to the right of the Breithorn. The (1 1/2 hr.) **Schwarzsee Hotel** (8495′; p. 416), on a detached hill above the Furgg Glacier, a few min. above the little *Schwarzsee* (8393′), has a beautifully situated chapel. Splendid panorama.

A return-route to Zermatt is viâ the (1 hr.) *Staffel Alp* (comp. p. 420); another (guide necessary, 25 fr.) leads over the *Furggbach* (see below) and the *Gorner Glacier* to the *Riffelberg Hotel* (4 hrs.; p. 418). From the Schwarzsee an attractive path (guide unnecessary) ascends in windings below the Hörnli, farther on along the Hörnli ridge, with a grand view of the Matterhorn, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) **Hotel Belvedere** (10,820′; p. 416), in a grand position, and the *Lower Matterhorn Hut* or *Hörnli Hut* of the S.A.C. (keeper in attendance; accommodation for 17). This is a starting-point for the Matterhorn (comp. p. 423). From the point (1 1/4 hr. from the Schwarzsee Hotel) where the path for the first time passes to the N. side of the arête, a narrow path diverges to the right, leading backwards to the (6 min.) *Hörnli* (9490′), whence the view is equally imposing.

To the Théodule Pass, 4 hrs. from the Hotel Riffelberg, 5-5 1/2 hrs. from Zermatt, generally combined with the pass to Breuil (see p. 424) or the ascent of the Breithorn (see p. 422; guide to the Théodule Hut 25, porter 15, if the night be spent 35 and 25 fr., to the Gandegg Hut 20 and 15 or 30 and 20 fr. respectively). From the Hotel Riffelberg we proceed (with guide) to the (20 min.) *Gagenhaupt* (8428′) and down to (20 min.) the *Gorner Glacier;* crossing this without difficulty we reach (1 1/2 hr.) the E. base of the *Leichenbretter Rocks,* whence a path ascends in 20 min. to the Gandegg Hut. The path from the Roten Boden (p. 418) to the E. of the Riffelhorn (p. 422) and over the Gorner Glacier to the Gandegg Hut is somewhat shorter. — From Zermatt to (1 1/4 hr.) the chalets of Hermättje (6791′), see above. The Théodule path crosses the *Furggbach* (fine fall a little farther up) and ascends the stony slopes in windings. On the right is the dirty Furgg Glacier; above it towers the Matterhorn, which faces us the whole way with varying outline.

We ascend to (2¼ hrs.) the moraine of the *Upper Théodule Glacier* (8900′), and then either cross the glacier (a good deal crevassed; rope necessary) direct to the (2 hrs.) Théodule Pass, or continue to follow the bridle-path, over rocks and débris, to the (1 hr.) *Lower Théodule Hut* or *Gandegg Hut* (9941′; inn, 10 beds at 5-6, L. 6 fr.), situated on the rocks of the Leichenbretter. Thence we cross the glacier to the (1¼ hr.) **Théodule Pass** or **Matterjoch** (10,900′), to the S. of the Theodulhorn (see below), on the frontier between Switzerland and Italy. This pass was used as early as the 4th cent. A.D. Magnificent view of the Matterhorn, Dent d'Hérens, etc.; to the S., in the distance, the Graian Alps. Immediately to the N. of the pass is the *Rifugio Principe di Piemonte* of the I.A.C. (hotel, accommodation for 80), opened in 1927.

The Théodule Pass may be reached also from the Schwarzsee Hotel (p. 421) viâ the *Furgg Glacier* and the Upper Theodule Glacier. — Thence to *Breuil*, see p. 424.

Ascents from Zermatt or the Hotel Riffelberg. (The guides' fees given below are reckoned from Zermatt.)

The ***Breithorn** (13,685′; 7½-8 hrs., from the Roten Boden or the Riffelberg 6-6½ hrs.; guide, with a night in the huts 50 fr., with descent to Breuil 60 fr.) is free from difficulty. From the Théodule Pass (see above) we ascend S.E. over the Théodule Glacier, then more steeply to the left, traversing névé and skirting the screes of the Little Matterhorn (see below), to the Breithorn plateau, and lastly up the fairly steep S.W. arête, where steps must sometimes be cut, to the top (2½-3 hrs. for adepts; descent in 1½ hr.). Superb view: to the W. towers the Matterhorn; to the left of it, Mont Blanc; to the right, the Dent Blanche, Grand-Cornier, Ober-Gabelhorn, Wellenkuppe, Zinal-Rothorn, Schallihorn, and Weisshorn; to the N., the Bernese Alps, (r.) the Balfrin, Nadelgrat, Mischabel (Dom, Täschhorn), Alphubel, Allalinhorn, Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn; to the E., Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, and Zwillinge; to the S., the Graian Alps (Gran Paradiso and Grivola); and far off, to the S.W., Monte Viso. The ascent of the Breithorn from the Bétemps Hut (p. 419) by the N. flank is difficult and dangerous (guide 100 fr.).

The **Little Matterhorn** (*Petit Cervin;* 12,750′), first ascended in 1792 by H.B. de Saussure (p. 357), forms an easy and attractive expedition of 2 hrs. from the Théodule Pass (guide 35 fr.). It may conveniently be taken in returning from the Breithorn (1 hr. more; guide 10 fr. extra). View of the N. precipices of the Breithorn; when the top of the latter is shrouded by clouds the Little Matterhorn is often free. The ascent by the N.W. arête (3 hrs. from the Théodule Pass) is more difficult (50 fr.). - The **Theodulhorn** (11,392′), 1½ hr. from the Gandegg Hut, is easy (guide 30, with descent to Breuil 40 fr.).

The **Riffelhorn** (9617′), a popular rock-climb, from the Hotel Riffelberg 1½ hr. (guide and rope necessary, 20 fr.), is not difficult for fairly good climbers by the ordinary route. About ¾ hr. from the hotel we reach the point S. of the Roten Boden (p. 118) where we rope up; there are chimneys immediately beyond this and just below the summit. The ascent on the S. side from the Gorner Glacier (guide 30-50 fr.) is much more difficult.

The ***Cima di Jazzi** (12,527′; 5-5½ hrs. from the Hotel Riffelberg; guide 35 fr.) is fatiguing. To the (1¾ hr.) *Gadmen* (8620′), see p. 419. Thence E. across the glacier to the (1 hr.) *Stockknubel* (9955′), at the rocky S. base of the Stockhorn (p. 419); after 20 min. we again take to the glacier and ascend (rope necessary), finally steeply from the N.W. side, to (2¼ hrs.) the top. Superb view, but often hazy on the Italian side. Take care not

to go too near the overhanging snow on the E. (Macugnaga) side. Descent to *Macugnaga* (guide 75 fr.), see p. 431. — Descent to Zermatt viâ the *Findelen Glacier* not advisable, owing to the extensive moraine (guide 40 fr.).

***Mettelhorn** (11,188′), from the (2¼ hrs.) *Trift Hotel* (p. 420; to the right behind the hotel) in 3 hrs., or from Zermatt by the *Balm* in 5-6 hrs., with guide (30 fr.), fatiguing towards the end. Bridle-path to a point short of the summit; we then cross the saddle to the N.W. of the *Plattenhörner* and traverse a glacier (rope necessary) and débris. The view is one of the finest in the Zermatt district (panorama by Imfeld).

Unter-Gabelhorn (11,150′; 8 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 35 fr.), for moderately expert climbers only. The path ascends due W. from the Café Edelweiss (p. 420), and the summit is then reached from the S. side, through a couloir filled with débris and snow and lastly by a climb over rocks. Beautiful view of the Matterhorn (quite near), Dent Blanche, Ober-Gabelhorn, Rothorn, Weisshorn, and Mont Blanc in the distance. The ascent from the Trift Hotel (p. 420) is more difficult. — **Wellenkuppe** (12,830′; 5 hrs. from the Trift Hotel), an interesting rock-climb, not really difficult (with good guides, 55 fr.); more difficult over the *Triftjoch* (p. 410; 85 fr.).

The *Fluh Alp* (p. 419; 3 hrs. from Zermatt) is a starting-point for the **Unter-Rothorn** (10,190′), 1¼ hr. (guide 25 fr.), and ***Ober-Rothorn** (11,215′), 2½-3 hrs. (30 fr.), both attractive and not difficult. Also for the **Strahlhorn** (13,750′), in 5-6 hrs., skirting the right bank of the *Findelen Glacier* and over the *Adler Glacier* and *Adler Pass* (p. 429), and for the **Rimpfischhorn** (13,790′), viâ the *Rimpfischwänge* and the *Langenfluh Glacier* in 5½-6 hrs., neither very difficult for experts (guide 60 fr. each, with descent to Saas, p. 427, 70 fr.).

The *Bétemps Hut* (p. 419; 2 hrs. from Roten Boden station) is a starting-point for the following ascents. The **Lyskamm** or *Silberbast* (14,888′; guide 130 fr.), ascended viâ the *Grenz Glacier* and the *Lys Pass* (p. 424) in 6-8 hrs., is difficult and dangerous on account of the snow-cornice on the final arête. The ascent from the Quintino Sella Hut is safe, see p. 434. — The *Dufourspitze*, named after General Dufour (p. liii) and the highest summit of ***Monte Rosa** (15,217′; 6-6½ hrs.; two guides, 70 fr. each; porter 50 fr.), was first ascended by James Grenville, Christopher Smyth, the Rev. Charles Hudson (comp. below), and others, led by Ulrich Lauener and Johann zum Taugwald, in 1855. The ascent is free from serious difficulty for experts, but it is attended with much fatigue. Over steep rocks by the *Unteres Plattje* (9810′) to *Auf'm Fels* (10,427′) and the (2 hrs.) *Oberes Plattje* (10,972′), then over the Monte Rosa Glacier, very steep at places, to the *Sattel* (14,285′; 3 hrs.), where the S. peaks of Monte Rosa are revealed. Finally we climb along the serrated W. arête to the (1-1½ hr.) summit. View one of the grandest in Switzerland. The ascent viâ the *Grenz Glacier* and the S.W. flank is more interesting but more difficult (guide 80, porter 55 fr.). — The ***Signalkuppe** (*Punta Gnifetti*; 14,964′), viâ the Grenz Glacier in 6-7 hrs., is very fatiguing but highly interesting (guide 65, porter 45 fr.). At the top is the *Rifugio Regina Margherita* of the I.A.C. (inn, accommodation for 10; adm. 7, night-quarters 15 *L.*), the highest habitation in Europe, with an observatory and a laboratory connected with the Mosso Institute (p. 433). Descent S. viâ the Lys Pass to the Gnifetti Hut (p. 434), 1½ hr.

The ***Matterhorn**, Fr. *Mont Cervin* (14,780′), was ascended for the first time on July 14th, 1865, by Edward Whymper (p. 417), the Rev. Charles Hudson, Robert Hadow, and Lord Francis Douglas, with the guides Michel Croz and the two Taugwalders. In descending Hadow lost his footing not far from the top, and fell, along with Hudson, Lord Francis, and Croz, to a depth of 4000′ towards the Matterhorn Glacier (comp. p. 417). Whymper and the two other guides escaped by the breaking of the rope. The ascent is not considered one of unusual difficulty or danger (though eighteen lives in all have been lost), and fixed ropes are found at some places, but it should not be attempted by any but thorough proficients, accompanied by two first-rate

guides (130 fr. each, with descent to Breuil 200 fr.; porter 95 or 150 fr.; crampons useful). Sudden changes in the weather are frequent. The ascent takes 4½-6 hrs. from the *Lower Matterhorn Hut* (10,820′; p. 421): by the N.E. arête (not endangered by falling stones) to the (1½-2 hrs.) remains of the old club-hut (12,510′), and viâ the *Moseleyplatte*, where Dr. William O. Moseley of Boston lost his life in 1879, to the (½-1 hr.) little *Solvay Hut* of the S.A.C. (c. 13,100′; accommodation for 12; used in cases of emergency only), and over the *Shoulder* (*Epaule;* 13,925′) to the summit 2½-3½ hrs. more. — The ascent from *Breuil* (p. 389) viâ the S.W. arête is more difficult: over the *Col du Lion* (11,736′) to the *Rifugio Luigi Amedeo* of the I.A.C. (12,566′; accommodation for 12) in 5½ hrs.; then through a dangerous couloir on the S. flank and over a little snow-plateau called the *Linceul* ('linen cloth'), the *Cravate* (13,498′; strips of snow with a small deserted hut), the *Pic Tyndall* (13,925′), named after Prof. Tyndall (p. 448), the *Enjambée* ('stride'), and the *Col Félicité* to the top in 5½-7 hrs. (according to the season and state of the ice). Descent to Zermatt in 9 hrs. — The Matterhorn was ascended viâ the very difficult *Zmuttgrat* (N.W. arête) for the first time in 1879 by A. F. Mummery and W. Penfall (guide 230, with descent to Breuil 260 fr. each), and viâ the dangerous *Furggengrat* (S.E. arête) in 1911 by Mario Piacenza.

The following ascents from the *Trift Hotel* (p. 420; 2½ hrs. from Zermatt) are for thorough experts only, with first-rate guides (comp. p. 409). **Ober-Gabelhorn** (13,365′; 8-9 hrs.; guide 100, with descent to Zinal 150 fr.): across the *Gabelhorn Glacier* and straight up the rocks of the E. side, finally crossing the narrow snow-arête in the 'Gabel' (falling stones). — **Zinal-Rothorn** or **Moming** (13,855′), 6-7 hrs. viâ the *Trift Glacier* and the S.E. arête (guide 110, with descent to Zinal 130 fr.).

Ascents from the *Schönbühl Hut* (p. 120). **Dent Blanche** (14,318′; guide 120, with descent viâ the Ferpècle arête 200 fr.; first ascended by T. S. Kennedy and W. Wigram in 1862), 7-9 hrs.: up the *Schönbühl Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) arête of the *Wandfluh* (12,835′) and, skirting the (1½ hr.) so-called *Gendarmes* (comp. p. xxxiv), straight over the S. arête to the (3 hrs.) top. A better ascent is that from the Cabane de Bertol in 7-8 hrs. (see p. 404). — **Pointe de Zinal** (12,488′; p. 109; guide 50 fr.), 4 hrs., not very difficult. — **Dent d'Hérens** (*Mont Tabor;* 13,714′), 8-9 hrs. viâ the *Tiefenmatten-Joch* (11,788′; danger from falling stones), difficult (guide 150 fr.); better from the Rifugio Aosta (p. 383; 5-6 hrs.).

Passes from Zermatt. To Breuil over the **Théodule Pass** (10,899′), 3 hrs., not difficult (guide 35 fr.), see pp. 421, 136. Descent to *Fiéry* viâ the *Col des Cimes-Blanches* (guide 50 fr.), see p. 136. — Over the **Furgg-Joch** (c. 10,850′; *Colle del Breil*, 10,971′ according to the Italian special map, scale 1 : 20,000), at the S.E. base of the Matterhorn, 10 hrs., attractive and not difficult (guide 40 fr.); over the **Breuil-Joch** (*Colle della Forca*, 10,722′ according to the Italian map), a little farther S.E., or over the **Col de Tournanche** (11,380′), W. of the Matterhorn, both difficult (guide 50-70 fr.).

To Fiéry (p. 135) over the **Schwarztor** (12,274′), 10-11 hrs. from the Hotel Riffelberg (guide 70 fr.), rather difficult. The track ascends the *Gorner Glacier* and the crevassed *Schwärze Glacier* to the pass, between the Breithorn and the Pollux, and descends the *Verra Glacier* and *Klein-Verra Glacier* to the Val d'Ayas. — Over the **Verra** or **Zwillings Pass** (12,668′), between the Castor and the Pollux, not free from danger (10-11 hrs.; guide 70 fr.). — The traverse of the Zwillinge is frequently made from the Riffel: we ascend viâ the Schwarztor to the top of the *Pollux* (13,132′) and go on viâ the Verra Pass to the *Castor* (13,878′). Descent to Fiéry, comp. p. 485.

To Gressoney (p. 133) from the Bétemps Hut (p. 419) in 9½-10½ hrs., difficult (guide 80 fr.). The E. side of the crevassed *Grenz Glacier* is ascended, skirting the slopes of the *Dufour-Spitze* (beware of ice-avalanches), to the upper snow-basin of the glacier, enclosed by the peaks of Monte Rosa, and to the (5 hrs.) **Lys Pass** or *Lysjoch* (c. 13,800′), between the

Lyskamm (p. 423) and the *Ludwigshöhe* (14,250′), affording to the S. a superb *View of the plain of Piedmont enclosed by the Apennines and the Maritime Alps. Descent across the *Lys Glacier* (with the *Vincent-Pyramide*, 13,830′, rising on the left; ascent 1 hr.) to the (1½ hr.) *Rifugio Gnifetti* (p. 434), then either to the left viâ the *Garstelet* and *Indren Glaciers* to the (1½ hr.) *Colle delle Pisse* (p. 433) and on to the (1½ hr.) *Col d'Olen* and (2½ hrs.) *Alagna* (p. 432), or to the right viâ the *Garstelet Glacier* to (4 hrs.) *Gressoney-la-Trinité* (p. 433). — The passage of the *Felik-Joch* (13,345′; guide 70 fr.), to the W. of the Lyskamm, is not recommended on account of the constant danger of ice-falls; the *Rifugio Quintino Sella* (p. 434) is 1¼ hr. below the summit, on the S. side.

To Macugnaga (p. 430) over the **Neu-Weisstor** (c. 11,750′; 10-12 hrs. from the Riffelberg Hotel; guide 70 fr.). The route almost as far as the pass (5 hrs.) is the same as to the Cima di Jazzi (p. 122), which may be reached in ¾ hr. from the point where the paths divide. Beyond the pass a short farther ascent is made over the shoulder of the *Neu-Weisstor-Spitze* (11,959′); then a descent along perpendicular cliffs and over precipitous snow-fields. The *Rifugio Eugenio Sella* (p. 431) is reached in 1 hr. from the pass, and *Macugnaga* in 3½-4 hrs. more. - The **Fillar-Joch** (c. 11,500′-11,650′), between the *Jägerhorn* (13,040′) and the *Fillarhorn* (12,070′), is more difficult (14 hrs.); better from Macugnaga, see p. 431. — Other passes in the *Weisstorgrat* or *Weissgrat* (Italian frontier) are the *Jägerjoch* (c. 12,800′), between the Jägerhorn and the Nordend (guide 70 fr.), and the *Alt-Weisstor* or *Castelfranco-Weisstor* (11,733′), N. of the Fillarhorn (guide 80 fr.). The descents to the *Castelfranco* and *Fillar Glaciers* are exceedingly steep, and dangerous owing to falling stones.

To Zinal over the *Trifljoch* (11,615′; 12 hrs.), difficult, or viâ the *Col Durand* (11,398′; 14 hrs.; guide 50 fr. each), less difficult, the *Moming Pass* (12,445′; 15 hrs.), or *Schalli-Joch* (12,305′; 16 hrs.; guide 80 fr. each), both very difficult (see p. 410). — To Ferpècle over the *Col d'Hérens* (11,418′; 11-12 hrs.; 50 fr.), see p. 405; to Arolla over the Col d'Hérens and *Col de Bertol* (c. 11,000′; 12 hrs.; 60 fr.), laborious, or over the *Col de Valpelline* and *Col du Mont-Brûlé* (13 hrs.; 50 fr.), see p. 404. — To Chanrion over the *Col de Valpelline*, *Col du Mont-Brûlé*, and *Col de l'Evêque* ('High Level Route'; 15 hrs.; guide 90 fr.), a long day, see p. 404; to Praraÿé viâ the *Col de Valpelline* (11,687′), arduous (12 hrs.; 50 fr.), see p. 383. — To the Saas Valley, six glacier-passes: the *Schwarzenberg-Weisstor* (11,850′; guide 50 fr.), *Adler Pass* (12,460′; guide 60 fr.), and *Allalin Pass* (11,713′; guide 50 fr.; these three to Mattmark); *Fee-Joch* (12,505′; guide 50 fr.), *Alphubel-Joch* (12,475′; guide 50 fr.), and *Mischabel-Joch* (12,650′; guide 60 fr.; these three to Saas-Fee); comp. pp. 428, 429.

85. From Stalden *(Visp)* to the Saas Valley. Saas-Grund, Saas-Fee, and Mattmark.

Bridle Path. To Balen 3 hrs., Saas-Grund 1 hr., Saas-Fee 50 min.; from Saas-Fee to Almagell 1 hr., Mattmark 2¼ hrs. — Mule from Stalden to Saas-Grund 18, to Saas-Fee 20, from Saas to Mattmark 20 fr.; Porter 10, 12, and 15 fr.; Luggage up to 50 kg. (110 lb.) may be sent by post as far as Saas-Fee.

Stalden (2630′), see p. 413. — The bridle-path descends to the left from the station and crosses the Matter Visp by the Kinnbrücke (2570′), a little above its junction with the *Saaser Visp*. On the hill to the left is the church of Staldenried. Beyond the bridge the path divides. We follow the left branch into the deep and narrow Saas Valley, skirting the Saaser Visp, which descends in foaming falls.

Beyond the chalets of *Resti* (3028′) we reach (1¼ hr.) *Zen Schmieden* (3555′), with the church of *Eisten*, and then (½ hr.) the *Hotel Huteggen* (4088′; 20 beds from 2½, L. 3, D. 3½ fr., plain but good). Farther on we pass the chalets of *Im Boden*, cross the (¼ hr.) Boden-Brücke (4300′), near a fine waterfall of the *Schweibbach* (r.), and (½ hr.) return to the left bank. On this lies (20 min.) the village of *Balen* (4985′; guides, see below), with a curious little church of 1811 (good baroque and rococo altars), in a fertile valley-bottom at the base of the *Balfrin* (12,474′), the northmost peak of the Mischabel group (p. 415). Above the village the path recrosses to the right bank and passes the chapel of *St. Anton* (5115′).

1 hr. **Saas-Grund.** — Hotel. **Monte Moro*, 50 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 10 fr. — Restaurant. *Dôme.*

English Church (*St. Augustine's*; 1895); services in July & August.

Guides. Alois, Andreas, Elias, and Emil Anthamatten and Benedikt and Quirinus Zurbriggen, at Saas-Grund; Jakob Andenmatten, Alois, Anton, Heinrich, Henri, Salomon, Siegfried, and Sigismond Burgener, Alois Petrus, Medard Venez, and Ludwig Zurbriggen, at Saas-Balen.

Saas-Grund (5124′), the largest village in the valley, lies on both banks of the Visp. The *Trift Alp* (6814′), 1¾ hr. N.E., viâ the houses of *Unter dem Berg*, commands a splendid view of the Mischabel group.

The return from the Trift Alp may be made to the N. viâ *Dählwald* (6512′), the chapel of *St. Joseph* (5820′; above the chapel of St. Anton, see above), and Unter dem Berg (1¼ hr.), or to the S. viâ the *Grundberg* (7560′), the *Triftgrätli* (9100′) and Zerbrüggen (p. 428; 3 hrs.). The ascent of the *Trifthorn* (11,160′; 4 hrs., with guide) from the Trift Alp is fatiguing but repaying.

A steep zigzag path diverges to the left 5 min. N. of Huteggen (see above), later on affording a view of the Bernese Oberland, and beyond the (2½-3 hrs.) *Hannig Alp* (6923′), on the N. slope of the Saasgrat, reaches (½ hr.) *Grächen* (p. 414).

Above the Trift Alp, 3½-4 hrs. from Saas (porter 15, mule 20 fr.), is the **Weissmies Hut** of the S.A.C., formerly an hotel (8957′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 50; adm. 1, night quarters 3 fr.), commanding a view of the Mischabel, Monte Rosa, etc., and a starting-point for expeditions in the Fletschhorn group. Walks may be taken hence to the (40 min.) *Belvedere* in the 'Breite Wänge', at the foot of the Jägihörner, affording a magnificent prospect, and to the *Great Trift Glacier* (1 hr.), the *Hochkraut Glacier* (¼ hr.), and the *Mellig Glacier* (1½ hr.).

***Weissmies** (13,226′), from the Weissmies Hut viâ the Mellig Glacier and the S.W. arête in 4½ hrs., not difficult under favourable conditions of the snow (guide 55 fr.; comp. p. 428). — The *Laquinhorn* (13,140′; 5 hrs.; guide 55 fr.) and *Fletschhorn* (13,127′; 5½ hrs.; guide 55 fr.) are both difficult (comp. p. 110). Difficult glacier-passes lead to the Simplon over the *Laquin-Joch* (11,473′) or over the *Fletschjoch* (12,050′) in 9 hrs. each (guide 80 fr.); see p. 440.

From Saas-Grund to the Simplon over the *Rossboden Pass*, the *Simeli Pass*, and the *Sirwolten Pass* or *Gamser-Joch*, see p. 440; to Gondo (p. 441) over the *Zwischbergen Pass* (10,656′), between the Weissmies and the *Portjenhorn* (11,391), and through the narrow *Zwischbergen-Tal* (*Val Varra*), 8-10 hrs. (guide 50 fr.); to Domodossola viâ the *Antrona Pass* (9331′), see p. 438.

A bridle-path, diverging to the right at the church of Saas-Grund and crossing the Visp, leads past the chapel of *St. Joseph*

(5512′) to (50 min.) Saas-Fee. More picturesque is the 'Kapellenweg' (to the left beyond the bridge) viâ the *Hohe Stiege* on the left bank of the Fee-Visp (3/4 hr.).

Saas-Fee. — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel*, 110 beds from 5½, P. from 12 fr., **Bellevue*, 90 beds from 5, P. from 12 fr., at both B. 2, L. 5, D. 6 fr.; **Beau-Site*, 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 10 fr.; **Dom*, 90 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; **Hôtel du Glacier*, 100 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr., open all the year. — Popular Cafés in the environs: *Fletschhorn*, 35 min. N., *Bodmen*, ½ hr. E., on the way to Almagell, both with views. — Carved Furniture at Peter M. Zurbriggen's.

English Church *(St. James's)*; services mid June to mid-September.

Guides (comp. p. 426). Ambros and Emil Andenmatten, Adolf, Clemens, Hermann, Mathias, Simon, and Theodor Bumann, Ambros and Theodor Burgener, Abraham, Alfred, Emil, Gustav, Heinrich, Hermann, Joseph, and Robert Imseng, Mathias and Philipp Kalbermatten, Alois and Hieronymus Lommatter, Alfred, Alois, Amandus, Benedikt, Cyril, Emil, Heinrich, Joseph, Ludwig, Oscar, Othmar, and Simon Supersaxo, Alois Zenklusen, Daniel, Ignaz, Oswald, Peter-Marie, and Philipp Zurbriggen.

Saas-Fee (5900′) occupies a magnificent site in full view of the *Fee Glacier*, with the Mischabel group towering behind it in a wide crescent, while to the E. rise the Fletschhorn group. Saas-Fee is a headquarters for expeditions among the Mischabel peaks and is frequented as a health resort. Pleasant walks amid the surrounding meadows and woods, e.g. to the *Fee-Schlucht*, 1/4 hr. S.E., with the Restaurant de la Gorge (L. 3, D. 4 fr.) at its entrance. The *Gletscher Alp* (7004′), 1¼ hr. S.W. (bridle-path), is a pasture on a rocky eminence between the two arms of the Fee Glacier; 10 min. higher up is a fine view-point. The *Hannig Alp* (7064′), 1 hr. N.W., is reached by a new path through larch-woods.

Ascending the Gletscher Alp (guide advisable for novices) we may reach in 2½ hrs. the upper end of the ***Lange Fluh** (9347′; hut projected), which commands a glorious prospect of the Fee Glacier and the Mischabel group, and to the N. as far as the Bernese Alps. Thence viâ the glacier and the Fee-Joch to the Allalinhorn (see below), 4¾ hrs. — The **Mellig** (8812′) is ascended from the Hannig Alp in 1 hr. (guide advisable for novices, 20 fr.). — To the ***Plattje** (8460′): marked path S. viâ *Kalbermatten* and the *Gallen Alp* (6660′) to the (2 hrs.) *Hotel Plattje* (7900′; 15 beds) and the (1/2 hr.) summit, with a splendid view. From the Plattje the ascents of the **Mittaghorn** (10,330′), by the S.E. flank in 2½ hrs. (guide 25 fr.), and the **Egginer** (11,080′; 3 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), skirting the E. side of the Mittaghorn and viâ the S.E. flank, are not difficult for the expert.

A path (wire-ropes at some points, but fit for adepts only) from the Plattje leads E., skirting the Mittaghorn and Egginer and finally crossing the *Kessjen Glacier*, to the (2½ hrs.) **Britannia Hut** (9944′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 42), presented to the S.A.C. in 1912 by its British members (p. xxxiii). A memorial tablet was set up here in 1921 by the Geneva section in honour of the British members who fell in the Great War. The hut may be reached also from Saas-Fee by the W. side of the Mittaghorn and Egginer (4 hrs.; guide 25, with night out, 30 fr.). Beautiful view, still finer from the *Klein-Allalinhorn* (10,095′), 10 min. E., and from the *Hinter-Allalinhorn* (11,112′ and 11,368′), 1¼ hr. W. (guide from Fee 30 fr.). The ***Allalinhorn** (13,235′; 6 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), from the Britannia Hut over the *Hohlaub Glacier*, and the **Alphubel** (13,803′; 6 hrs.; guide 60 fr.), viâ the Hohlaub Glacier and the Alphubel-Joch (p. 428), are not difficult for experts.

Täschhorn (14,758′; guide 140 fr.), over the Mischabel-Joch (see below) and the S.E. arête in 8-9 hrs. from Saas-Fee, difficult; the direct ascent is dangerous owing to falling stones, and the direct ascent of the **Dom** (14,942′; guide, with descent to Randa, see p. 415, 180 fr.), viâ the E. flank, is very difficult. — **Lenzspitze** (14,108′; guide 130 fr.), 9 hrs., difficult. Night-quarters (4 fr.) in the *Mischabel Hut* (10,932′; club-hut; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 30, bed 4 fr.), near the *Hohbalen Glacier*, reached by a laborious ascent of 4½-5 hrs. from Saas-Fee (guide 25, with night out 30 fr.); thence by the E. arête in 5-6 hrs. to the top. — **Nadelhorn** (14,220′; guide 55 fr.), less difficult and highly interesting: from the (4½ hrs.) Mischabel Hut viâ the Hohbalen Glacier and the Windjoch (see below) to the (4 hrs.) summit. — **Ulrichshorn** (12,891′), from the Ried Pass (see below) or from the Windjoch in ½ hr., and **Balfrin** (12,474′), from the Ried Pass in 1 hr., both laborious (guide 45 fr.).

From Fee to Zermatt (p. 416), 11-12 hrs., highly attractive (guide 50 fr.). From the (4½ hrs.) *Britannia Hut* (p. 427) in 2½ hrs., or from the (3½ hrs.) *Lange Fluh* (p. 427) in 3 hrs. over the *Fee Glacier*, which is frequently much crevassed (ice often brittle; caution necessary), and finally across slopes of névé, to the **Alphubel-Joch** (12,475′), commanding a splendid view of the Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. Descent over the *Wand Glacier*, and then over rock, moraine, and grassy slopes to the *Täschalp* (p. 415) in the *Mellichen Valley* and to Zermatt. — A more difficult pass is the **Fee-Joch** (12,505′), S.E. of the Alphubel-Joch (11-12 hrs.; guide 50 fr.). The route over the **Mischabel-Joch** (12,650′; 14 hrs.; guide 60 fr.) is trying but not very difficult for adepts.

From Fee to Randa (p. 411) over the **Domjoch** (14,060′; 18-20 hrs.; guide 120 fr.), between the Täschhorn and Dom, or over the **Lenzjoch** (13,670′; 15 hrs.; guide 100 fr.), between the Dom and the Lenzspitze, both very difficult and dangerous owing to falling stones. — From Fee to St. Niklaus (p. 414) over the **Ried Pass** (c. 11,800′; 11 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), toilsome. We proceed viâ the *Mellig* (p. 427) and the cliffs of the *Gemshorn*, and finally over the *Bider Glacier*, to the (6-7 hrs.) pass. Descent over the *Ried Glacier* to *Schalbett* (5502′) and *Höllenen* (p. 111). A similar pass is the **Windjoch** or **St. Ulrichsjoch** (12,625′). We ascend to the (6½ hrs.) pass viâ the *Mischabel Hut* (see above) and the Hohbalen Glacier. Descent viâ the Ried Glacier (see above).

Beyond Saas-Grund the bridle-path leads past the houses of *Zenlauenen*, *Zerbrüggen*, and *Moos*. The *Almagell-Bach* forms a fine fall, on the left, just before we reach (1 hr.) Almagell, which is reached from Saas-Fee in 1¼ hr. by a bridle-path (road under construction) skirting the N.E. slope of the Plattje and finally crossing the Visp.

Almagell. Hotels. *Portiengrat*, 48 beds, *Monte Moro*, 50 beds, both good, bed from 3, B. 2, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 8 fr. — Guides. Adolf, Alois, and Theodor Andenmatten, Peter Joseph Burgener, Alois and Theophil Kalbermatten, and Adolf, Alois (two), and Emil Zurbriggen.

The village of *Almagell* (5508′) is a starting-point for expeditions in the mountain-range adjoining the Weissmies on the S. and for the lateral valleys of the Almagellbach and Furggbach (Zwischbergen and Antrona Passes).

The *Almageller Alp* (7218′), with a good mountain inn (7175′; 16 beds from 4½, B. 2½, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.), 1½ hr. E. of Almagell, is the usual place to spend the night before the following ascents.

***Weissmies** (13,226′; guide 65 fr.), an expedition amid ice and snow, free from extreme difficulty: from the Almageller Alp to (3 hrs.) the *Zwischbergen Pass* (10,656′) and thence to (3-3½ hrs.) the summit.

Balen
Jägihörner
Laquinhorn
Seilerrichte
Granhorn
Hohtossen
Balmhorn
Dahlwald
Weissmies
Schienhorn
Saas Grund
Triftgrätli
Tälihorn
Trifthorn
Zen-lauenen
Saas Fee
Portjengrat
Almagell
Platte
Mittelrück
Mittaghorn
Almagelthorn
Zermeiggern
Egginer
Sonnighorn
Augstkummenhorn
Antronapiana
Nollenhorn
Lutelhorn
Stelliborn
Jazzihorn
Galmenhorn
Spalmhorn
Punta Giapin
Rothorn
Monte Moro
Cresta delle Lonze
Faderhorn
Joderhorn
Marigal
Pta di S. Pietro
Battel
Mondelli
Prequartera
Borgone
Ceppomorelli
Pratti
Pestarena

Brig.
Crodo
Mte Veros
Cima Larie
Cannet
Preglia
Monte
Caddo
Bognanco
Monte Ossolano
Mocogna
Pizzanco
Vagna
Bognanco
DOMODOSSOLA
Andossa
Valasone
Cruppi
Anzuno
Calice
Moncucco
Camughera
Tappia
Valpiana
Beura
Pizzo Ciapè
Valeggia
Villa d'Ossola
Gaggio
Montescheno
Daronzo
Piaggio
Chiesa
Cardezza
Pernetti
Seppiana
Viganella
Schieranco
Rivera
Cuzzego
Pallanzeno
Coloria
Pizzo Castello
Spagnoli
Piedimulera
Cimamulera
Gozzi
Castiglione d'Ossola
Fomarco
Vogogna
Calasca
Cima Strighet
Rumianca
Megolo
Anzino
Cima dell'Opaco
Pzo Camino
Turro
Corno di Scarpignano
Varallo
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Portjengrat *(Pizzo d'Andolla;* 12,005′), viâ the *Rotplatt Glacier*, then N. over the crest in 6 hrs., an interesting rock-scramble for experts (guide 60, with descent viâ the N.W. arête 90 fr.). — **Sonnighorn** *(Pizzo Bottarello;* 11,455′), viâ the Rotplatt Glacier and below the *Mittelrück* (10,906′) to the *Mittel Pass* (10,351′) and thence viâ the arête in 4-5 hrs. (45 fr.), rather toilsome. — **Lateihorn** *(Punta di Saas,* 10,525′; 40 fr.), easy and interesting: from Almagell S.E. up the *Furgg Alp Valley* to the (4 hrs.) *Antrona Pass* (p. 438), thence to the left viâ the *Peterrück* to the (1¼ hr.) summit. — To *Domodossola* viâ the *Antrona Pass* (9331′), see pp. 438, 437.

We first keep to the right bank of the Visp, then (¼ hr.) cross it and pass between the chalets of *Zermeiggern* (5630′), situated at the mouth of the *Furggbach*. In 5 min. more we regain the right bank. High up on the right are the precipices of the Mittaghorn and Egginer and the snow-peak of the Allalinhorn. We next ascend over patches of débris to the ruined chapel of *Im Lerch* (6375′; 1 hr.). On the right are the huge moraines of the *Allalin Glacier*, which descends precipitously into the valley, with the Visp flowing beneath its tongue (a tunnel 530 yds. long has been constructed to prevent the Mattmark Lake from being dammed up again). The path ascends over the moraine, past the *Mattmark Lake* (now a marsh), and reaches (1 hr.) the **Hotel Mattmark** (6965′; 25 beds at 3-4½, B. 2-2½, L. 4, D. 4½, P. 9-12 fr., plain but good, open June-Sept.). The former extent of the *Schwarzenberg Glacier*, high above on the right, may be gauged by the *Blauer Stein*, an enormous serpentine rock left behind when it receded. On the left rise the Stellihorn and the Spähnhorn (see below). Crossing the *Ofentalbach*, we reach the *Distel Alp* (7119′; ski-hut with accommodation for 16; key at Saas-Fee), with the highest chalets in the valley, ½ hr. from Mattmark. Fine retrospect of the Mischabel group.

Excursions from Mattmark (guides must be brought from Saas). **Stellihorn** (11,303′; guide 50 fr.), viâ the *Weisstal* and the *Nollen Glacier* in 4½ hrs., not difficult; excellent view. — **Spähnhorn** or *Pizzo d'Antigine* (10,479′; guide 40 fr.), viâ the Distel Alp (see above) or the Tälliboden (p. 430) in 3-3½ hrs., somewhat fatiguing but repaying. — *Joderhorn* (9974′; guide 40 fr.), viâ the Moro Pass in 3½ hrs., see p. 430. — *Strahlhorn* and *Rimpfischhorn*, see below.

The Hotel Mattmark is the starting-point for three glacier-passes to Zermatt (p. 416; 10-11 hrs.; for trained climbers only, with good guides, 60, 50, and 50 fr.). — (1) We cross the Visp and, ascending to the left past the chalets of *Mattmark Alp*, follow the W. side of the *Schwarzenberg Glacier* over rock and moraine to the base of the *Fluchthorn*, then across the glacier to the (5 hrs.) **Schwarzenberg-Weisstor** (11,851′), S. of the Strahlhorn (see below). Descent over the *Findelen* and *Gorner Glaciers* to the (3½ hrs.) *Hotel Riffelberg* (p. 418). — (2) Viâ the Mattmark Alp and to the right to the *Schwarzenberg Chalets* (7799′); then a steep climb to (2 hrs.) the point on the *Allalin Glacier* marked 2872 metres (9423′) on the Siegfried Map, whence we skirt the *Outer* and *Inner Turm* and the *Fluchthorn*, with a final very steep ascent to the (3½-4 hrs.) **Adler Pass** (12,461′). Here a surprise view of Monte Rosa, Breithorn, and Matterhorn is disclosed. To the S.E. of the pass is the *Strahlhorn* (13,750′), ascended in 1½ hr. viâ the N.W. arête (55 fr.); to the N., the *Rimpfischhorn* (13,790′), a difficult climb of 3 hrs. (70 fr.). From the pass we descend steeply to the *Adler Glacier*, then near its N. bank and by the moraine of the *Findelen Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Fluh Alp* (p. 419). — (3) We follow the

Adler Pass route to the middle of the Allalin Glacier, then ascend to the right (sometimes large crevasses) to the (4½-5 hrs.) **Allalin Pass** (11,713′), between the *Allalinhorn* (13,235′; p. 427; 2½ hrs. from the pass; guide 60 fr.) and the *Rimpfischhorn* (p. 429; 3½ hrs. from the pass; difficult; guide 100 fr.). Descent over the *Mellichen Glacier* to the *Täsch Alp* (p. 415).

From Mattmark to Macugnaga, see below. — To Antrona (Domodossola) viâ the *Ofental Pass* (7 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), see p. 438.

86. From the Saas Valley to Macugnaga and round Monte Rosa to Zermatt.

Walking Tour (six days). 1st day: Over the Monte Moro Pass to *Macugnaga*, 5½-6 hrs. from Mattmark. 2nd day: Over the Turlo Pass to *Alagna*, 8-9 hrs. 3rd day: Over the Colle d'Olen to *Gressoney-la-Trinité*, 8 hrs. 4th day: Over the Betta Forca to *Fiéry*, 6 hrs. 5th day: Over the Col des Cimes-Blanches to *Breuil*, 6 hrs. 6th day: Over the Théodule Pass (Breithorn) to *Zermatt*, 6½-7 hrs. A day may be saved by ascending direct to the Théodule Pass before reaching the Col des Cimes Blanches (comp. p. 436).

The *Monte Moro Pass*, the usual route from the Valais to Italy before the completion of the Simplon road and now only suitable for pedestrians, affords a series of splendid views of Monte Rosa, which appears especially grand from this side. It should be previously ascertained whether the passage into Italy is permitted or not (comp. p. xvii). — The valleys on the S. side of Monte Rosa between Macugnaga and Gressoney were colonized in the middle ages by Germans from the Valais, and a German dialect is still spoken.

From Mattmark to the (½ hr.) *Distel Alp*, see p. 429. — We cross the Visp to (1 hr.) the *Tälliboden* (8189′), a small mossy plain at the foot of the glacier, whence the Visp issues (to the left to the Mondelli Pass, see p. 431). Above to the right is the *Seewinen Glacier*. We ascend over rocks and snow along the *Tälliboden Glacier* to (1¼ hr.) the ***Monte Moro Pass** (9390′), between *Monte Moro* (9803′) and the Joderhorn (see below), affording an admirable view S.W. of the mighty E. cliff of the Monte Rosa and N. of the Saas-Tal and the Mischabel, with the Bietschhorn behind.

The view is still more extensive, especially to the E. (though seldom clear towards the Italian side), from the **Joderhorn** (9974′), ½ hr. E. of the summit of the pass, by a route over snow and boulders (guide 40 fr.).

On the Italian side of the pass, beyond a mountain inn (9187′) now occupied by frontier-guards, we descend over steep slopes of snow, débris, and rocks to the *Alp Galche* or *Galkerne* (6893′), then by a better path through pastures and woods and past the *Alp Bill* to *La Villa* and (3 hrs.) *Stoffa*, hamlets of the parish of —

Macugnaga. — Hotels (usually crowded with Italian visitors). At Staffa: **Grand-Hôtel & Monte Moro*, 170 beds from 14, B. 5, L. 15, D. 18, P. from 40 *L.*; *Moderno*, 60 beds; *Monte Rosa*, 65 beds from 12, B. 5, L. 14, D. 20, P. from 25 *L.*, good; *Belvedere*, 45 beds from 10, B. 5, L. 14, D. 18, P. from 35 *L.*, well spoken of. At Borca, 25 min. below Staffa: *Passo del Turlo*, 70 beds from 8, B. 4, L. 14, D. 16, P. from 30 *L.*; *Albergo Milano*, 30 beds at 7-8, B. 4, L. 12½, D. 15, P. 35 *L.* — Restaurant *Dufour* (p. 131), 10 min. below the Belvedere (bedrooms also).

Guides. Luigi Corsi, Francesco Delponte, Battista Jacchini, Gasparo Oberto, Andrea Ruppen, and Zaverio Zurbriggen.

Macugnaga is situated among meadows in the lovely valley of the *Anza*, enclosed on the W. and N.W. by the grand amphitheatre of the *Monte Rosa Group* (from left to right, Signalkuppe, 14,964′; Zumsteinspitze, 15,003′; Dufourspitze, 15,117′; Nordend, 15,131′), then the Jägerhorn (13,041′), Fillarhorn (12,070′), Cima di Jazzi (12,526′), Neu-Weisstor-Spitze (11,959′), and Rothorn (10,620′). The parish is composed of fourteen hamlets, with 600 inhab., many of whom are of German descent, as family and place names testify. The chief hotels are at *Staffa* (Ger. 'In der Stapf'; 4353′), on the right bank of the Anza. On the left bank are *Pecetto* (4478′; 'Zertannen'), *La Villa* (4373′; 'Das Dorf'), with an old church and an ancient lime-tree under which justice was dispensed, *Pratti* ('Zum Strich'), *Borca* (the capital of the parish), and *Pestarena* (3786′), the last two 1¼ and 2½ M. to the E. of Staffa. A sign-post near the church of Pecetto, 20 min. W. of Staffa, shows the way (r.) to the Weisstor and (l.) to the Belvedere. The path to the latter (1½ hr.; red waymarks) crosses the N. arm of the Anza after 8 min., traverses débris to a (5 min.) second footbridge over the Anza, and reaches (25 min.) a pasture (rfmts.) at the base of the wooded hill between the two arms of the Macugnaga Glacier. Hence we make a somewhat steep ascent to the Ristorante Dufour (p. 430) and the ***Belvedere** (6338′; cross), commanding a superb view of the valley and the snow mountains.

An attractive prolongation of this excursion (6 hrs. there and back from Staffa; guide advisable) may be made by proceeding to the left to the moraine of the *Macugnaga Glacier* and across the latter (superb panorama) to the chalets of (1 hr.) the *Petriola Alp* (6732′; milk), with the *Rifugio Zamboni* (club-hut; accommodation for 26; adm. 2, nightquarters 8 *L.*). The return may be made N.E. viâ the loftily situated *Crosa Alp.*

Motor Post twice daily in summer from Macugnaga (Staffa) in 2¼ hrs. to *Vogogna* (see below; 15 *L.*) and in 1½ hr. (back in 2 hrs.) to *Domodossola* (p. 437; 25 *L.*). The road leads through the ***Val Anzasca.** — 1¼ M. *Borca* and 2½ M. *Pestarena*, see above. — At (5 M.) *Prequartera* a path diverges to the left viâ the *Mondelli Pass* (8140′) for the Saas valley (comp. p. 430), an inferior route to that over the Moro Pass as it affords no view of Monte Rosa. — 5½ M. *Ceppo Morelli* (2171′; inn). — 7½ M. *Vanzone* (2221′; inn) is the capital of the valley. — Opposite (10 M.) *Pontegrande* (1719′; inn), on the right bank of the Anza, lies *Bannio* (2195). — 17½ M *Piedimulera* (797′; inn), in the Val d'Ossola, is a station on the railway from Domodossola to Novara. Hence we may either cross the Tosa to reach (20 M.) *Vogogna* (715′; inn), on the railway from Domodossola to Arona (p. 561), or skirt the right bank of the Tosa, up the valley, to *Domodossola* (24¾ M.; p. 437).

Ascents. **Pizzo Bianco** (10,551′; 6 hrs.; guide 65 *L.*), a splendid point of view, fatiguing but without danger, although a steep wall of snow is traversed. — ***Cima di Jazzi** (12,526′; p. 422; guide 130 *L.*), not difficult for adepts, viâ the (5 hrs.) *Rifugio Eugenio Sella* of the I.A.C. (10,334′; keeper in attendance in July and Aug; adm. 5 *L.*, 30 hay-beds at 10 *L.*), in a fine situation on the edge of the Roffel Glacier, and the (2 hrs.) *Neu-Weisstor* (11,745′) to the (1 hr.) summit. — **Monte Rosa** (*Dufourspitze*, 15,217′; p. 423; guide 500, porter 300 *L.*; very difficult and dangerous viâ the steep E. face owing to falling stones. First ascent from Macugnaga by W. M. and R. Pendlebury and the Rev. C. Taylor, with the guide Gabriel Spechtenhauser in 1872; first traverse to Zermatt over the frontier-saddle (Colle Zumstein; c. 14,600′) by the priest

Achille Ratti (now Pope Pius XI.) and Luigi Grasselli with Giuseppe Gadin and Alois Proment in 1889 (memorial-tablet in Staffa church). The night is spent in the small *Rifugio Damiano Marinelli* of the I.A.C. (c. 10,150′), near the Marinelli Couloir, 6-7 hrs. from Macugnaga; thence to the Dufourspitze 13-16 hrs.

Passes from Macugnaga. To Zermatt (p. 416) viâ the *Neu-Weisstor* (c. 11,750′), 11-12 hrs., a splendid expedition for adepts (guide 160, porter 120 *L.*), or viâ the *Fillarjoch* (c. 11,500′), 12-14 hrs., difficult (guide 300, porter 200 *L.*), comp. p. 426. — Besides the ordinary route over the Turlo Pass (see below), an alternative route to Alagna (11-12 hrs.; guide 130 *L.*; difficult) leads from the (3 hrs.) *Petriola Alp* (p. 431) over the crevassed *Loccie Glacier* to the (4½-5 hrs.) **Colle delle Loccie** (10,000′), between the *Cima della Pissa*, *Monte delle Loccie*, or *Punta Grober* (11,477′; ½ hr. from the pass by a moderately difficult route), and the *Punta dei Tre Amici* (11,618′; 1 hr.; not difficult), both with magnificent views. Descent thence viâ the *Vigne Glacier* to the *Alp Von Flua* (7546′; accommodation), then either to the left viâ the *Alp Kegno* or to the right (somewhat longer) viâ the *Alp Bors* (to the W., the *Pissa Fall*, 656′ high) to the *Alpe delle Pile* and Alagna (3-4 hrs.; see below). — To *Carcoforo* and *Rima*, see Baedeker's 'Northern Italy'.

The Path to Alagna, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing and not very attractive (guide advisable for novices, 65 *L.*) crosses the *Anza* ¼ hr. below Staffa to the hamlet *Isella* ('Eien'), and ascends a wooded hill to the right to the (20 min.) chalets of *Motta*, at the entrance to the monotonous *Val Quarazza*, which it then enters. The path, at first level, traverses the débris-strewn valley-floor, passing several waterfalls, then ascends a rocky barrier and (1 hr.) crosses the brook to (½ hr.) *La Piana*, the highest alp (5278′). Opposite is a fine waterfall, *La Pissa*. Ascending more rapidly, we make a great bend round the desolate upper valley-bottom, pass (¾ hr.) some ruined huts (6560′), and then climb steep grass-slopes (path indistinct) and lastly rocks and snow, to the (2 hrs.) **Turlo Pass** (*Colle del Turlo*, or 'Türle'; 8977′), a sharp rocky ridge between (r.) the *Corno di Faller* or *Monte Turlo* (10,270′ ascent in 1½ hr.) and (l.) the *Corno Piglimò* (9500′). We descend steeply (view of the Piode Glacier, Signalkuppe, and Parrot-Spitze) over snow and meagre pastures covered with débris, past the small *Turlo Lakes* and the (1½ hr.) *Alp Faller* (6520′), to the left into the *Val Sesia*, which we descend, crossing the *Acqua Bianca*, which forms high waterfalls above and below the path. At the (¾ hr.) chapel of *Sant' Antonio* (4554′) we cross the Sesia and pass (¼ hr.) the gold-mine of *Kreas*, whence a road traverses picturesque wooded scenery to (¾ hr.) —

Alagna-Valsesia (3907′; *Monte-Rosa-Guglielmina, 150 beds at 10-12, B. 6, L. 18, D. 22, P. 45-50 *L.*, open May 15th-Sept. 30th; des Alpes, 90 beds at 8-10, B. 5, L. 12-13, D. 16, P. 30-45 *L.*; Pension Rimella, 30 beds, P. from 30 *L.*), in the Val Sesia, frequented by Italians as a summer resort. The *Belvedere* (6233′; Albergo Olter), 1¼ hr. S.W. by a good path past a waterfall and the village of *Otro* (5436′; ¾ hr.), is a fine point of view. Up the valley,

1 hr. N., beyond a fall of the Sesia in a wild rocky gorge, is the *Alpe delle Pile* (4702′), with a splendid view of Monte Rosa.

The **Rifugio Valsesia** of the I. A. C. (c. 11,150′; accommodation for 12), between the Piode and the Vigne Glaciers, is reached from the Alpe delle Pile in 5-6 hrs. and from the Colle delle Loccie (p. 432) in 3½ hrs. The hut is the starting-point for the ascents (for adepts) of the *Vincent-Pyramide* (13,829′; 6 hrs.), *Schwarzhorn* (14,219′). *Ludwigshöhe* (14,2.9′). and *Parrotspitze* (14,643′), 6-7 hrs. each, and *Signalkuppe* or *Punta Gnifetti* (14,964′), 8 hrs. Viâ the *Vincent-Joch* (c. 13,450′ to the *Rifugio Gnifetti* (p. 431). 6 hrs.

The **Corno Bianco** (10,893′), with an excellent view of Monte Rosa and the whole of the W. Alps, is reached from Alagna viâ the *Alp Sender*, the smaller *Lake of Tailly*, and the crevassed *Prato Glacier* in 7-8 hrs. (not difficult for proficients and very attractive), from the Colle di Valdobbia (see below) in 5 hrs., and from Gressoney (see below) viâ the *Passo di Rissuolo* (9620′) or the easy *Passo dell' Alpetto* (8826′) in 7-8 hrs.

From Alagna to Varallo, 22½ M., motorbus thrice daily in summer in 2-2¾ (back in 1½-3) hrs. (16 *L.* 40 c.). — The road follows the **Val Sesia.** — 13¼ M. *Riva Valdobbia* (3648′; Albergo delle Alpi, 70 beds, P. from 40 *L.*) is finely situated at the mouth of the Val Vogna (see below). — We pass (10 M.) *Piode* (2500′) to reach (16¼ M.) *Balmuccia* (1785′) and (20½ M.) *Valmaggia* (1508′), and stop at *Varallo* (1486′), a town of 4000 inhab. connected by railway with (34¼ M.) Novara.

From Alagna to Zermatt viâ the *Lysjoch*, see pp. 425, 424.

To Gressoney there are two routes (besides the bridle-path described below). One (8½-9 hrs.) leads from the Alp Sewy (see below) viâ the *Bocchetta delle Pisse* (7877′) to the *Bors Valley*, then up a dizzy path to (5-6 hrs.) the **Colle delle Pisse** (c. 10,350′), and down viâ the *Alp Zindra* to the *Gabiet Alp* (see below). — The other (6-7 hrs.) leads from (¾ hr.) *Riva Valdobbia* (see above) through the *Val Vogna* and past (¾ hr.) *Cà di Janzo* (4462′; Albergo-Pensione Alpina, 40 beds at 6-12, L. 14, D. 20, P. 35-40 *L.*) and (¾ hr.) *Peccia* (5023′) to (2½ hrs.) the **Colle di Valdobbia** (8133′; fine view; to the Corno Bianco, see above), with the *Ospizio Sottile* (inn, open all the year) and a meteorological station, whence a steep descent over pastures and through pine-woods brings us to (1¾ hr.) Gressoney-St-Jean.

The usual Bridle Path to Gressoney (8 hrs.; easy and attractive; guide unnecessary; inquire for the beginning of the path) turns above Alagna into the *Valle d'Olen*, a lateral valley on the W. In 2 hrs. we reach the *Alp Sewy* (6395′; rfmts.), cross the brook, and mount over pastures and débris to the (2½-3 hrs.) **Col d'Olen** (9419′; Albergo Stolemberg, 54 beds at 10-12, B. 5, L. 20, D. 25, P. 45-60 *L.*, Guglielmina, 50 beds, similar prices, both open July to late-Sept.; fine views), S. of the *Corno del Camoscio* or *Gemshorn* (9928′). Near the little *Cimaleyna Lake* (9678′), ¼ hr. N.E., is an institute for scientific research (Istituto Angelo Mosso). From the pass to the Corno del Camoscio, ½ hr. (guide unnecessary; grand view). — We descend (fine view to the N.W.) viâ the (1 hr.) *Gabiet Alp* (7736′), 20 min. S. of which is the *Gabiet Lake* (7674′), dammed for electrical purposes, whence a direct descent may be made to La Trinité, to (¾ hr.) *Orsia* (5742′). We follow the beautiful Val Gressoney, watered by the *Lys*, down to (25 min.) —

Gressoney-la-Trinité (5338′), which, like **Gressoney-St-Jean** (4544′), the chief village in the valley, 1 hr. farther down, is a fashionable Italian summer resort.

Hotels. At Gressoney-la-Trinité: *Thédy*, 100 beds at 15-28, B. 6, L. 25, D. 30, P. 50-70 *L.*; *Castor*, 50 beds; *Monte Rosa*, 30 beds. — On the St-Jean road, 1/4 hr. lower down (5269′): *Miravalle*, 90 beds at 12-25, B. 8, L. 20, D. 25, P. 40-70 *L.*, open June 15th-Sept. 15th. — At St-Jean: *Lyskamm*, 80 beds; *Delapierre*, 65 beds; *du Nord*, 50 beds; *Edelweiss*, 20 beds.

Guides. At La Trinité: Alberto Bieler and Arnoldo Velf. At St-Jean: Roberto Catella, Antonio Curta, Giacomo and Eugenio David, Francesco Lazier, and Carlo Squindo.

The inhabitants of *Gressoney*, of German-Swiss origin (see p. 430), go to Switzerland in winter to sell their cloth. The women's costumes are beautiful. Below St-Jean, to the W., is the picturesque *Castello Savoia*, formerly the summer residence of the Dowager Queen Margherita (d. 1926). The (1 hr.) *Boden Alp*, at the base of the Grauhaupt (p. 435), commands a fine view.

Excursions. The (2 hrs.) **Alp Cortlys** or *Cour de Lys* (6585′), with a shooting-box of Baron Peccoz, lies at the foot of the great *Lys Glacier*, a good survey of which is obtained from the left moraine-ridge (1 hr.). The ascent of the *Telchenhorn* or *Punta Telcio* (9298′), 2 hrs. from the alp, is interesting.

The Rifugio Gnifetti and Rifugio Quintino Sella, two I.A.C. huts, are headquarters for ascents in the S. part of the Monte Rosa group. The **Rifugio Gnifetti** (11,965′; inn, open mid-July to mid-Sept., accommodation for 50; adm. 6, night-quarters 10-15 *L.*), on a rocky bluff between the *Lys* and *Garstelet Glaciers*, is reached from La Trinité in 6-7 hrs. (guide 65 *L.*) viâ the Alp Cortlys (see above), the lower *Alp Salza* (7667′), and the dilapidated *Linty Hut* (c. 10,300′), or viâ the *Alp Lavez* (8074′) and Linty Hut, from the (4 hrs.) *Col d'Olen* (p. 433) in 3-3 1/2 hrs., and from the *Colle delle Pisse* (p. 433) in 2-2 1/2 hrs. Ascents: *Punta Giordani* (13,304′; guide 90 *L.*), 2 hrs.; *Vincent-Pyramide* (13,829′; 90 *L.*), 3 hrs.; *Schwarzhorn* (14,219′; 100 *L.*), 3 hrs.; *Parrotspitze* (14,648′; 110 *L.*), 3 1/2 hrs.; *Zumsteinspitze* (15,004′; 120 *L.*), 4 hrs.; **Signalkuppe* or *Punta Gnifetti* (14,961′; 110 *L.*), with the Rifugio Regina Margherita, viâ the Lysioch and Grenz Glacier, 4 hrs. (comp. p. 423); *Dufourspitze* (15,217′; 190 *L.*), 7-8 hrs.; *Lyskamm* (E. peak 14,888′; 215 *L.*), 6 hrs. — On the *Punta Perazzi* (11,920′), above the *Felik Glacier*, to the W., is the **Rifugio Quintino Sella** (11,877′; inn, open mid-July to mid-Sept., accommodation for 54; adm. 5, quarters 20 *L.*), 7 hrs. from La Trinité viâ Cortlys and the Bettliner route (guide 80 *L.*) or from Fiéry viâ *Plan de Verra* (7776′). The hut is a starting-point for the ascents of the *Lyskamm* (W. peak 14,692′; guide 165 *L.*), viâ the *Felik-Joch* (p. 125) and the S.W. arête (6-8 hrs.), and of the *Castor* (13,878′; 110 *L.*; 4 hrs.). Descent from the latter to the Verra Pass (p. 424) or to *Fiéry* (p. 435).

From Gressoney-la-Trinité to Pont-St-Martin, 21 3/4 M., motor post thrice daily in summer in 2 hrs. (21 *L.* 5 c.). The road leads through the magnificent **Lys Valley**, viâ (3 3/4 M.) *Gressoney-St-Jean* (p. 433) and (10 M.) *Gaby* (3396′; Moderne, 70 beds at 10-15, B. 4, L. or D. 15, P. 30-40 *L.*; Pension Regina, 40 beds) to (12 1/2 M.) **Issime** (3081′; Mont Néry, 110 beds from 12, L. 17, D. 22, P. from 32 *L.*; Issime, 50 beds; Posta), a village situated in a fine valley-basin, still inhabited by Germans (comp. p. 430). Thence through numerous chestnut-woods viâ (15 M.) *Fontainemore* and (16 1/2 M.) *Lillianes* to *Pont-St-Martin* (p. 388). — A bridle-path leads S.W. from St-Jean, viâ the *Col de la Ranzola* (7123′), to *Brusson* (p. 435; 3 1/2 hrs.). The ascent of the *Pointe de Combette* or *Punta della Regina* (7841′), 1/2 hr. S. of the pass, is very repaying. From Issime to *Brusson* viâ the *Col de Frudière* (7457′) and the pretty *Lac de Frudière* (6996′), 6 1/2 hrs., guide unnecessary; to *Quincod* (p. 135) viâ the *Col de Chasten* (8373′; fine views), 5 1/2 hrs.; to *Verrès* (p. 388) viâ the *Col de Domdeuil* (7723′), 7 hrs. A magnificent panorama is enjoyed from the **Bec de Frudière**, *Nerishorn*, or *Marienhorn* (10,092′; not difficult), 1 1/2 hr. N.E. of the Col de Chasten

and 6-7 hrs. from Issime; the ascents of the *Becque des Allemands*, *Becca Torché*, or *Monte Nero* (9892′) and *Becque de Vlou* (9948′), both 2 hrs. N. of the Col de Dondeuil and 7 hrs. from Issime, are repaying also.

FROM GRESSONEY TO ZERMATT viâ the *Lysjoch*, *Felik-Joch* (guide 100 *L.* each), *Zwillings Pass*, or *Schwarztor* (guide 140 *L.* each), see p. 425, 424.

TO FIÉRY. The following route is somewhat more fatiguing than the pass over the Colle di Betta Forca (see below). From the *Alp Cortlys* (2 hrs.; p. 434) we pass the *Alp Bettolina* to reach the (2½ hrs.) **Bettliner Pass** or *Passo di Bettolina* (9482′), whence we descend round the W. side of the *Bettlinerhorn* or *Monte Bettolina* (9833′) to (2 hrs.) Fiéry. — Interesting also is the pass over the (4 hrs.) **Pinter-Joch**, *Colle di Pinta*, or *Col de Cunéaz* (9121′) to *Champoluc* (2½ hrs.; see below), then up the Val d'Ayas to (1½ hr.) Fiéry. The ***Grauhaupt**, *Testa Grigia*, or *Punta di Greno* (10,867′), 2 hrs. N. of the Joch, may be ascended without difficulty (guide 55 *L.*; splendid view).

The BRIDLE PATH FROM TRINITÉ TO FIÉRY (6 hrs.; easy and repaying) crosses the Lys at *Orsia* (p. 433) and mounts rapidly past the houses of *Betta* (5614′) to (2 hrs.) the chapel of *St. Anna* (7120′), on an extensive grassy plain, where we have a beautiful view of the Lyskamm and Monte Rosa. Then up a monotonous alpine valley (keeping to the right), past the *Sitten Alp*, to the (2 hrs.) **Colle di Betta Forca** or *Bettafurke* (8780′), where the Graian Alps appear above the Val d'Ayas. We descend (keeping to the right) to (1¼ hr.) the hamlet of *Résy* (7057′; rfmts.), then either make a steep descent, skirting the cliff to the right and crossing the *Evançon*, to (½ hr.) **Fiéry** (6160′; Bellevue, 54 beds at 10-12, L. or D. 16-22, P. from 40 *L.*, good), a hamlet at the upper end of the *Val d'Ayas*, or proceed to the left direct to the hamlet of *St-Jacques* (5499′), 20 min. below Fiéry.

From St-Jacques a cart-track descends the **Val d'Ayas**, watered by the Evançon, the lower part of which is called the VAL CHALLANT, to (1 hr.) **Champoluc** (5151′; Breithorn, 100 beds, Castor & Poste, 100 beds, Moderne, 50 beds, at all three R. from 10, L. or D. 20-22, P. from 35 *L.*). Thence we may continue by road TO VERRÈS (18 M.; motor post thrice daily in summer in 2 hrs., 22 *L.*): 2½ M. *Perriasc*, station for Antagnod (see below); 6¾ M. **Brusson** (4367′; Brusson & Eden, 100 beds at 8-10, B. 3, L. 14, D. 16, P. 32-43 *L.*, open June-Sept.; Aquila, 30 beds), frequented as a summer resort; 9¼ M. *Arceza* (to the left, the 10th cent. *Castello di Graines*); 11½ M. *Quinçod* (3445′), capital of the parish of *Challant-St-Anselme* (inn); 13¾ M. *Ville* (2510′), capital of the parish of *Challant-St-Victor*, overlooked by the ruins of Challant (10-11th cent.); 18 M. *Verrès* (1207′; p. 388). — From Brusson a good bridle-path leads through fine woods, viâ the *Col de Joux* (5374′; view from Mont Blanc to Monte Rosa), to *St-Vincent* (3 hrs.; p. 388). — From Perriasc (see above) to Châtillon (p. 388), 6 hrs., attractive. We ascend a cart-track E. to (¾ hr.) *Antagnod* (1709′; Albergo Lyskamm, 15 beds at 8-10, L. or D. 15, P. 35-40 *L.*), capital of the parish of Ayas, with an old church (carved wooden baroque altar, rich treasury), whence a bridle-path leads to the (2½ hrs.) *Col de Portola* (7923′; fine views). We may then descend either S.W. viâ *Promiod* (4898′) to Châtillon or N.W. viâ *Chamois* (5955′) to Valtournanche (p. 388). **Mont Zerbion* (8927′), with a grand view and rich flora, is 1 hr. S. of the Col de Portola and 3 hrs. from Ayas; descent viâ the W. crest and the meadows of *Francou* (6656′) to (2½ hrs.) Châtillon.

The BRIDLE PATH TO BREUIL (6 hrs.; guide advisable) ascends, at first steeply through woods, to a (1¼ hr.) flat grassy ridge (fine

view; on the left rises the Grand-Tournalin, p. 389). Beyond the (1/2 hr.) *Alp Varda* (7645′) it ascends still more steeply, with a view of the sérac of the Ventina Glacier to the right and the pyramidal *Monte Roisetta* (12,535′) to the left, crossing (1/2 hr.) a brook descending from the right, and in 1/2 hr. more the *Cortoz* (where the path to the Théodule Pass diverges to the right, see below), issuing from the Grand-Lac. We next ascend over rocky ground, passing a pretty lake (left), to the (1 hr.) **Col Supérieur des Cimes-Blanches** (9775′), with a fine view of the Matterhorn and Dent d'Hérens, lying N.E. of the *Gran Sometta* or *Cemetta* (10,390′; scaled in 1 hr., with descent by the W. arête). Descent (red marks) over débris and pastures, crossing several brooks (view of the Matterhorn, with the turbid *Lacs Goillet* to the right), and then either to the right to the Hôtel Mont-Cervin, or to the left to (2 1/2 hrs.) **Le Breuil** (6601′; p. 389).

Those bound for Valtournanche turn to the left 10 min. above the bridge over the Cortoz (see above) for the (1/4 hr.) *Col Inférieur des Cimes-Blanches* (9501′), S. of the Gran Sometta (see above; easily reached hence), then descend, with a view towards the W., to the magnificently situated *Le Désert Alp*, continuing viâ *Brengaz* to *Valtournanche* (2 hrs.; p. 388).

Travellers to the Théodule Pass (p. 422) need not descend to Breuil, but (with guide) follow the path described above from Fiéry (3 hrs.). We ascend to the right 1 hr. before reaching the Col des Cimes-Blanches, traverse rocks and stony slopes, pass the little *Grand-Lac* (9135′), and reach the S. edge of the *Valtournanche Glacier* or *Plan-Tendre* (c. 9900′). The crevassed glacier is then carefully crossed, and lastly a steep snow-slope ascended.

From Breuil over the Théodule Pass to Zermatt, 7-7 1/2 hrs. We follow a bridle-path N.E. over turf and débris to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Les Fornets*, on the *Valtournanche Glacier*, with scanty remains of a fortress of 1688. Thence (with rope) over the easily traversed glacier to the (1-1 1/4 hr.) **Théodule Pass** (10,899′; p. 422), whence we may either ascend the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) **Breithorn* or descend direct to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Zermatt*.

87. From Brigue to Domodossola. The Simplon Railway and Road.

A. **Simplon Railway** (electric). Swiss Federal Railway, 25 1/2 M. Express in 48-55 min. (7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.). Passport and customs examination in the train (for larger pieces of luggage at Domodossola). — The Simplon Railway was constructed in 1898-1906 by the engineers Brandt, Brandau, Sulzer, and Locher at a cost of over 86,720,000 fr. The Simplon Tunnel, the longest in the world (7000′ below the crest of the mountains forming the Swiss-Italian frontier), consists of two parallel tunnels 56′ apart; the second one, completed in 1912-22, was used during the construction of the first for ventilation and the transport of material.

Brigue, see p. 399. — After 1 1/2 M. the railway leaves the Rhone valley, turns S.E., and enters the **Simplon Tunnel** (12 1/2 M.), which traverses the mountains between the Wasenhorn and Furggen-

Brig
Visp
Rhône
Thermen
Riederalp
Bettmeralp
Aletschgletscher
Aletschhorn
Kriegshorn
Beichhorn
Eggishorn
Faulhorn
Grauhorn
Bortelhorn
Bortelgletscher
Bortelhütte
Bortelpass
Corona di Groppo
Sonnenhorn
Croselli
Forno
Pizzo Rotondo
Pizzo Pioltone
Pizzo Pioltino
Pizzo Pioltone
Pizzo Pioltone
Pizzo Pioltone

baumhorn and crosses the frontier at kilometre-stone 9. From the N. entrance (2255′) the tunnel ascends to its (5$^3/_4$ M.) culminating point (2312′), and then descends to the S. entrance (2155′). The trains pass through the tunnel in 20-25 minutes.

13$^1/_2$ M. *Iselle di Trasquera* (2077′), in the picturesque *Val Divedro*, watered by the *Diveria* or *Doveria*, has fortifications. The line passes below the valley of the Cairasca (p. 441) by a long spiral tunnel and returns to the Val Divedro. — 28$^1/_2$ M. *Varzo* (1749′; Zanalda, 34 beds) has large electricity works of the 'Dinamo' Company (20,000 h.p.), driven by the fall (1463′) of the Cairasca and supplying power for the journey through the Simplon Tunnel. Passes through the Cairasca valley (Alp Veglia), see pp. 439, 446. — The line then passes through a picturesque ravine, in which it crosses to the right bank. Six tunnels are traversed. The vegetation becomes southern in character (chestnuts, figs, mulberries, maize, and vineyards). — 23 M. *Preglia* (1089′), near the confluence of the Diveria with the *Tosa* (Ital. *Toce*), which here emerges from the Val Antigorio (p. 444). The wide fertile valley is now called *Valle d'Ossola*.

25$^1/_2$ M. **Domodossŏla.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Terminus*, 70 beds at 12-15, B. 5, L. 18, D. 22, P. 10-15 *L.*; *Milan & Schweizerhof*, 70 beds at 10-15, B. 5, L. 15, D. 18, P. 25-45 *L.*; *Sempione Vecchio*, 60 beds; *Corona Grossa*, 40 beds. — Forwarding Agents. *Gondrand Frères* (luggage seen through the customs). — Motor Cars. Garage Fratelli Moalli.

Motor Conveyances (in summer) to the *Simplon*, see p. 438; to *Macugnaga*, see p. 431; to *Bognanco* (see below), 6 times daily in $^1/_2$ hr. and thence thrice daily to *San Lorenzo* in 35 min.; several times daily to *Villadossola* (see below) in 25 min. and to *Antronapiana* (p. 438) in 1$^3/_4$-2 hrs.; to the *Tosa Falls*, see p. 441.

Domodossola (912′; 6150 inhab.), charmingly situated on the Tosa, has the Italian and Swiss custom-houses. The market-place (Piazza del Mercato) is picturesque. A monument in the town commemorates Geo Chavez (comp. p. 400), who was killed here when descending after his flight over the Simplon. The *Palazzo Silva* (16th cent.) contains antiquities. In the *Collegio Rosmini* is the *Museo Sempioniano*, with objects connected with the history of the Simplon tunnel. The *Calvary* (1355′), $^1/_2$ hr. S., commands a superb view towards the N.

Continuation of the railway to *Arona*, see p. 561; Val Centovalli railway to *Locarno*, see pp. 559, 558.

In the *Valle di Bognanco*, 5 M. to the W. of Domodossola (motorbus, see above), lies the little spa of **Bognanco** or *Prestino* (2175′), with a chalybeate spring, a large wooded park, and a hydropathic (Terme, open June-Sept., 175 beds; Milano, 110 beds; etc.).

At *Villadossola* (motorbus, see above), 3$^3/_4$ M. to the S. of Domodossola, with a station on the Novara line, the **Valle d'Antrona**, watered by the *Ovasca*, opens to the W. An attractive route to Saas (12-13 hrs.; guide advisable) leads through this valley. We follow the road first on the left, then on the right bank of the stream up to *Viganella* (1909′; 4$^1/_4$ M.), and beyond *San Pietro di Schieranco* (2139′; 6$^3/_4$ M.) reach the

(10 M.) simple summer resort of *Antronapiana* (2959′; Albergo Antrona, 40 beds; guides), 3½ hrs. from Villadossola (motor service, see above). Thence past the little *Antrona Lake* (3553′), formed in 1642 by a landslip from the *Cima di Pozzoli* (8360′) and used as a reservoir for electricity works since 1926, and up the valley of the *Troncone* to the (3½ hrs.) *Alp Cingino* (6664′). Continuing high above the little *Lago di Cingino* (7192′), we skirt the slopes of the *Jazzihorn* or *Pizzo di Cingino* (10,597′) to the (2½ hrs.) **Antrona Pass,** *Saaser-Furka*, or *Passo di Saas* (9331′), between the Jazzihorn and Latelhorn (p. 429), then descend over screes to the right of the *Furggen Glacier* viâ the *Furggalp-Tal* to *Almagell* and *Saas* (3 hrs.; p. 426). — From Antronapiana to Mattmark by the somewhat arduous **Ofental Pass** or *Passo d'Antigine* (9311′). We ascend the valley of the Troncone to the *Alp Lombraoro* and (steep) go on viâ the *Alp Langera di Sopra* to the summit of the pass, between the Jazzihorn (see above) and the *Spähnhorn* (10,479′; p. 429; ascended in 1¼ hr.). Descent thence through the wild *Ofental* to the *Hotel Mattmark* (9 hrs.; p. 429).

B. **Simplon Road.** The Simplon Road was constructed by order of Napoleon I. in 1801-7 and is served in summer by Swiss and Italian Motor Posts. Swiss motor post (June-Sept.) from Brigue to the Simplon Hospice in 1½ hr., Simplon village in 2¼, Iselle in 3¼ hrs. (7 fr., 9 fr. 55, and 13 fr. 75 c., in July and Aug. 9 fr. 30, 12 fr. 70, and 18 fr. 35 c.; from Oct. to May diligence or sleigh in 5, 5¾, and 9¼ hrs. for 5 fr. 80, 7 fr. 95, and 11 fr. 80 c. respectively). Italian motor post (June 15th-Sept. 15th) from the Simplon Pass to Domodossola in 2½ hrs. (back in 2¼ hrs.; 30 *L.*). The Swiss control for private motor-cars is at Gondo, the Italian at Iselle station. — Walkers will find the road attractive, especially in the reverse direction: from Brigue to Bérisal 3¼ hrs. by the road, 2¾ hrs. by the short-cuts; from Bérisal to the Simplon Pass 2¼ hrs.; Simplon village 2 hrs.; Gabi 40 min. (path in 20 min.); Gondo 1¼ hr.; Iselle 50 min.; Domodossola 3½ hrs.

Brigue (2234′), see p. 399. The road starts from the station and passes (¼ M.) the post office (2215′), where the hill begins. [A footpath, following the telegraph-poles and saving a considerable distance, diverges to the left outside the town and almost at once ascends fairly steeply to the right; farther on we follow the old bridle-path, reaching the road again 8 min. short of the second refuge.] At (¼ hr.) the base of the *Glishorn* (8290′) the road is joined by the old deserted road from Glis (comp. p. 399), which crosses the gorge of the Saltine by an iron bridge replacing the *Pont Napoléon* (2485′). The road winds to the E., in the direction of the *Klenenhorn* (8840′). Fine view behind us of the Rhone Valley; high up is the Hotel Belalp, commanded by the Sparrhorn, with the Nesthorn on the left; to the right, farther up, the cone of the Eggishorn. Beyond (2¼ M.) the motor post stop of *Ried-Brig* (2935′), near the hamlet of *Lauenen*, the road turns back and ascends the wooded slope past the (1¼ hr.) *First Refuge* (3510′). Beyond the chapel of *In den Bleiken* (4110′) it again nears the deep ravine of the *Saltine*. Beyond the (¾ hr.) *Second* or *Schallberg Refuge* (4330′; inn), where we come in sight of the pass with the hotel, the road enters the *Ganter-Tal*, to the E. (view of the Wasenhorn, Furggenbaumhorn, and Bortelhorn), follows it to the (¾ hr.) *Ganter Bridge* (4820′), and ascends (short-cut to the left) in a great curve to (20 min.) Bérisal (p. 439).

$8^1/_2$ M. **Bérisal**, the *Third Refuge* (5007′; Bérisal or Post, 80 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. or D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; English church service in July & Aug.), situated in wooded environs, and frequented as a summer resort.

Excursions (guides, see p. 399 and 440). **Bettlihorn* (9718′; p. 445; guide unnecessary), over the Saffisch Pass in 5 hrs., easy; *Tunetschhorn* (9625′; 5 hrs.), also easy. Those with steady heads may cross the arête between the Bettlihorn and Tunetschhorn in $^1/_2$ hr. — *Furggenbaumhorn (Punta d'Aurona;* 9813′; 4 hrs.; 30 fr.), not difficult; *Bortelhorn (Punta del Rebbio;* 10,512′; 5 hrs.; 30 fr.), laborious. — To *Binn* over the *Steinen-Joch* (c. 9550′; 8 hrs.) or the *Saffisch Pass* (8468′; 7 hrs.), neither difficult (comp. p. 445).

From Bérisal to Varzo (p. 437), 8-9 hrs., with guide, attractive but fatiguing. We ascend viâ the *Bortel Alp* and the glacier on the N.E. of the Furggenbaumhorn to the **Forca del Rebbio** or *Bortellücke* (9006′) and descend over rocks and scree-slopes to the *Alp Veglia* (5751′; p. 448); or we may go by the *Laub Alp* (6265′) and the **Furggenbaum Pass** (*Forchetta d'Avrona* or *Forca d'Aurona;* 8826′), between the Furggenbaumhorn and the Wasenhorn. From Veglia down the *Val Cairasca* to *Varzo* or *Iselle*, 4 hrs. — From Veglia over the *Passo di Valtendra* (7995′) and the *Scatta d'Orogna* (8091′) to the *Devero Alp* (p. 446), 6-7 hrs. by a marked path, attractive and not difficult. — From Veglia over the *Kaltwasser Pass* (*Bocchetta d'Aurona;* 9250′) to the *Simplon*, 6-7 hrs., with guide, for adepts only.

We next reach ($10^3/_4$ M.) the *Fourth Refuge* (5645′), near *Rothwald;* to the right appears the imposing Fletschhorn (p. 440); $^1/_2$ hr., *Kapfloch* (short tunnel); then ($^1/_4$ hr.) the *Fifth* or *Schallbett Refuge* (6345′). Over the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Wasser-Galerie* (6460′) dashes the stream which issues from the *Kaltwasser Glacier*. The road then passes through the *Alte Galerie* and the long *Josefs-Galerie*. The ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Sixth Refuge* (6540′) commands a splendid final view of the Bernese Alps. About 5 min. farther on is the —

$13^3/_4$ M. **Simplon Pass** (6582′; Bellevue Simplon-Kulm, 70 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.). Beyond it are the small Hotel Simplonblick (5 beds) and ($14^1/_2$ M.) the *Simplon Hospice* (6565′), the property of the Great St. Bernard Hospice since 1831 (comp. p. 378).

The **Hübschhorn** or *Schönhorn* (10,485′; $3^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 20 fr.) is laborious but interesting. — ***Monte Leone** (11,683′; 7 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), viâ the *Hohmatten Glacier*, the *Breithorn Pass* (c. 11,000′), and the *Alpien Glacier*, not especially difficult for experts; splendid panorama. — From the Simplon to *Stalden* by the *Bistenen Pass* (8 hrs., guide 20 fr.), see p. 413.

We descend through a broad valley, bounded by snow-capped peaks, and pass the (20 min.) *Old Hospice* (6140′), on the right, below the road. Beyond the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Seventh Refuge*, by the *Engeloch* (5889′), we cross the (25 min.) *Krummbach* (5305′) and descend along its right bank. We pass the chalets of ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Eggen* (5250′), at the mouth of the Rossboden valley (p. 440), which was devastated in 1901 by a terrible landslip caused by the bursting of the Rossboden Glacier (visible in the background) to the (20 min.) village of Simplon (p. 440).

19$^3/_4$ M. **Simplon.** — HOTELS. *Hôtel de la Poste & du Simplon*, 20 beds from 3$^1/_2$, L. or D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; *Fletschhorn*, 25 beds from 3, L. 3, D. 3$^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr. — GUIDES. Josef Ignace Arnold and Anton Dorsaz.

Simplon, Ital. *Sempione*, Ger. *Simpeln* (4852′), situated amid verdant pastures, has a church founded in the 13th century.

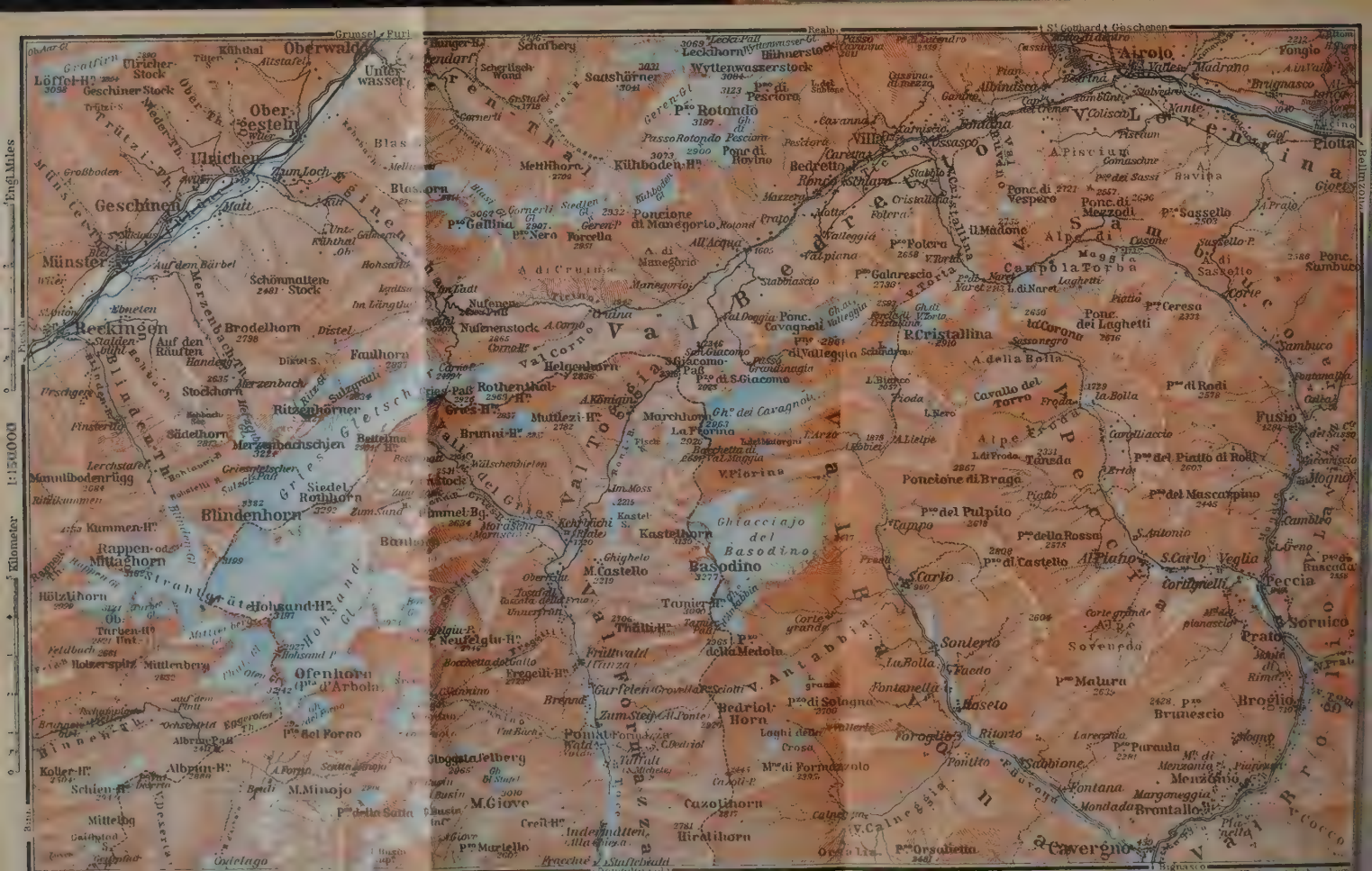
For the *Monte Leone* (p. 439) we either ascend from (25 min.) Eggen through the *Hohmatten-Tal* to the Hohmatten Glacier, then by the path described above to the summit (7-7$^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 40 fr.). Or from the (1 hr.) Eighth Refuge (p. 441) we ascend to the left viâ *Alpien* to (3 hrs.) the chalets of the *Schwarzen Balmen* (6890′; night-quarters) and over the *Alpien Glacier* to the (4$^1/_2$ hrs.) summit (guide 45 fr., with descent to Veglia, 11 hrs., 50 fr.). — The **Fletschhorn** (*Rossbodenhorn*; 13,127′), 12 hrs. from Simplon (guide 60-90 fr.), is toilsome and difficult. One route follows the N.E. arête (*Breitlaub-Grat*), another ascends from the Rossboden Pass by the N. arête, a third from the S. viâ *Hohsaas* and the Fletschjoch (see below). The ascent from Saas-Grund, see p. 426, is easier; from Stalden, see p. 413. — **Weissmies** (13,226′; p. 426), viâ the *Zwischbergen Pass* (10,656′; p. 426) and the S. arête in 13 hrs. (guide with descent to Saas 65 fr.), laborious but very interesting; an alternative route is viâ the *Laquin Glacier* and the *Weissmies-Sattel* (c. 10,000′; guide 70 fr.). The ascent viâ the E. side (guide 160 fr.) is very difficult.

FROM SIMPLON TO THE SAAS VALLEY (p. 426), several routes. The finest is across the **Rossboden Pass** (9-10 hrs.; for adepts only; guide 45 fr.). At (25 min.) Eggen (p. 439) we ascend the *Rossboden-Tal* to the (1 hr.) *Rossboden Alp* (6360′), with view of the Rossboden Glacier. Farther on we mount grassy slopes and moraine débris to the *Griesseren Glacier*, then through couloirs (falling stones dangerous) to the (4 hrs.) pass (c. 10,500′) on the S. of the *Rauthorn* (10,725′). Splendid view. We descend to the *Mattwald Glacier*, cross a rocky ridge to the left to the *Gruben Glacier*, and thence skirt the *Jägerhörner* to the *Weissmies Hut* (p. 426).

Other grand but still more difficult passes are the **Laquin-Joch** (11,473′), between the Laquinhorn and the Weissmies (12 hrs.; 80 fr.), and the **Fletschjoch** (12,050′; 12 hrs.; 80 fr.; danger from falling stones), between the *Fletschhorn* (13,127′; see above) and the *Laquinhorn* (13,140′; p. 426), each of which may be ascended from the pass in 1$^1/_2$-2 hrs. Descent to the Weissmies Hut (p. 426).

The following route is fairly interesting and free from difficulty (11-12 hrs.; guide 40 fr.). By the (1 hr.) Seventh Refuge (p. 439) we descend to the left, cross the Krummbach to the *Klusmatten Alp*, and ascend by a narrow path towards a waterfall visible from below. After a stiff climb we leave the *Sirwolten Lake* to the left and reach the (3 hrs.) **Sirwolten Pass** (8744′), between the *Sirwoltenhorn* or *Schilthorn* (9314′) and *Galenhorn* (9150′). Descent over rock and débris (keeping well to the left) to the head of the *Gamser Tal*, into which the *Gamsen Glacier* descends. We ascend the glacier gradually, to the S.W., towards a rocky arête coming down from a point marked 3122 m. on the map, at the foot of which the route divides: to the right to the **Simeli Pass** (9936′); to the left to the **Gamser-Joch** (c. 9500′; 2-2$^1/_2$ hrs. from the Sirwolten Pass). These passes command beautiful views, but a still grander point is the **Mattwaldhorn* (10,673′; p. 413) ascended from the Simeli Pass in 1 hr. We descend over the moraine of the *Mattwald Glacier*. Rounding the lower part of the valley to the left, we next come to the *Saddle* (9025′) on the W. side of the *Äusser-Rothorn* (10,354′), and to the *Hofers Alp* (6854′), whence a good path, partially cut in the rocks, leads to the chapel of St. Joseph (p. 426) and (1$^1/_2$ hr.) *Saas-Grund* (p. 426).

Beyond (5 min.) a bridge over the *Laubach* (to the right, the Weissmies and Fletschhorn) the road describes a wide bend (short-cut on the left) and enters the *Laquin-Tal*. At the (22 M.) hamlet


Oberwald
Kühthal
Ulricher Stock
Löffel-H.
Geschiner Stock
Ober-gesteln
Unter-wasser
Ulrichen
Geschinen
Münster
Reckingen
Brodelhorn
Auf den Räuften
Faulhorn
Stockhorn
Ritzenhorner
Südelhorn
Merzenbachschien
Bettelma
Siedel-Rothhorn
Blindenhorn
Kummen-H.
Rappen-od. Mittaghorn
Strahlgrat
Holzerspitz
Mittelberg
Ofenhorn
Pz. d'Arbola
Pz. del Forno
Albrun-Pass
Albrun-H.
M. Minojo
Pz. della Satta
Mittelbg
Ostelago
Schienhorn
Kühboden-H.
Pz. Gallina
Pz. Nero
Poncione di Manegorio
Forcella
Nufenen
Nufenenstock
Helgerhorn
Rothenthal-H.
Gries-Pass
Muttezi-H.
Brunni-H.
Marchhorn
La Florina
Kastelhorn
M. Castello
Basodino
Ghiacciajo del Basodino
Trubi-H.
Fregelli-H.
Pz. della Medola
Bedriolo-Horn
Pz. di Solegna
Loghi delle Cruse
M. di Formazzolo
Cazolihorn
Hiralihorn
Pz. Muriello
Pz. Orsalletta
Cavergno
Leckihorn
Wyttenwasserstock
Hühnerstock
Pz. di Pesciora
Pz. Rotondo
Passo Rotondo
Pesciora
Pz. di Rovina
Bedretto
Ronco
Cristallina
Pz. Folera
Il Madone
Alpe di Cusone
Campo la Torba
Pz. Galarescio
Pz. Ceresa
Ponc. dei Laghetti
Ponc. di Vespero
Ponc. di Mezzodi
Pz. Sassello
Ambucco
Fusio
Alpe Fusio
Pz. del Pizzo di Rodi
Pz. del Mascarpino
Pz. del Pulpito
Pz. della Rossa
Pz. di Castello
Pz. Malura
Broglio
Prato
Sornico
Peccia
Corticiasca
Lavorgo
Giornico
Biasca
Airolo
Madrano
Brugnasco
Quinto
Piotta
Faido
Chiggiogna
Osco
Anzonico
Cavagnoli
Ponc. Cavagnoli
Pz. di Valleggia
Pz. di S. Giacomo
Giacomo-Pass
Froda
Carvallo del Torro
Tarnuda
Ponc. di Brage
Tappa
Piatto
Sonterto
Fontanella
Faeto
Piotta
Ritorto
Sabbione
Fontana
Mondada
Brontallo
Menzonio
Marganeggia
Piano
Loco
Intragna
Verdasio
Ponte Brolla
Solduno
Locarno
Muralto
Minusio
Tenero
Gordola
Cadenazzo
Magadino
Vira
Ascona
Brissago
Ronco
Porto Ronco
Ponte Tresa
Luino
Cannobio
Pallanza
Intra
Stresa
Baveno
Arona
Sesto Calende
Angera
Laveno
Varese
Gallarate
Busto Arsizio
Legnano
Milano
Como
Lugano
Chiasso
Mendrisio
Balerna
Novazzano
Stabio
Arzo
Besazio
Meride
Riva San Vitale
Bellinzona
Giubiasco
Camorino
Sementina
Monte Carasso
Gudo
Cugnasco
Gerra
Piazzogna
Vogorno
Lavertezzo
Brione
Corippo
Sonogno
Cevio
Maggia
Avegno
Gordevio
Ponte Brolla
Centovalli
Domodossola
Val Vigezzo
Val Formazza
Val Antabbia
Val Bedretto
Val Leventina
Val Blenio
Val Maggia
Val Onsernone
Val Verzasca
Val Morobbia
Val Calnegia
Val Cavargna
Val Colla
Val Capriasca
Val Mara
Val Cuvio
Val Cannobina
Val Vedasca
Val Travaglia
Val Marchirolo
Val Cuvio
Val Ticino
Val Cocco
Val Grande
Val Intrasca

of **Gabi** or *Gstein* (4042′; Weissmies, 21 beds at 3-4½, L. 4, D. 4½-5, P. 8-9 fr.) it crosses the Krummbach, into which the Laquinbach falls. Below this the stream is named the *Diveria*. Beyond the (¼ M.) *Gallery of Gabi* begins the ***Ravine of Gondo**, one of the wildest defiles in the Alps. The road passes the (20 min.) *Eighth Refuge* (3841′), where the path to Alpien (p. 440) diverges on the left below the old barracks, and crosses the Diveria (10 min.; 3747′) and again by another bridge near the (¼ hr.) *Ninth Refuge* (3514′), with the frontier-guards' barracks. The road then passes through the *Gallery of Gondo*, a tunnel 245 yds. long. At the farther end the *Alpienbach* or *Frassinone* forms a fall; another fine waterfall is seen on the right. On both sides the rocks tower to a dizzy height. On the right bank are some entrenchments. We descend in windings to (35 min.) —

26 M. **Gondo**, Ger. *Gunz* or *Ruden* (2815′), the last Swiss village. The eight-storied square tower here was erected by the Stockalper family (p. 349) as a refuge for travellers. Opposite are the Jordan Inn (10 beds at 2½-3, L. or D. 3½ fr.) and Gerold Inn (8 beds at 2-2½, L. or D. 2½ fr.).

Through the narrow *Zwischbergen-Tal* (Ital. *Val Vaira*), which opens here to the S., a fatiguing route leads over the **Zwischbergen Pass** (10,656′), between the Weissmies (comp. p. 426) and Portjengrat (p. 429), to *Saas-Grund* (p. 426; 10 hrs.; guide 50 fr.).

A granite column marks the frontier (2627′). The first Italian village is (26¾ M.) *Paglino*. The valley is called *Val Divedro*. Beyond a tunnel we leave a fine waterfall on the right.

At (29 M.) *Iselle* (2155′; Posta, 30 beds at 8-10, L. 16, D. 20 *L.*, well spoken of), 1¼ M. above the station (p. 437), is the Italian custom-house. — The road descends on the left bank of the Diveria and crosses the (¾ hr.) tributary *Cairasca* (p. 437), with a view of the church of *Trasquera* above on the left. It then passes beneath the railway, skirts the straggling village of *Varzo* (p. 437), threads the (1¼ hr.) *Gallery of Crévola* (1286′), and beyond the village of *Crévola* (1105′) crosses the Diveria for the last time, by a lofty bridge, to (¾ hr.) —

41 M. *Domodossola*, see p. 437

From Ulrichen viâ the Gries Pass to Domodossola.

Bridle Path to the *Tosa Falls*, 6½ hrs. (provisions should be taken; guide desirable as far as the Gries Pass, 15 fr., to the Tosa Falls 25 fr.); thence by Road (motorbus from June 15th to Sept. 15th, thrice daily in 1½-2 hrs.) to *Domodossola*. By starting early from Ulrichen we may catch the bus leaving the Tosa Falls at 3.30 p.m. Pedestrians (15½ hrs. in all) spend the night at the Tosa Falls.

Ulrichen, see p. 447. — We cross the bridge over the Rhone to (¼ hr.) *Zum Loch* (4458′), a group of deserted huts at the entrance

to the Eginen-Tal. The path crosses the scanty *Eginenbach* above a waterfall, and ascends its left bank, at first through larch-woods, in the open valley-floor, strewn with débris and rocks, to *Gälmern* (5502′) and (1¼ hr.) the *Alp Hohsand* (5720′). It then ascends more steeply through underwood (views to the left of several waterfalls and of the Nufenenstock, see below). In ½ hr. we cross the brook by the *Ladtsteg* (6340′), beyond which are the chalets of *Im Ladt*. Following the right bank, we ascend to (20 min.) *Altstaffel* (6585′), the last chalet.

The path to the Nufenen Pass (10 hrs. from Ulrichen to Airolo; guide unnecessary, 25 fr.) ascends in zigzags from Altstaffel for 1¼ hr. The **Nufenen Pass** (6008′), between the *Pizzo Gallina* (10,062′) on the left and the *Nufenenstock* (9399′) on the right, marks the boundary between the cantons of Valais and Ticino and commands a fine retrospect of the snow-peaks round the Aletsch Glacier. Immediately to the N. of the pass rises the *Tessin* or *Ticino*, which the path follows, first on the right, and below the *Alp Cruina* (6371′; rfmts.) on the left bank. The upper part of the Val Bedretto is bleak and barren. — 1¾ hr. **All'Acqua** (5265′; Hospice All' Acqua, 35 beds, plain but good), where the path from the Tosa Falls viâ the San Giocomo Pass (see p. 443) comes in on the right. The stony route, frequently crossing the tracks of avalanches, becomes practicable for vehicles at (1 hr.) **Bedretto** (4609′; Albergo Forni; guides: Carlo Forni and Giovanni Spizzi); 20 min. *Villa* (4455′; Albergo Orelli; viâ the Cavanna Pass to Realp, see p. 149). Hence a diligence plies to Airolo (1¾ hr., back in 2½ hrs.; 1 fr. 45 c.). Short of (20 min.) *Ossasco* (4318′; Nufenen, P. from 7 fr.; des Alpes, small, well spoken of) we cross the Ticino. Beyond (25 min.) *Fontana* (4213′), to the right, opens the wild *Val Ruvino*, with waterfalls. Thence by the new road to *Airolo* (1 hr.; p. 548). To the S.W. of Cruina (see above), 2½ hrs. from All'Acqua, is the *Corno Gries Hut* of the S.A.C. (7710′; new hut, with accommodation for 50, built in 1927; keeper in attendance in July and Aug.; ski-ing). The *Corno Pass* (8199′; to the Blindenhorn, see p. 447), whence the Gries Pass (see below) is reached in ½ hr., is 1¼ hr. higher up.

A steep ascent of 1¼ hr. more brings us to the level *Gries Glacier* ('Das Gries'), which we cross in 20 min. (stakes). The **Gries Pass** (8070′), between the *Bettelmatthorn* (9800′; r.) and the *Grieshorn* (9616′; l.), is the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, and commands a fine retrospect of the Bernese Alps. To the N.E. viâ the Corno Pass to All'Acqua, see above.

We descend a narrow path on the right slope (rich flora) and beyond the source of the *Griesbach* reach the highest level of the Gries Valley, with the chalets of *Bettelmatt* (6900′); then down the steep slope called *Wälschenbielen* to the second valley-level, with the chalets of *Morasch* (*Morasco;* 5840′). The inhabitants of the valley from here to Foppiano are descended from Germans from the Valais (comp. p. 430).

On the third level, *Kehrbächi* (*Riale;* 5640′), the Griesbach unites with the *Tosa* or *Toce*, descending from the Val Toggia. Farther on (¼ hr.) are the chalets of *Oberfrütt (Sopra la Frua)*, then a small chapel and the *Hotel Cascata del Toce* (5495′; 50 beds). This inn (2½ hrs. from the Gries Pass) stands on the brink of the descent to the fourth level, into which the Tosa falls in three cas-

cades, the ***Tosa Falls,** or *Cascata della Frua,* 470′ high and 85′ broad. We descend to the left for ¼ hr. to a mass of rock which affords a good survey. A still finer point is beyond the bridge.

The ***Basódino** (*Basaldinerhorn;* 10,752′), with a splendid view, may be ascended by good climbers viâ the *Gigeln Alp* (6988′) in 6 hrs.; descent to Bignasco, see p. 560.

From the Tosa Falls to the Val Bedretto and Airolo, 8 hrs. (inquire beforehand whether the frontier may be crossed, comp. p. xvii; guide desirable for novices from the pass to All'Acqua). A military road, completed in 1927, leads to the upper part of the sequestered *Val Toggia* or *Valdösch*, with the chalets *Im Moos* (to the right, the Bocchetta di Val Maggia, see below), the small *Fisch-See* (7093′; trout), and the *Königin Alp*. In c. 3 hrs. we reach the **San Giacomo Pass** (7595′), the boundary between Italy and Switzerland (Canton Ticino). We go on by footpath (toilsome; guide, see above) to the (20 min.) chapel of *San Giacomo* (7370′). In descending we enjoy a beautiful view of the Kühbodenhorn, Pizzo Rotondo, Pesciora, Lucendro, etc., and also, for a short time, of the Finsteraarhorn and Fiescherhörner. Farther on (keeping to the left at the first chalet) we descend steeply through rhododendrons and larch-woods into the valley, where we cross two brooks and then the Ticino and reach (1½ hr.) *All' Acqua* (p. 442).

From the Tosa Falls to Bignasco, 9 hrs., a fine route. By the Fisch-See (see above) we diverge to the right from the San Giacomo path (red marks) and ascend over débris and rock to the **Bocchetta di Valmaggia** (8707′), between the *Kastelhorn* (10,246′; r.) and the *Marchhorn* (9720′; l.). We then descend through the *Val Fiorina* (with the snowy Basodino, see above, on the right) to the *Alp Robiei*, and viâ *San Carlo* to *Bignasco* (p. 560). — To San Carlo over the **Tamier Pass** (c. 9250′; 8 hrs.), fatiguing but interesting. From the (4 hrs.) pass, between the *Tamierhorn* (10,136′) and the *Pizzo della Medola* (9721′), we descend steeply viâ the *Antabbia Glacier* and the picturesque *Val Antabbia* to *Corte Grande* (6280′) and (4 hrs.) *San Carlo* (p. 560).

From the Tosa Falls to *Binn* over the *Hohsand Pass* (a fine glacier route; 9 hrs.), or over the *Albrun Pass* (10 hrs.), see p. 446.

Below the Tosa Falls begins the Val Formazza or *Pomat-Tal*. The new road skirts first the left, then the right bank of the Tosa, viâ the villages of (½ hr.) *Früttwald* (*Canza;* 4318′), *Gurfelen* (*Grovella;* 4375′), *Zumsteg* (*Al Ponte;* 4200′), with the hall and the archives of the parish of *Formazza* and the Italian custom-house, *Wald* (*Valdo;* 4167′), and *Tuffalt* (*San Michele,* 4124′), with the post and telegraph office (Trattoria alla Posta), to (1¼ hr.) **Andermatten** (*Alla Chiesa;* 4050′; Trattoria del Caval Bianco), with the church of the valley. Below (¼ hr.) *Fracchie,* opposite *Staffelwald,* the road enters a grand defile, in which it crosses the Tosa twice. About 5 min. farther on, near a shrine, a path diverges to the right for the (¼ hr.) picturesque *Lago d'Antillone.* — At (¾ hr.) **Foppiano** (3060′; Foppiano, 24 beds), Ger. *Unterm Stalden,* are electricity works (10,800 h.p.; fall of 1150′).

To the Val Maggia, a toilsome route (from Andermatten to Cevio 8 hrs.; guide essential): from Staffelwald (see above) a steep ascent of 3 hrs. over the *Staffel Alp* brings us to the **Criner Furka** (7926′), consisting of two passes: the *Vordere Furka* (7820′), S. of the Marchenspitz, and the *Hintere Furka* (7945′), between the Marchenspitz and the Wandfluhspitz. Descent to (1½ hr.) *Bosco* and (3 hrs.) *Cevio* (p. 560).

The road follows the right bank of the Tosa to (20 min.)

Rivasco (2820′; inn), with electric power-works, and (20 min.) *Passo* (2630′). The valley, called Val Antigorio below this point, is one of the most beautiful on the S. side of the Alps, and is enlivened with waterfalls. Garnets are found in the slate rocks between (1/2 hr.) *San Rocco* (2474′; Albergo Vesci, 30 beds) and(1 1/4 hr.) *Premia* (2658′; Albergo Agnello). — At (1/2 hr.) **Baceno** (2245′; Albergo Isotta, 14 beds), with its old church, dating partly from the 8th cent., with frescoes of the 16th, a bold bridge spans the deep gorge of the *Devero*. To Binn over the Albrun or Kriegalp Pass, see p. 446. To the W. rises *Monte Cistella* (9450′; views; 6 1/2 hrs. from Varzo, 7 1/2 from Crodo; shelter-hut 300′ lower down). — We pass (1 hr.) *Crodo* (1650′), below which is (20 min.) a mineral spring (Albergo Bagni di Crodo, 30 beds, well spoken of). Then viâ *Rencio* and the magnificently situated *Oira* to (2 hrs.) *Crevola* (p. 441).

3/4 hr. *Domodossola*, see p. 437.

88. From Brigue to Gletsch. The Furka Railway.

28 1/2 M. Narrow-Gauge Railway (in summer only; to Oberwald all the year), with rack-and-pinion sections, in 2-2 1/4 hrs. (27 fr. 30, 19 fr. 10, 13 fr. 65 c.); express with through-carriages from Brigue to St. Moritz in 9 1/2 hrs. (lunch in the train). Comp. pp. 150, 148.

Road, 30 1/2 M. (very narrow in places). 1 1/4 M. *Naters* (2261′; see below) — 11 3/4 M. *Fiesch* (3534′; p. 445). — 21 1/4 M. *Münster* (4560′; p. 446). — Beyond (26 1/2 M.) *Oberwald* (4495′; p. 447) we ascend more steeply to (30 1/2 M.) *Gletsch* (5778′; p. 447).

Brigue (2234′), see p. 399. — The Furka Railway crosses the Federal line, passes beneath the Lötschberg line, crosses the Rhone, and ascends its right bank. — 3/4 M. *Naters* (2218′; p. 400). The mouth of the Simplon Tunnel is visible above the opposite bank. We cross the *Massa*, the discharge of the Aletsch Glacier, issuing from a deep gorge. — 2 1/4 M. *Bitsch-Zmatt* (2293′). The village of *Bitsch* (2933′) lies on the hill to the left. Skirting a bold cliff we cross the Hochfluhkapelle Viaduct, named after the *Hochfluh-Kapelle*, to the right. On the left, high up, is the concrete conduit which supplies the turbines for the Simplon Railway.

4 1/2 M. **Mörel** (2563′; Hôtel des Alpes, well spoken of; Eggishorn, 25 beds; guide, see p. 448), a village amid orchards and walnut and chestnut trees. To the Rieder Alp, see p. 449.

The railway crosses the marshy district of the *Rote Rüfenen* by the three Filet Viaducts (33 arches in all) and, below the villages of *Goppisberg* and *Betten*, crosses to the left bank by the picturesque Nussbaum Viaduct. It then mounts a rack-and-pinion section to (7 M.) *Grengiols* (2933′): the village is high up on the right (3297′; Hotel Frohheim). — We cross the Rhone again by a lofty viaduct and ascend the *Deischberg* (3185′) by a curved tunnel 647 yds. long.

9 M. **Lax** (3438′; Hotel Kreuz), with a new church, is the first village in the *Goms*, the highest part of the Valais, whose inhabitants were noted as brave defenders of their independence and their Roman Catholicism, both in the Reformation period and in the struggles of 1799 against the French. — High up to the right, on the opposite bank, lies Ernen (see below). Several viaducts.

10³/₄ M. **Fiesch.** — Hotels. *Hôtel du Glacier & Poste*, 45 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr., good; *des Alpes*, 40 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr. — Guides, see p. 448.

Fiesch (3494′), a village with a new church, beautifully situated at the mouth of the Fieschер Tal, watered by the brawling *Fiescher Bach*, is the station for the Eggishorn (p. 449) and for the Binnen-Tal. — Continuation of the railway, see p. 446.

The Binnen-Tal Road diverges from the Rhone Valley road 20 min. below Fiesch, crosses the Rhone, and ascends to *Niederernen* (3481′). Walkers reach this point direct by descending to the left 8 min. below the Hôtel des Alpes, beyond the Fiescher Bach, crossing the Rhone by the Neubrügg, and ascending steeply. Beyond *Ernen* (3924′; Pension Guntern) comes (½ hr.) *Binnegg* (4439′; Inn zur Frohen Aussicht). Then viâ *Ausser-Binn* (3314′) and the wild defile of the *Twingen*, through which flows the Binna.

1¾ hr. **Binn** (4783′; Ofenhorn, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr., fair; guide, Adalbert Volken), the chief village of the parish, consists of the groups of houses known as *Schmiedigenhäusern*, with the hotel, on the right bank and *Willern*, with the old church, on the left bank of the Binna. This district is noted for its varied flora and for the unusual richness of its beautiful crystals, found in dolomite, mica slate, and gneiss. Prehistoric and Roman sepulchral relics have been found here. Delightful walk to Heiligkreuz (p. 446; 1 hr.).

Ascents. *Eggerhorn (8225′), viâ the *Meili Alp* in 4 hrs., easy (guide unnecessary). — *Bettlihorn (9718′; 5 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), to the S.W. viâ the *Saftisch-Tal* and the *Tanzboden*, not difficult (see below and p. 439). — *Rappenhorn or *Mittaghorn* (10,415′; 5 hrs. N.E.; guide 25 fr.), viâ the *Rappen Glacier*, not difficult. — *Cherbadung* or *Pizzo del Cervandone* (10,530′), viâ the *Fleschen-Tal*, 7 hrs. S.E. (guide 35 fr.), repaying. — Ofenhorn (*Punta d'Arbola*; 10,637′), 15 hrs. there and back (guide 30 fr.), tolerably easy but very tedious. We may either ascend the S. flank by diverging to the left at the Ochsenfeld from the Albrun Pass route and traversing the stony *Eggerofen Valley* to the *Egger-Scharte* (9351′); or (shorter) from the *Hohsand Pass* (9603′; p. 446) by the N.W. arête. — *Hüllehorn (Punta Mottiscia*, 10,450′), viâ the *Metten-Tal* and the *Rämi Glacier*, 6 hrs. S.W. (guide 35 fr.), difficult. — *Helsenhorn* (10,742′), viâ the Ritter Pass (p. 446), in 5½ hrs. (guide 30 fr.), not difficult; glorious panorama and beautiful view of the Italian valleys far below.

Passes. To Bérisal (p. 439) over the *Steinen-Joch* (c. 8800′; 8 hrs.) or over the *Saftisch Pass* (8468′; 7 hrs.), both routes free from difficulty (guide 25 fr.). With the latter may be combined the ascent of the *Bettlihorn* (1½ hr.; see above).

From Binn to Baceno (p. 444), 7-8 hrs., interesting (guide advisable, to Devero 25 fr.). Bridle-path up the left bank of the Binna viâ *Giessen* and past the waterfall of the *Feldbach* to (¾ hr.) *Imfeld* (5145′). Crossing to the right bank, we mount through a pine-wood, pass the hamlets of *Eggern*, *Jennigenkeller* (6099′), and *Tschampigenkeller* (6181′; 'Keller', i.e. cellars for storing the esteemed Binnen-Tal cheese), and reach (2 hrs.) the huts *Auf dem Blatt* (6925′; chalybeate spring). Then to the right past the huts in the *Ochsenfeld* (7200′) to the (1 hr.) **Albrun Pass** (*Bocchetta d'Arbola*, 7910′), on the Italian frontier, between the Ofenhorn (p. 445) on the left and the *Albrunhorn* (9450′) on the right. We descend to the (1 hr.) *Beuli Alp* or *Pianboglio* (6529′), past the (1 hr.) *Lago di Codelago* (6073′), now used as a storage reservoir for electricity works, and by *Crampiolo* to (1 hr.) *Ai Ponti*, on the **Dévero Alp** (5380′; Hotel Cervandone, 50 beds), and (3 hrs.) Baceno. Another route, equally attractive (8 hrs.; guide to Devero 25 fr.), diverges to the right from the Albrun Pass route at (¾ hr.) *Imfeld* (see above) and, passing an old landslide (rare minerals), ascends viâ the *Messern Alp* (6174′), the *Maniboden* (6854′), and the *Geisspfad Lake* (7966′) to the (3 hrs.) **Geisspfad** or *Passo della Rossa* (8110′), between the Rothorn and the Grampielhorn. We then cross the rock-strewn plateau to the *Bocca Rossa* and descend a steep rock-wall into the *Val Rossa*, to the (1½-2 hrs.) Devero Alp. — Laborious and less attractive is the route to the S. from Binn up the Lang-Tal (see below) and over the *Kriegalp Pass* (*Passo di Cornera*, 8464′) to the Devero Alp (6½ hrs.; 25 fr.).

To the Tosa Falls (p. 413; 8-9 hrs.; guide advisable, 35 fr.). From the Albrun Pass we descend to the left to the *Forno Alp*; then over the *Scatta Minojo* (8520′) by a bad path, which sometimes completely disappears, to the *Lebendun-See* (*Lago Vannino*; 7065′), whence we descend on the left bank of the brook into the *Lebendun-Tal*, and to the left down to *Frütttwald* (p. 443). — In fine weather the route over the *Hohsand Pass* (9603′; p. 445) and down over the fine *Hohsand Glacier* (8 hrs.; guide 35 fr.) is preferable.

To Varzo, 10 hrs., trying but interesting (guide to Veglia 30 fr.). From Binn we follow the *Lang-Tal* S. to (1 hr.) *Langtal* or *Heiligkreuz* (4862′; rfmts.) and then straight on to the (4 hrs.) **Ritter Pass** (*Passo del Boccareccio*; 8832′), between the (r.) Hüllehorn (p. 445) and the (l.) Helsenhorn (p. 445). Descent to the (2½ hrs.) beautifully situated *Alp Veglia* (5751′; Albergo Monte Leone, 120 beds at 10-15, P. 36-60 *L.*), with a mineral spring and a waterfall, and viâ the *Val Cairasca* to (4 hrs.) Varzo (p. 437). The Alp Veglia may be reached also from the Devero Alp (see above) viâ the *Scatta d'Orogna* and the *Valtendra Pass* (7996′), comp. p. 439.

The Furka Railway describes a curve to the N. (rack-and-pinion for 1531 yds.) into the Fiescher Tal, crosses the Fiescher Bach (view of the Fiescher Glacier, p. 450, to the left), and returns to the Rhone valley, ascending on the right bank of the river. — 14¼ M. *Niederwald* (4088′); 16¼ M. *Blitzingen* (4160′). — 17½ M. *Biel* (4219′), station for the villages of *Ritzingen* and *Selkingen*. — 19 M. *Reckingen-Gluringen* (4327′; Post, 20 beds at 1½-3, L. 2½, D. 3, P. 6-8 fr., Blindenhorn, 25 beds, both at Reckingen) lies opposite the mouth of the Blinden-Tal (p. 447), above which appears the Blindenhorn, with the Rappenhorn on the right.

20¾ M. **Münster** (4468′; Goldenes Kreuz & Post, 35 beds from 3½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.), the chief place in the Upper Valais (490 inhab.), has an interesting Gothic church at the exit of the Münster-Tal, whence the torrent that flows through the village emerges. Pretty view from the chapel high above the village.

Ascents (guides: Adolf Werlen, at Münster; Cäsar, Heinrich, Robert, and Theodor Karlen, at Gluringen, see p. 446). **Löffelhorn** (10,164′; 4½ 5 hrs.; guide 16 fr.), through the *Trütz-Tal* viâ *In den Bielen Alp* (7510′) and the small *Trütz-i Lake* (8468′), toilsome. Superb view. —***Blindenhorn** (11,102′; 7-8 hrs.; 25 fr.), fatiguing: from (20 min.) *Reckingen* (p. 446) by a good path through the *Blinden-Tal* to (1½) the *Lerchstafel Alp* (6000′) and (½ hr.) the Hohstellibach, then up its steep left bank and across the small *Sulz Glacier* to (4 hrs.) the *Gries Glacier Pass* (10,311′) and to the right over névé to (¾ hr.) the summit. Magnificent panorama. Easier, even in winter, is the route from the *Corno Pass* (p. 442) viâ the *Gries Glacier* (4 hrs.; from All'Acqua 7 hrs.).

The railway still skirts the Rhone. — 21½ M. *Geschinen* (4406′).

23¼ M. **Ulrichen** (4429′; Zum Griesgletscher, 15 beds, plain), a village opposite the mouth of the *Eginen-Tal;* bridle-path to the Gries Pass (Tosa Falls) and to the Nufenen-Pass (Airolo), see p. 441.

In front opens a view of the snow-pyramid of the Galenstock, above the Rhone Glacier. — 24¼ M. *Obergesteln,* Fr. *Haut-Châtillon* (4449′); to the Grimsel, see p. 234. — 25¾ M. *Oberwald* (4492′; Furka, 38 beds at 2½-3½, L. or D. 3½-4½, P. 8-10 fr.), the easternmost village in the Upper Valais, lies opposite the mouth of the *Geren-Tal.* — The Rhone Valley narrows to a wooded gorge 1¼ M. long. The railway ascends, hugging the cliffs (rack-and-pinion for 2½ M), crosses the river, and reaches the highest part of the valley by a curved tunnel (599 yds.).

28½ M. **Gletsch** (5784′; *Hôtel du Glacier du Rhône, a Seiler hotel, 180 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr., open June-Sept.), where the road to Meiringen over the Grimsel (p. 234) branches off, lies at the lower end of the débris-covered valley, whence the ***Rhone Glacier** ascends in terraces to the E. The glacier filled more than half the valley in the middle of the 19th century. On the W. side rise the *Gerstenhörner* (10,449′) and *Hintere Gelmerhörner* (10,479′); on the E., the *Galenstock* (8520′), *Rhonestock* (11,821′), and *Dammastock* (11,911′). From the hotel we reach the glacier in ½ hr. The river issues from a beautiful vault of blue ice. Ascents of the peaks around the glacier are more quickly and easily made from the Furka (comp. p. 150).

Continuation of the railway, see p. 150; 2½ M. above Gletsch is the entrance (7119′) of the Furka Tunnel (2023 yds. long).

89. From the Rhone Valley to the Aletsch Glacier.

The ***Great Aletsch Glacier,** the largest in the Alps, fills the valley between the Finsteraarhorn, Jungfrau, and Aletschhorn groups. Including its branches, the *Middle Aletsch Glacier* and the *Upper Aletsch Glacier,* it covers an area of 65 sq. M., but the tongue of the latter no longer joins the main glacier. From the Concordia-Platz (p. 450) the Aletsch Glacier, with its great medial moraine, descends in a stream of ice 10¼ M. long and 1¼ M. wide to the S. — Bridle-paths lead from

the Rhone Valley to the end of the steep glacier-tongue, around which are several sheltered summer resorts commanding fine views.

Hotels near the Aletsch Glacier. On the E. side: **Jungfrau*, on the Eggishorn, 110 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr., often crowded in midsummer (comp. p. 449; with English Church services from mid-July to late-Aug. and a Roman Catholic chapel; horse from Fiesch to the hotel 15, porter 8 fr.; luggage may be forwarded by mule-post). — Near the S. end of the glacier: **Belalp* (see below), 80 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr. (English Church, with services from late-July to late-Aug.; horse from Brigue 25, porter 10 fr.); **Villa Cassel* (formerly the property of the English financier Sir Ernest Cassel, d. 1921), 25 beds from 8, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 18 fr.; **Pension Riederfurka*, 80 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr., **Riederalp* (p. 119), 60 beds, similar prices (English Church services in Aug.; horse from Mörel to the Riederalp 15, to the Riederfurka 18 fr., porter to the former 8 fr.). — On the S.E. side of the glacier: *Pension Bettmerhorn* (p. 449), with restaurant, plain.

Guides. Viktor Elsig and Johann Minnig, at the Hotel Jungfrau; Anton Bamatter and Anton Wissen, at Belalp; Ferdinand Berchtold, at Mörel (p. 444); Johann Elsig, at Goppisberg (p. 444); Oskar Margelisch, Viktor Minnig, and Viktor Walker, at Betten (p. 444); Julius Imhasli and Alfons Volken, at Fiesch (p. 445).

From Brigue to Belalp, 4½-5 hrs. The bridle-path diverges to the left from the Rhone Valley road short of Naters (p. 400; sign-post) and ascends viâ *Geimen* (3441′) to *Blatten* (4396′; halfway; Zur Linde Inn, with bedrooms), and then (steep in places and almost shadeless in the forenoon) viâ the *Rischenen* and *Eggen Alps*.

The **Hotel Belalp** (7011′; see above), situated on the *Lüsgen Alp* at the foot of the Sparrhorn, high above the ice-fall of the Aletsch Glacier, is an excellent mountaineering centre and health resort and offers a splendid view of the Valais Alps. Ruskin visited Belalp as early as July 22nd, 1844. Above the hotel is (5 min.) the villa of *Professor Tyndall* (1820-1893), natural philosopher and mountaineer (small monument 5 min. higher up). A pretty walk may be taken past the village of *Belalp* (6621′) to the (2hrs.) *Nessel Alp* (6621′), with a view of the Rhone Valley far below.

To the ***Sparrhorn** (9928′), 2½-3 hrs., mostly bridle-path (guide unnecessary, but imperative if the arête be followed to the Hohstock). The view resembles that from the Eggishorn, being inferior to it on the N. side, where the Aletschhorn is prominent above the Upper Aletsch Glacier, but finer on the S., with a clear view of the broad mass of Monte Leone, and the Fletschhorn, Monte Rosa, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc., on the right.

A highly attractive *Excursion may be made to the **Ober-Aletsch Hut** of the S.A.C. (8593′; accommodation for 14), at the W. base of the Fusshörner, in 3 hrs. (guide 15 fr.). The first half is by bridle-path; then by the W. lateral moraines and the *Upper Aletsch Glacier* (almost free from crevasses), passing numerous ice tables and glacier mills. From the hut we may proceed to the right over the Upper Aletsch-Firn to the foot of the Aletschhorn; or follow a beautiful and not difficult route across the Beich-Firn to the left to the *Beich Pass* (10,289′), thence making the steep descent over the *Distel Glacier* to the *Gletscher Alp*, the (3 hrs.) *Fuffer Alp*, and (1 hr.) *Ried* (comp. p. 398; guide from Belalp 15 fr.). Another pass from the Ober-Aletsch Hut is viâ the *Gredetsch-Joch* (11,555′), Gredetsch Glacier, *Gredetsch Lücke* (9853′), and *Baltschieder Klause* (p. 398) to the Baltschieder Tal (7 hrs.; guide from Belalp 15 fr.). From the

Jungfrau
Rottalhorn
Spitzhorn
Küdelhorn
Gletscherhorn
Kranzberg
Ebnefluh
Mittaghorn
Grosshorn
Lauterbr. Breithorn
Grosser Aletsch-Firn
Aletschhorn
Jägiknubel
Distelhorn
Schienhorn
Weisshorn
Geisshorn
Rotstock
Torberg
Lötschen Tal
Lötschent. Breithorn
Nesthorn
Unterbächhn
Hohstock
Sparrhn
Jägihorn
Grubhorn
Gisighorn
Bietschhn
Strukthorn
Stockhorn
Tiereggh
Rotlaufhorn
Krutighn
Schilthorn
Hohe Egg
Gredetsch Tal
Birgisch-Grat
Geograph. Anstalt von
Kilometer

Finsteraarh.
Oberaarhorn
Studer Horn
Studer Firn
Oberaar Joch
Oberaar Rothorn
Rothorn
Grünhörnli
Grünhorn-Lücke
Hint. Galmih.
Vorder-
Firrenhorn
Schönbühlh.
Nasenhorn
Kastlenh.
Gross-Wannehorn
Klein-
Triftgrat
Distel-Grat
Walliser Fiescher Hr.
Setzenh.
Schafberg
Im Bruch
Ritzenh.
Bachi-A.
Ritzinger Stafel
Gluringen
Stafel
Ritzingen
Biel
Selkingen
Jennen-A.
Hohstock
Marjelen
Blitzingen
Ammern
Wylern
Bodmen
Bordstafel
Richinen
Niederwald
Rottenbrücke
Eggishorn
Eggen
Wirbel
Bellwald
Rufibord
Steinhaus
Etsilücke
Hotel Jungfrau
Bettmerhorn
Fiescher Alp
Fiescher Tal
Moos
Müllibach
Galvernbord
Fiesch
Ernen
Wiler
Martisberg
Lax
Rappen-Tal
Eggerhorn
Ausserbinn
Faulhorn
Schweifen-Gr.
Domo
Ebnet
Greugiols
Binn
im Feld
Giessen
Willeren
Bächern Häuser
Fürseten
Auf der Fluh
Breithorn
Meiggerli
Nasibord
Safnischmatten
Schaplermatt
Stockhorn
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Engl. Miles

SÜD
t. Leone
3565
Bettlihorn
2965
Schön
Wasenhº
8270

Ober-Aletsch Hut (guides' tariff reckoned from Belalp) experts may ascend the *Aletschhorn* (13,721′; 7 hrs., guide 85 fr.; comp. pp. 450, 399), *Nesthorn* (12,533′; 5½ hrs., 75 fr.; superb panorama), *Lötschentaler Breithorn* (12,411′; 5 hrs., 65 fr.), *Fusshörner* (11,903′; an interesting rock-scramble; 4 hrs., 55 fr.), *Sattelhorn* (12,286′; 4½ hrs., 55 fr.; p. 399), and *Schienhorn* (12,490′; 7 hrs., 65 fr.; very difficult).

The *Rieder Alp* may be reached from Belalp in 2½-3 hrs. We descend in zigzags to the *Lower Aletsch Alp* (5600′) and across the (1 hr.) *Great Aletsch Glacier* (traversed in ½ hr.; guide necessary here only, 7 fr.), then ascend through the Aletschwald and over the Rieder Furka (see below).

From Mörel (p. 444) to the Rieder Alp, 3-3½ hrs. The steep bridle-path (fine retrospective views of the Rhone Valley and the Simplon group) passes (1 hr.) the village of *Ried* (3888′) and then crosses woods and pastures.

The **Rieder Alp** (6315′) and the **Rieder Furka** (6817′), ½ hr. W., situated on sunny terraces, are favourite summer resorts (hotels, see p. 448). The ***Riederhorn** (7342′; fine views) is ascended from the Rieder Furka in ½ hr., and the walk round the mountain, by a level woodland-path is also recommended (1 hr.). The fine *Aletschwald*, between the Rieder Furka and Aletsch Glacier, has giant cembra pines, larches, and luxuriant Alpine flora; viâ the glacier to Belalp, see above. — The pleasant bridle-path from the Rieder Alp to (2½ hrs.) the *Eggishorn Hotel* (see below; horse or mule 15 fr.) leads viâ the *Goppisberg Alp* and *Bettmer Alp* (6417′) and near the little *Bettmer Lake* (6532′; fishing) to the (1½ hr.) *Pension-Restaurant Bettmerhorn* (7414′; p. 448), whence the *Bettmerhorn* (9399′) may be climbed in 2½ hrs. Then high above the Rhone Valley to (1 hr.) the Eggishorn Hotel.

From Fiesch (p. 445) to the Eggishorn Hotel, 3 hrs. The good bridle-path leads to the left beyond the bridge over the Fiescher Bach (straight on for the station), then ascends to the right. After 10 min., short of a little bridge, we mount the paved path to the right, mostly through woods, past (1¼ hr.) the *Firnegarten Restaurant* (5285′; 6 beds) and the (¾ hr.) *Fiescher Alp* (6204′). Then across pastures, with a view of the Mischabel and Fletschhorn (the short-cut along the telegraph poles is steeper and less pleasant), to the (50 min.) Eggishorn Hotel.

The **Eggishorn Hotel** or *Hotel Jungfrau* (7195′; comp. p. 448; guides) with a fine view to the S. of the Monte Leone group, is much patronized for long visits, especially by the English.

The chief excursion is the ascent of the Eggishorn (2 hrs.; guide unnecessary; horse or porter, see p. 448). The bridle-path ascends in zigzags behind the hotel, keeping to the left after ¾ hr. (to the right to the Märjelen-See, see p. 450); in another ¾ hr. it becomes a footpath, which ascends to the summit in ½ hr. The ***Eggishorn** (9626′), the highest point on the range enclosing the vast mass of

the Aletsch Glacier on the S.E., commands a wonderful view of the Bernese Alps beyond the glacier and of the Valais Alps to the S. over the Rhone Valley (comp. the panorama, p. 449, after Imfeld).

To THE MÄRJELEN-SEE (horse or mule 15 fr.), 2-2¼ hrs. We may either follow a route leading N. from the Eggishorn Hotel along the slope, with a fine view of the Fiescher Tal and Fiescher Glacier, keeping level at first, then ascending to the left in windings to the Thälligrat and finally descending again. Or we may take the path diverging to the right from the Eggishorn route (see p. 449) and also affording beautiful views. The deep-green **Märjelen-See** (7694′), which has recently greatly receded and on which floating ice shows gorgeous colour-effects in the sunshine, is bordered by the margin of the Aletsch Glacier. From time to time the lake empties itself by a sub-glacial channel; since 1894 a conduit to the Fiescher Tal has prevented the water from rising to any dangerous extent.

The *Fiescher Glacier* may be visited from the Stock Alp, ½ hr. N.E., below the lake. Far finer, however, is the excursion along the N. side of the lake to (½ hr.) the GREAT ALETSCH GLACIER, and a walk across it to (2-2½ hrs.) the ***Concordia-Platz** (4½ hrs. from the Eggishorn Hotel, guide 20, with night out 30 fr.). This is the point of union of the Great Aletsch-Firn, the Jungfrau-Firn, the Ewigschneefeld, and the Grünhorn-Firn — a sublimely beautiful scene. On the E. edge of the Concordia-Platz, at the base of the Faulberg, are the *Pavillon-Hôtel Cathrein* (9416′; 14 beds at 6-7 fr., good) and the two *Concordia Huts* of the S.A.C. (9310′; keeper in attendance; accommodation for 60), affording excellent headquarters for glacier excursions and ascents (guides' fees reckoned from the Eggishorn Hotel). To the *Jungfraujoch* station (p. 215), 2½-3 hrs. (guide 60 fr.); *Jungfrau*, 5-6 hrs. (90 fr.), see p. 217; viâ the Grünhorn-Lücke (p. 234) to the *Finsteraarhorn Hut* of the S.A.C. (10,171′; accommodation for 32), beautifully situated at the S. foot of the *Finsteraarhorn* (14,026′; p. 222), ascended hence by the N.W. arête in 4-5 hrs. (guide 90, with descent viâ the Agassiz-Joch to Grindelwald 170 fr.); *Aletschhorn* (13,721′), 6-7 hrs. (100 fr.; difficult; descent to the Ober-Aletsch Hut, see p. 449, to the Steiger Hut, see p. 399). For experts only: *Wannehorn* (12,812′; 5 hrs., 60 fr.), *Gross-Grünhorn* (13,277′; 5 hrs., 70 fr.), *Gross Fiescherhorn* (13,281′; 6 hrs., 80 fr.), *Trugberg* (12,903′; 5 hrs., 70 fr.), *Mönch* 13,465′, 5 hrs., 90 fr.), *Ebnefluh* (13,005′; ski-ing; 5 hrs., 70 fr.), and *Gletscherhorn* (13,061′; 6 hrs., 80 fr.). Viâ the *Lauitor* to *Lauterbrunnen*, see p. 209.

Other passes from the Eggishorn Hotel (guide 80 fr. each): over the *Oberaar-Joch* to the *Grimsel*, a splendid glacier expedition, not difficult for experts (12 hrs.), comp. p. 234; over the (3½ hrs.) *Lötschen-Lücke* (Egon von Steiger Hut) to *Ried* in the Lötschen-Tal (13-14 hrs.), comp. pp. 399, 398.

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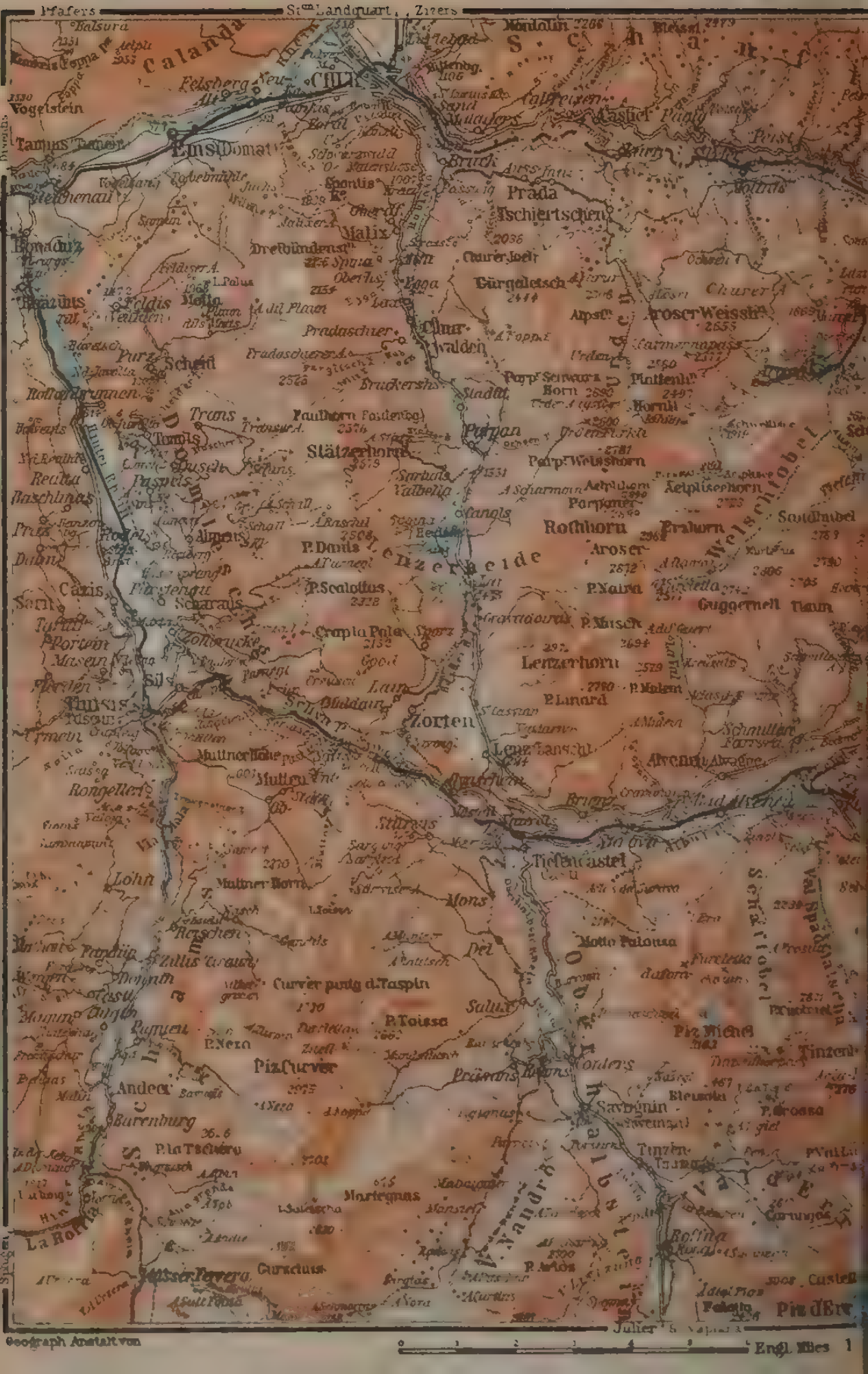
THE GRISONS.

The present **Canton of the Grisons** *(Graubünden)* was inhabited at the beginning of the Christian era by the Rhætians, who were conquered by the Romans in B.C. 15. The vanquished adopted the language of the victors, and even after Rhætia had passed into the possession of the Franks (in 536) the principles of Roman law remained prevalent. The country was added to the German empire by the Treaty of Verdun (843) and in 916 became part of the duchy of Alemannia. The chief magnates of the land were the Bishops of Coire, the Abbots of Disentis and Pfäfers, the Counts of Montfort and Werdenberg, and the Barons of Matsch and Vaz. The inhabitants were grievously oppressed by these magnates, and on several occasions entered into associations with a view to obtain redress. Thus in 1367 they formed the '*League of the House of God*', at the head of which stood the church of Coire; in 1395 the '*Upper*' or '*Grey League*' (p. 539), which was renewed at Truns in 1421; and in 1436 at Davos, on the death of the last Count of Toggenburg, the '*League of the Ten Jurisdictions*'. These coalitions gave rise in 1471 to the *Three Perpetual Leagues*, at Vazerol. The nobles were constrained to join the leagues and many of their castles were reduced to ruins. In 1512 the confederates conquered the Val Tellina, which they governed by bailiffs down to 1797. The Reformation was introduced in 1521, but a powerful minority adhered to the Roman Catholic faith. The mountain-passes in the territory of the confederates were of considerable strategic importance, for the dominion of the Venetian Republic extended at that time as far W. as the Adda and thus barred the E. passes. This circumstance, added to the internal



Pfafers
Stn Landquart
Zizers
Calanda
Chur
Ems (Domat)
Vogelstein
Tamins
Reichenau
Bonaduz
Reäzüns
Feldis
Motta
Purz
Scheid
Rothenbrunnen
Trans
Tomils
Paspels
Baschlinas
Cazis
Sarn
Portein
Masein
Thusis
Rongellen
Lohn
Andeer
Bärenburg
La Rotta
Pizzo Curver
Curver pntg d. Taspin
P. Toissa
Mortegnas
Gurschus
Pizzo d'Erre
Julier
Schanfiel
Prada
Tschiertschen
Malix
Churwalden
Stätzerhorn
Parpan
Rothhorn
Aroser
Lenzerheide
Lenzerhorn
Zorten
Tiefencastel
Mons
Salux
Savognin
Tinzen
Roffna
Piz Michel
Piz d'Err
Engl. Miles
Geograph. Anstalt von

Kilometres
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

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Friedhof
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Theater
Otto Barblan Strasse
Quader Strasse
Masanser Str.
Mittenberg
Halden-Anlagen
Pavillon
Ob. Pavillon
Post
Bank
Kant. Bank
Fontana
Schule
Rathaus
Kantonsschule
Bischöfl. Schloss
St. Martin
Hofplatz
St. Lucius
Dom
Priester Seminar
Alte Schanfiggerstrasse
Rosenhügel
Churwalden
Arosa
Landquart
Thusis
Lürlibad
Spielpl. Eisplatz
Schule
Parsonstr.
Planaterra Str.
Sennhof-Str.
Ringstr.
Reichsstr.
Kasernenstr.
Schanfiggerstr.
Lürlibadstr.
Obere Bahnhofstr.
Untere Bahnhofstr.
Grabenstr.
Herrengasse
Kupfergasse
Metzgergasse
Reichsgasse
Obere Reichsgasse
Untere Reichsgasse
Alte Sandstr.
Schulhof
Friedhof
Kasernenbaracken
Kasernenplatz
Militär Volksschule
Militär Reitschule
Militär Reit- und Exerzierplatz
Militär Reit- und Exerzierschule
Militär Reit- und Exerzierschule
Militär Reit- und Exerzierschule

dissensions of the two religious parties, led to the invasion of their country during the Thirty Years' War by Austro-Spanish and French armies (the latter under the Duke of Rohan, p. 294), but through the energy of *Georg Jenatsch* (1596-1639) the land at length recovered its independence. From the 15th cent. onwards the 'Grey Confederates' were on friendly terms with the Swiss, and in 1803 their territory was incorporated with Switzerland as the 18th Canton. The ancient three leagues, with their 26 small and almost independent republics, called Hoch-Gerichte (jurisdictions), subsisted until 1848.

The Canton of the Grisons (Romansh Grichun) is the largest canton in Switzerland (2703 sq. M.), and includes more than one-sixth of the territory of the confederation. The canton consists of an immense network of mountains, furrowed by about 150 valleys, and it is remarkable for the variety of its scenery, climate, and productions. Some of its highest mountains tower far above the snow-line, and in the upland valleys of the Engadine and Avers winter reigns for seven months of the year; in the valley of the Rhine near Coire fruit-trees and vineyards flourish, and the valleys that stretch towards the S. display an Italian luxuriance of vegetation.

No less varied are the inhabitants in origin, language, religion, and customs. The population (119,854 in 1920) includes 62,150 Protestants and 56,800 Roman Catholics, 39,000 of Romanic, 61,380 of Teutonic, and 17,770 of Italian race. Of the Rhæto-Romanic language (a branch of the great Latin group, influenced by German) there are two distinct dialects: the *Ladin* of the Engadine, the Albula, and Münster valleys, and the *Romansh* or *Rumansh* of the valleys of the Grisons Oberland, the Oberhalbstein, Schams, etc. — *Italian* is spoken to the S. of the Alps, in the valleys of Poschiavo, Bregaglia, Mesocco, and Calanca.

90. Coire and its Environs.

Federal Railway Station (Pl. B 1; restaurant), on the Rhætian Railway (comp. pp. 85, 460, 476) and the line to Arosa. The latter has another station in the S. part of the town (Pl. D 4; comp. p. 457).

Hotels (all with restaurants). **Steinbock* (Pl. a; C 1), opposite the station, 90 beds from 5, B. 2, L. or D. 5½, P. from 13½ fr.; **Lukmanier-Terminus* (Pl. b; D 2), 5 min. from the station, 55 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 3½, P. from 11 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz* (Pl. c; D 3), 60 beds from 4½, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 10½ fr.; *Stern* (Pl. d; D 2), 60 beds from 4, L. 4¼, S. 3½, P. from 10½ fr., both plain but good; *Drei Könige* (Pl. e; D 2), 28 beds from 3½, L. 3¾, S. 3¼, P. from 9½ fr., well spoken of; *Marsöl & Neue Hofkellerei* (Pl. f; D 3), 22 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, S. 3, P. from 10½ fr.; *Zum Gansplatz* (Pl. g; C 4), 30 beds, P. from 7½ fr.

Restaurants. *Café-Restaurant Calanda*, in the Post-Platz (Pl. D 2); *Café-Restaurant Bernina*, Untere Gasse, near the Korn-Platz (Pl. C 3); *Café-Restaurant Rhätushof*, Untere Bahnhof-Str. (Pl. C 1, 2); *Aktienbrauerei*, with garden-restaurant, Kasernen-Str. (Pl. A 4); *Rohrer's Biergarten*, on the left bank of the Plessur (beyond Pl. D 4).

Wine Rooms. *Bischöfliche Hofkellerei*, in the entrance-tower of the Episcopal Court (Pl. D 4; room dating from 1522); *Zu den Drei Bünden*, Obere Reichsgasse, corner of Martins-Platz (Pl. D 3); *Veltlinerhalle*, Korn-Platz (Pl. C 3). — Red Valtellina (p. 508) is the most popular wine in the Grisons (best kinds: Sassella, Montagna, Grumello, and Inferno). The wines from the Rhine valley are good also: Malanser ('Kompleter'; full-bodied and expensive), Jeninser, Maienfelder, etc.

Confectioners (teas). *Hürsch*, in the Untere Gasse, opposite the Café Bernina, and in the Post-Str., opposite the Hotel Lukmanier-Terminus.

Post Office (Pl. C 2), Graben-Str., 5 min. from the station.

Baths (Pl. D 1), Quader-Str. 31; *Swimming Baths* (Pl. E 4; 40 c., with cabin 60 c.).

Inquiry Office (Pl. 1; C 1, 2), Untere Bahnhof-Str. 244.

Coire, Ger. *Chur*, Romansh *Cuera*, Ital. *Coira* (1926′; pop. 15,600), the capital of the Canton of the Grisons, situated $1^1/_4$ M. from the Rhine, on the *Plessur*, is dominated on the S. by the Pizokel, on the N.E. by the Montalin, while the Calanda looks down upon it from the N.W. In spite of the elevation, the climate is extraordinarily mild, orchards and vineyards flourish, and chestnuts and figs ripen in sheltered spots. — Coire was a place of local importance in Roman times *(Curia Rhætorum)*, and with its castrum (comp. p. 455) commanded the roads leading over the Grisons passes and uniting here. The town early became a bishopric, though no record of it as such exists prior to 452. Freed from the episcopal sway in 1464, the townsmen embraced the Reformation in 1524, while the occupants of the Episcopal Court remained Roman Catholic.

From the station (Pl. B 1) we follow the Untere Bahnhof-Str. past (l.) the former *Villa Planta* (Pl. D 2), with an art collection and natural history collections (new adjacent building under construction for the latter; adm. as for the Rhætian Museum, see below), to the Post-Platz (Pl. C D 2), on the N. margin of the old town. Hence the Graben-Str. (Pl. C 2, 3) leads S.W. past (r.) the *Post Office* and (l.) the *Cantonal Bank*. Farther on to the left is a monument to *Benedict Fontana* (Pl. C 3), erected in 1903 in memory of the battle of the Calven (1499; p. 523), and to the right the *Stadt-Garten*, once a cemetery, with a monument to the poet Gaudenz von Salis-Seewis (1762-1834).

The Old Town ('Altstadt') still contains many 15-17th cent. buildings. The *Vazerol Monument* in the Regierungs-Platz (Pl. D 2), a little to the E. of the Post-Platz (see above), commemorates the three leagues of 1471 (comp. pp. 452, 473). From the government buildings ('Graues Haus'), built in 1752, an arcade leads to the *Cantonal Library* (100,000 vols.) and the *Cantonal Archives*. Following the Obere Reichsgasse S., we come to the *Rathaus* (Pl. D 3; entrance by the small door), dating from the 15th century. Note the panelling (1583) in the council chamber and three tiled stoves (17-18th cent.). No. 75 in the Obere Reichsgasse is the house in which the painter Angelica Kauffmann (1741-1807) was born. The Prot. *St. Martins-Kirche* (Pl. D 3, 4), of the 9th cent., was remodelled in the late-Gothic style in 1476-91 and restored in 1918. The St. Martins-Brunnen, N. of the church, dates from 1556. - The *Rhætian Museum* (Pl. D 3, 4; week-days 9-12 & 2-5; free on Sun., other days 1 fr., several pers. 50 c. each), to the E. of the church, was founded in 1869 in a building dating from 1775-80, and contains antiquities, furniture, costumes, weapons, and armour; the Dance of Death in grisaille, after Holbein, dates from 1543 and the portrait of Georg Jenatsch (p. 453) from 1636.

The **Bischöflicher Hof** (Pl. D E 3, 4), or *Episcopal Court*, an extensive group of buildings on a rocky terrace overlooking the

town from the S.E., occupies the site of the Roman castrum (p. 454). The quiet *Hof-Platz,* a large courtyard adorned with a fountain of 1860, is surrounded by the cathedral, the bishop's palace, the canons' residences, the parochial offices, a Rom. Cath. school, etc. The *Episcopal Palace* (Pl. E 3) was rebuilt in 1730 in the baroque style and has a noteworthy staircase with ornate stucco-work (restored). The *Marsöl,* a mediæval tower at the N. corner, contains the library and the episcopal chapel (17th cent.).

The ***Cathedral of St. Lucius** (Pl. E 4), named after the traditional first bishop of Coire (2nd cent.), who is identified with the first Christian King in Britain, was begun in 1178 and consecrated in 1282. It is the successor of older churches dating possibly as far back as the 4th century. The general character of the building is Gothic, though the Romanesque feeling still lingers in many of the details. The influence of antique and Italian models is clearly discernible in the ornamentation and sculpture.

The interior is interesting owing to the irregularity of its ground-plan. The NAVE, with its low aisles, has a different axis from the earlier choir, probably because the wall of rock on the S. side prevented its being built in a straight line. All the vaulting is out of line. The capitals and bases of the columns are adorned with fantastic figures. — By the W. wall, to the right of the entrance, is the sarcophagus of *Bishop Ortlieb von Brandis* (d. 1491), of red-brown Grisons marble, and to the left of the entrance the tomb of *Georg Jenatsch* (p. 453; murdered in 1639). — SOUTH TRANSEPT. Chapel of St. Lawrence (15th cent.): Pietà, a late-Gothic wood-carving. The altar-table is cased with 8th cent. choir-screens with Lombard ornamentation.

Between the flights of steps ascending to the choir is the entrance to the CRYPT, with four statues of apostles on lions (c. 1200). The first chamber (12th cent.) is spanned by a single flat cross-vault. Beneath the keystone is a curiously carved console. The chamber to the rear, dating from the 6th cent., now contains the relics of St. Lucius. — By the choir-steps to the left is an admirably executed *Ciborium* of 1484. — The raised CHOIR contains late-Gothic stalls (15th cent.). The **High Altar*, in carved wood, painted and gilded, was executed by Jacob Russ of Ravensburg (1486-92) and is one of the finest examples of its kind.

The rich *TREASURY, in the sacristy (tickets 2 fr., at No. 18, on the right, opposite the Hofkellerei; parties shown round on week-days, 8-2 & 3-7, only; illustrated guide $1^1/_2$ fr.), contains charters granted to the bishops by Charlemagne (773), Louis le Débonnaire (831), Emperor Lothaire (843), etc.; crucifixes of the 12th and 14th cent.; bust-shaped reliquaries made of gilded sheets of silver (St. Florin, of the beginning of the 15th cent.; St. Ursula, of 1407; St. Placidus and St. Emerita, 15th cent.; St. Lucius, of 1499); Romanesque and Gothic reliquaries of embossed copper (13th cent.); monstrances, including a late-Gothic example of the end of the 15th cent.; silk embroideries, including a representation of Samson and the lion, of the 8th cent., and other specimens of the 14-16th cent. and later periods; a rotation-board (12th cent.), for notifying to the canons the order in which they were to officiate in the cathedral; etc.

Above the Episcopal Court, to the E., are the *Episcopal Seminary* (Pl. E F 3, 4), originally a Premonstratensian abbey, rebuilt after 1811, with the early-Christian tomb of SS. Lucius and Valentinian: the undenominational *Cantonal School;* and the *Hostel* ('Konvikt'; Pl. E 3) connected with the school.

Fine views of the town and the Rhine valley are obtainable from the *Halden-Anlagen* (Pl. E F 2, 3), to the N.E., with two pavilions and the St. Luzi-Kapelle (¾ hr.); and from the *Rosenhügel* (2100′), on the left bank of the Plessur, 10 min. from the Oberes Tor (Pl. C 4; near the first bend on the Churwalden road).

Behind the Rosenhügel rises the **Pizokel,** reached by a pleasant forest-path (yellow marks), which diverges (r.) from the road at the Restaurant Rosenhügel and leads to the chalet ('Maiensäss') of (1½ hr.) *Schönegg* (3609′). Fine view of the Vorder-Rhein Valley. — Another path diverges to the right from the same road ¾ hr. from Coire (sign-post; green way-marks) and leads to the (¾ hr.) **Känzeli** (3837′), a height visible from Coire. Thence by *Brambrüsch* (5249′; plain inn and ski-hut) to the (2 hrs.) *Spontisköpfe* (6069′) and the (1 hr.) *Dreibündenstein* (7139′; views). Descent to Feldis, see p. 477. — The **Montalin** (7434′), N.E. of Coire, ascended viâ the Mittenberg and the Alpine meadows of Maladers in 4 hrs., is easy and interesting (guide unnecessary; green way-marks). On its W. slope is the romantic *Scalära-Tobel*, reached from the Lürlibad past the lunatic asylum of *Waldhaus* and through the Fürstenwald (2½ hrs. there and back; yellow way-marks).

The **Calanda** (9213′; marked path), a massif rising to the W. of the Rhine valley, between Coire and Ragaz, is ascended from Haldenstein, 3 M. to the N. of Coire (p. 85), viâ the *Haldensteiner Alp* and the (4-4½ hrs.) *Calanda Hut* of the S.A.C. (6719′; accommodation for 40). Thence to the main peak, the *Haldensteiner Calanda*, in 2-2½ hrs. more (guide unnecessary). Magnificent view, affording an excellent idea of the lie of the land.

From Coire to Passugg and Tschiertschen, motor post thrice daily in summer in 70 min. (5 fr. 50 c.; diligence in winter in 2¾ hrs., 2 fr. 65 c.). We ascend the Churwalden road to (½ hr.) the end of the fourth great bend, follow the road to the left viâ *Araschgen* (2658′; Kronenhof, 40 beds, P. from 10 fr.; Pensions Fontana and Alpenblick, P. from 8 fr.) and *Bruck*, and cross the *Rabiosa*, ascending its right bank to the left.

2¼ M. **Bad Passugg** (2720′; Kurhaus, 185 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 6, S. 5, P. from 15 fr.) is situated on a rocky spur above the valley of the Rabiosa. The acid and alkaline springs of Passugg rise in the Rabiosa gorge, ¼ hr. from the hotel (pump-room and restaurant). Thence we may return to the Kurhaus viâ the hamlet of *Grida* (3097′), to the E., or ascend a woodland-path W. to (25 min.) the cross on the Churwalden road (p. 471).

Beyond Passugg the road ascends in windings viâ *Praden* (3806′; Kurhaus, 20 beds, P. from 8 fr.) to (6¾ M.) the health resort of **Tschiertschen** (4432′; Alpina, 60 beds, P. from 7½ fr.; Pension Jager, 50 beds, P. from 7½ fr.; Pension Brüesch, 45 beds, P. from 7 fr.; Pension Kurhaus, 25 beds, Pension Erika, 20 beds, Pension Engi-Stocker, 25 beds, Central, 20 beds, at these four P. from 7 fr.). — From Tschiertschen a narrow winding road leads to (1½ hr.) *Beim Gatter* (6138′), whence a bridle-path (views over the *Churer Ochsen Alp* (6368′) and *Wolfsboden* leads to Maran and (3 hrs.) *Arosa* (see p. 459). — From Tschiertschen to the *Churer Joch* (2 hrs.), see p. 472.

91. From Coire to Arosa. The Schanfigg.

16 M. Electric Narrow-Gauge Railway (Federal Station, p. 453) in 1½ hr. (12 or 6 fr.). — The **Schanfigg** valley, watered by the Plessur, with its slopes riven by deep gorges, offered great difficulties in the construction of the railway (1912-14). In all there are 41 bridges and viaducts and 22 tunnels, through a terrain subject to landslides; the average gradient is 6 : 100. The views (mostly to the right) are surprisingly fine. — The Road (18 M.), like the railway, skirts the right bank of the Plessur.

Coire (1926′), see p. 453. — The railway traverses the Obere Bahnhof-Str., passes (1/2 M.) *Chur-Stadt* (Pl. D 4), and follows the right bank of the *Plessur*. By the former Bad Sassal it leaves the road and ascends the broken ravine (several short tunnels). High up on the right is the Kurhaus of Passugg (p. 456). — The next section of the railway was the most difficult of construction. The train skirts the steep slopes on iron bridges and crosses the lateral ravines, e. g. the *Calfreiser* and *Castieler Tobel*, by lofty viaducts. Several tunnels. Below on the right we observe the Lüen Electricity Works for the town of Coire (3800 h.p.). — 5 1/2 M. *Lüen-Castiel* (3087′); above on the left is the village of *Castiel* (3960′). More tunnels and viaducts. On the hillside near the *Gross-Tobel*, to the left, are several earth-pillars (comp. p. 401). — 8 M. *St. Peter-Molinis* (3806′). *St. Peter* (4107′) lies on the hill to the left, *Molinis* (3395′) on the Plessur, below on the right. — 9 1/2 M. *Peist* (4091′), below the village (4364′). — We cross the *Frauen-Tobel* and *Gründje-Tobel* (more earth-pillars to the left). Fine view towards the Langwies Viaduct (see below).

11 M. **Langwies** (4331′). The village (4537′; Kurhaus Strela, 20 beds, P. from 8 fr.; Bahnhof, 20 beds, P. 8-10 fr.; Alte Post, 12 beds) lies 5 min. E., in a wooded district above the right bank of the *Sapüner-Bach*. The late-Gothic church dates from 1488.

The *Mattlishorn* (8085′), a fine point of view, with rich flora, is ascended from Langwies in 2 1/2 hrs., viâ Campadiel. We may descend to (1 hr.) Strassberg (see below). — The *Weissfluh* (p. 468) is ascended in 4 hrs., with guide, viâ the Haupter Alp (see below).

From Langwies to Davos (p. 406), 3 1/2-4 hrs. A road ascends on the bank of the Sapüner-Bach, crosses (1/4 hr.) the Fondeier-Bach (see below), and, becoming steeper, returns to the right bank of the stream and leads past the chalets of *Dörfli* and *Schmitten* to (3/4 hr.) *Küpfen* (5820′), where it ends. Bridle-path thence across the *Haupter Alp*, on the S. slope of the Weissfluh (see above; keep to the right), finally ascending in steep zigzags to the (1 3/4 hr.) **Strela Pass** (7720′; open shelter-hut; fine view), between the *Strela* (8648′) and *Küpfenfluh* (8710′) on the right, and the *Schiahorn* (8900′; ascended from the pass in 1 hr.; see p. 468) on the left. We descend to the (1 hr.) *Schatz Alp* (p. 467).

From Langwies to Küblis (p. 461), 5 hrs., attractive. A road ascends the *Fondeier-Bach* to (1 3/4 hr.) the chalets of *Strassberg* (6275′). Then a bridle-path viâ *Reckholdern* to the (1 hr.) marshy **Duranna Pass** (6970′), E. of the *Kistenstein* (8125′). View of the Rhæticon chain, etc. We descend viâ the *Fideris Alps* (6142′) to (2 hrs.) *Conters* (p. 461).

The Plessur valley turns S. The railway crosses the Sapüner-Bach and the Plessur by a *Viaduct, 317 yds. long and 203′ high; the central arch of reinforced concrete, 315′ in span, is the first European example of its kind. — 13 M. *Litzirüti* (4774′; Alpenhof, with restaurant; Restaurants Rütihof and Alpenrösli). Then up two great curves, crossing the main road twice (bob-run, see p. 458), and through forest to the Untersee and past it (tunnel) to the (16 M.) terminus at Arosa (5715′; see p. 458) on the W. side of the Obersee.

Arosa. - HOTELS and PENSIONS. Near the Obersee, close to the station: **Alexandra*, 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 14 (winter from 18) fr., **Valsana Sport Hotel* (no invalids), 110 beds from 7, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 14 (winter from 20) fr., both patronized by English visitors; **Kurhaus Surlej*, 40 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, S. 5, P. from 12½ fr.; *Bahnhof* (no invalids), 80 beds from 5½, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4½, P. from 11 (winter from 11½) fr. - Between the Obersee and Untersee: **Eden*, 70 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 15 (winter from 18) fr.; **Seehof*, 100 beds from 7, B. 2, L. 5½, D. 6, P. from 15 (winter from 20) fr.; **Bristol & Schweizerhaus*, 50 beds from 6, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 12 (winter from 14) fr.; *Pension Villa Bergheim*, 15 beds, P. from 10 (winter from 11) fr.; *Pension Beau-Rivage*, 20 beds, P. from 10½ fr.; *Pension Edelweiss*, S.E. of the Seehof, 21 beds, P. from 10 (winter from 11) fr.; *Rætia & Germania*, 100 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 17 (winter from 18) fr.; *Pension Alpina*, W. of the Rætia, 20 beds, P. from 11 (winter from 12½) fr.; *Gentiana*, 30 beds, P. from 12½ (winter from 13½) fr.; *Pension Tanneck & Villa Silesia*, 40 beds, P. from 10½ (winter from 12½) fr. — To the S.W. of the Untersee: *Hof Arosa* (no invalids), 40 beds, P. from 10 (winter from 12½) fr.; *Schweizerhof*, 15 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 11 (winter from 12½) fr.; *Pension Anita*, 25 beds, P. from 10 (winter from 11) fr.; **Excelsior*, 60 beds from 7, B. 2, L. 7, S. 6, P. from 14 (winter from 20) fr.; **Hôtel des Alpes*, 50 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 6, S. 5, P. from 13 (winter from 17) fr.; *Hohenfels*, 32 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 5½, S. 4½, P. from 12 (winter from 14) fr., well spoken of; *Merkur* (no invalids), 36 beds from 6, B. 1¾, L. or D. 5, P. from 12½ (winter from 14) fr., well spoken of; *Quellenhof*, 16 beds, P. from 10 (winter from 11 fr., plain. - Farther to the W., on the Inner-Arosa road: *Bellevue* (no invalids), 70 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 5½, S. 5, P. from 12½ (winter from 16) fr., well spoken of; **Alpensonne*, 40 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, S. 5, P. from 14 (winter from 18) fr.; **Arosa Kulm* (no invalids), 100 beds from 7, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15 (winter from 20) fr.; *Pension Sonnenhalde*, 20 beds, P. from 9½ (winter from 10½ fr. — On the hill N.W. of the Obersee, in a beautiful situation ½ hr. from the station: *Sport-Hotel Hof Maran* (6122′), 50 beds, P. from 12 (winter from 15) fr., *Prätschli* (6332′), 30 beds, P. from 12 (winter from 14) fr., both good.

SANATORIA. *Altein*, 120 beds, *Wald-Sanatorium*, 100 beds, at both P. from 20 fr.; *Arosa*, 120 beds, P. from 18 fr.; *Villa Dr. Herwig*, 30 beds, P. from 11 fr.; *Park Sanatorium*, 100 beds, P. from 14 fr.; *Kurhaus Parka*, 28 beds, P. from 12½ fr.; *Sanatorium für den Mittelstand* (middle class), 100 beds, P. from 11½ fr.; *Bündner Heilstätte*, 20 beds, P. from 10½ fr. — Several CHILDREN'S HOMES and SANATORIA.

RESTAURANTS in the *Kursaal* and in the hotels *Arosa-Kulm*, *Bahnhof*, *Bellevue*, etc. CAFÉS in the *Kursaal* and in the hotels *Merkur*, *Prätschli* (terrace), and *Hof Maran*; also *Old India*, near the station.

POST OFFICES opposite the Kursaal, at the station, and at Inner-Arosa.

INQUIRY OFFICE (lodgings numerous), near the Protestant Church. VISITORS' TAX, for the first 30 days 50 c., then 40 c. daily. — BATHS in the Untersee. - GUIDES. Johann Meisser, Luzi Pfosi, Anton Prader, Florian and Hans Schmid, Heinrich and Othmar Supersaxo, and Christian, David, Florian, and Fritz Zogg.

ENGLISH CHURCH (St. Luke's; 1911), S. of the station, close to the Obersee (services at 8.30, 10.30, 11.15, & 5); English library (4000 vols.) in the basement (Wed. & Sat. 10.15-10.45).

WINTER SPORTS (several clubs, including the British Ski Club). *Skating* on the Obersee (p. 459; skikjoring), also on the artificial rinks next to the Obersee and near the Hotel Arosa-Kulm; three *Curling Rinks*; three *Toboggan Runs*; *Bob Run* (2 M.) on the Litziruti road (p. 457); good *Skiing*, with two jumps; *Ski-Huts* on the Hornli (p. 459; 2½ hrs. W.), on the Brügger Horn (p. 459; 2 hrs. N.W.), and on the Alp Ramoz, in the Welschtobel (p. 460; 3 hrs. S.).

Arosa (5740′-6070′; 2000 inhab.), one of the highest summer and winter resorts in Switzerland, is situated at the head of the Plessur valley, on the sides of a sheltered upland basin, which ascends gradually towards the W. and N.W. and is surrounded by wooded heights. The air is pure and rich in ozone, while the sun is powerful and the relative moisture slight; the mean temperature in January is 23° Fahr., in July 54°. Though chiefly noted as a health resort for consumptives, Arosa is frequented also by an ever-increasing number of other visitors and is one of the leading winter sports centres (comp. p. xxviii).

The landscape is enlivened by two lakes, the *Obersee* (5708′; 17 acres), E. of the station, with fishing and boating, and the *Untersee* (5557′; 6 acres; bathing), to the S. To the W. of the latter are the *Kursaal* (10 min. from the station), the post office, and the Rom. Cath. and Prot. churches, and still further W. lie the scattered houses of *Inner-Arosa*, with the Hotel Arosa-Kulm.

The pine-woods and flower-strewn meadows in the environs are threaded by numerous paths. A circular walk with fine views (1½ hr.) leads past the Wald-Sanatorium to (½ hr.) the *Hotel Prätschli* (p. 458) and back viâ the *Hof Maran* (p. 458). To the N. of Maran is (½ hr.) the *Alp Prätsch* (6558′; wide view); thence N.W. to the (¼ hr.) *Roter Tritt*, another view-point with a view of the Schanfigg far below, and then viâ (¼ hr.) *Wolfsboden* and the *Churer Ochsen Alp* to *Tschiertschen* (comp. p. 456). — The *Tschuggen* (6735′), to the N.W. of Arosa, is reached in ½ hr. from the Sanatorium Arosa. — A favourite excursion is past the Hotel Arosa-Kulm to (1 hr.) the blue *Schwelli-See* (6296′) and (¾ hr.) *Aelpli-See* (7191′), at the foot of the *Aelplisechorn* (8934′; 2 hrs.). — In the *Welschtobel*, 1 hr. S. of the Untersee, are the waterfalls of the *Alteinbach*.

Ascents. The **Aroser Weisshorn** (8710′; 2½ hrs. from the Sanatorium Arosa; guide 20 fr.), viâ the *Mittlere Hütte*, is easy and attractive. The district between the Weisshorn and the *Brügger Horn* (8041′, is one of the best ski-ing grounds in all Switzerland (ski-hut on the Brugger Horn, c. 7700′, inn with accommodation for 8; see p. 458). — **Schiesshorn** (8563′; 3½ hrs. from the Untersee; guide 20 fr.), by *Furka-Obersüss*, not difficult. The ***Aroser Rothorn** (9793′), 4-4½ hrs. (from the Aelpli-See in 2½-3 hrs.; guide 30, to Lenzerheide 35 fr., not necessary for experts), is easy; splendid view. — **Thiejerfluh** (9140′; 4½ hrs.; guide 25 fr.), by the Mayenfelder Furka (see below), attractive and not difficult for experts. — **Sandhubel** (9082′; 4 hrs.; guide 25, to Wiesen 35 fr.), through the Welschtobel, also repaying and not difficult (comp. p. 470).

Passes. From Arosa to Davos (p. 465) by the **Mayenfelder Furka** (*Furkahöhe*; 8020′), between the Thiejerfluh and Amselfluh (9095′), 5 hrs. E. (guide 30 fr.), easy. — To Tschiertschen (p. 456) either by the *Churer Ochsen Alp* (p. 456) or (more fatiguing, 3½ hrs.; guide 20 fr.) viâ the *Carmenna Pass* (7800′), between the Weisshorn and Plattenhorn, with a steep descent to the *Urden-Tal*. — To Parpan (p. 472), 5 hrs., with guide (30 fr.), repaying. We make for the *Hörnli Saddle* (c. 8000′), to the W., between the *Hörnli* (8192′) and the ski-hut 'Auf dem Grat' (8265′; inn, accommodation for 8; p. 458), and the little *Urden-See* (7376′), then cross

the *Urden-Fürkli* (8399′), between the Parpaner Weisshorn and Parpaner Schwarzhorn. — From Arosa to Alvaneu (p. 479), 6 hrs., worth the fatigue (guide 30 fr.). We traverse the *Welschtobel* to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Ramoz* (7441′; ski-hut, accommodation for 10, p. 458), then cross the *Furcletta* ('Das Kreuz'; 8455′), E. of the *Piz Nair* (9420′), and descend by the *Alp dil Guert* and the *Alvaneuer Maiensässe.*

92. From Landquart viâ Klosters to Davos. The Prätigau.

31 M. Rhætian Railway (narrow-gauge electric) to *Klosters* in 1-1¼ hr. (15 fr. 30, 10 fr. 20, 5 fr. 10 c.), to *Davos* in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (24 fr. 60, 16 fr. 40, 8 fr. 20 c.). — Continuation of the railway to *Filisur*, see p. 469.

Road from Landquart to *Tiefencastel* viâ the Prätigau and Landwasser Valley, 48½ M. — 6¾ M. *Schiers* (2165′; p. 461). — 13¾ M. *Küblis* (2687′; p. 461). — 20½ M. *Klosters-Platz* (3937′; p. 462). — 24¾ M. *Wolfgang* (summit of the pass 5358′; p. 465). — 27¼ M. *Davos-Dorf* (5164′; p. 467). — 28½ M. *Davos-Platz* (5118′; p. 465). — 39¾ M. *Wiesen* (1721′; p. 469). — 43½ M. *Alvaneu-Dorf* (3953′; p. 479). — 48½ M. *Tiefencastel* (2789′; p. 479).

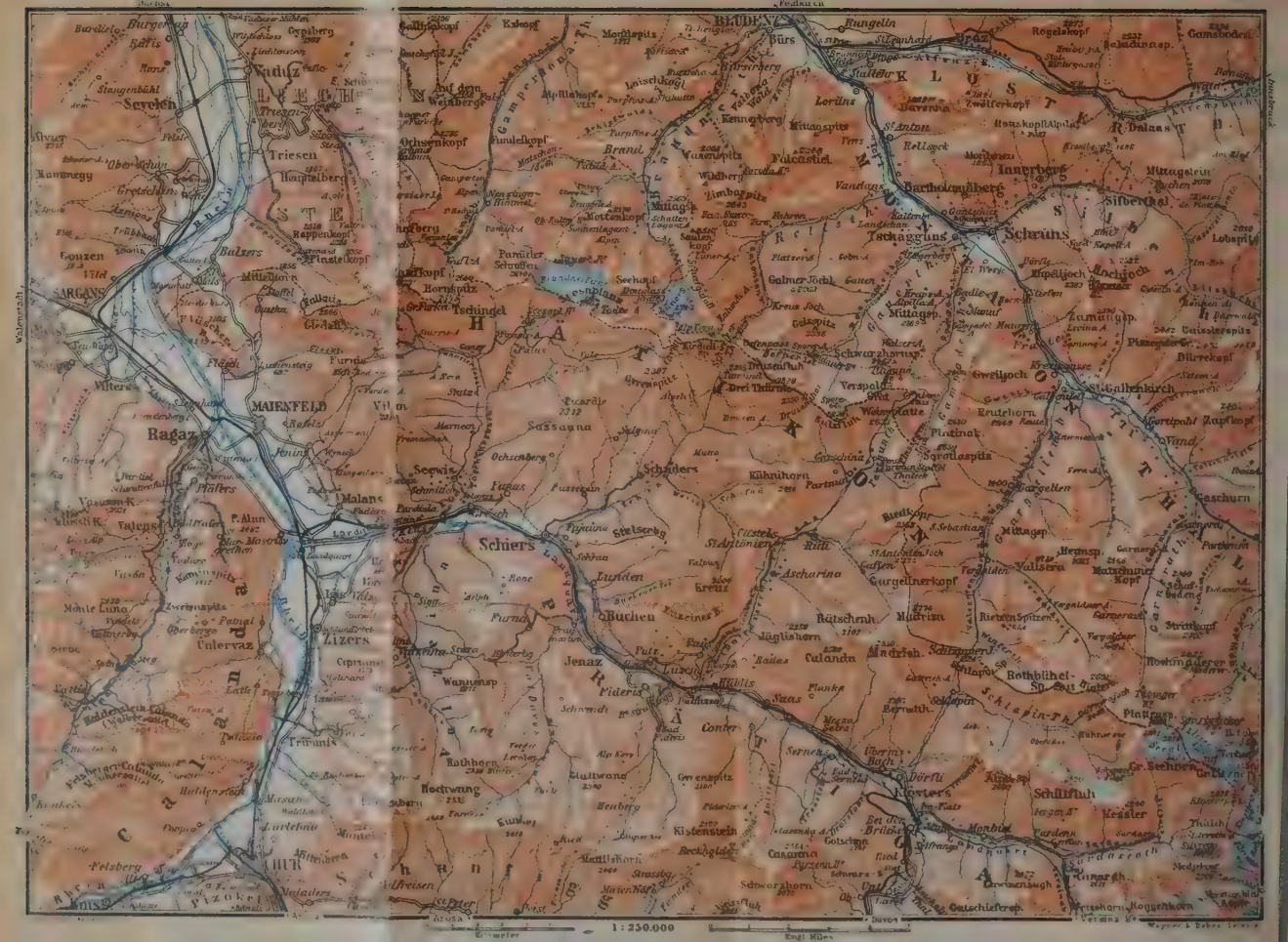
Landquart (1726′), see p. 85. — Our train crosses the *Landquart* and sweeps round to the E. to (1¼ M.) *Malans* (1768′). The village (1865′; Kreuz; Krone, 12 beds), with vineyards (comp. p. 453) and the castle of *Bothmar* (16th and 18th cent.), is 10 min. N. of the station. — We now enter the *Klus*, a narrow gorge, in which lies the station of (3 M.) *Felsenbach* (1870′). The Klus is the entrance to the **Prätigau** or *Prättigau* (Romansh *Val Pratens*, 'valley of meadows'), a fertile valley with many orchards, partly covered with débris, which the railway follows as far as Klosters. The inhabitants are German Protestants, but the place-names are nearly all Romanic.

4¼ M. *Seewis-Valzeina* (1955′). The villages lie on the hillside to the North and South.

From the station a road (motor post in 20 min., 1 fr. 45 c.) leads to (2 M.) **Seewis** (3162′; Kurhaus, 60 beds from 4, P. from 9½ fr.; Scesaplana, 55 beds from 3½, P. from 8 fr.; Pension Vilan, 50 beds, P. from 8 fr.; guides: Christoph Aebli, David and Georg Fausch, Jakob Gansner, and Florian Hertner), a summer resort (milk-cure) in a sunny situation on the hillside. A monument commemorates the fighting against the Austrians in 1622. Pleasant walks to the Tanzboden, above the school, to the Markusplatz, and the Emilien-Brücke, all ¼ hr.; *Marnein* (3660′; ¾ hr.); the chalets of *Matan* (4282′; 1 hr.); *Stutz* (4230′; 1¼ hr.); *Fadära* (3477′; ¾ hr.; inn, 12 beds); and the *Mannas* (3812′; 1 hr.). The **Vilan** (7874′; 4 hrs.; easy) affords a splendid view. The ***Scesaplana** (9738′; guide 25 fr.) is the highest peak of the Rhætikon chain, dividing the Prätigau from the Montafon in Austria. We follow a red-marked path viâ Marnein, *Gamey*, and *Fasons* to (4 hrs.) the *Scesaplana House* of the S.A.C. (6397′; 10 beds and 50 hay-beds), whence the top is reached (wire-ropes in places) in 3 hrs. From Seewis over the *Gafall-Joch* or *Cavell-Joch* (7340′) to the *Douglass Hut*, 6 hrs. (guide 18 fr.) and to *Bludenz*, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

The hamlet of **Valzeina** (3671′; Kurhaus & Villa Valzeina, 40 beds, P. from 9 fr.), 3¼ M. from Seewis-Valzeina station (motor post in ½ hr., 2 fr. 10 c.), high above the gorge of the Schrankenbach, is a health resort. Attractive walks up the *Haupt* (4596′; 1 hr. N.; easy) and viâ *Hinter-Valzeina* up the *Cipriauspitz* (5833′; 1½-2 hrs. S.). Bridle-path viâ the *Sturnaboden* (4504′) and *Schlund-Tobel* to (2½ hrs.) *Zizers* (p. 85).

Vättis
Haldenst. Calanda (Weibersattel)
Batänja
Trimmis
Malix
Chur
Churwalden
Parpan
Arosa
Davos
Rothhorn
Hochwang
Teufelskopf
Bleisstein
Kunkel
Montalin
Mittagspitze
Fideris
Saas
Conters
Kistenstein
Casanna
Schwarzhorn
Weißfluh
Schiahorn
Strela
Küpfenfluh
Davos-Platz
Körbshorn
Schafgrund
Thieferfluh
Amselfluh
Strelapass
Schiefer
Schanfigg
Prättigau
Davos
Arosa
Weisschlobel
Tschuggen
Parpaner Schwarzhorn
Parpaner Weißhorn
Arosa Weißhorn
Brüggerhorn
Platten-Hn
Hörnli
Tschirpen
Schießhorn
Alpihorn
Älplisee-Hn
Erzhorn
Sandhubel
Valbellahorn
Tinzen
Riner Hn
Heidbach-Hn
Stätzerhorn
Tschiertschen
Praden
Peist
Castiel
Langwies
Arosa
Davos
Chur
Churwalden
Parpan
Lenzerheide
Felsberg
Trans
Tomils
Paspels
Rothenbrunnen
Scheid
Feldis
Pradaschier
Dreibündenstein
Gürgaletsch
Alpstein
Maladers
Felsberg
Calanda
Taminser Calanda
Pelsbg. Calanda
Meltneregg
Haldenstein
Fläscherberg
Fläscherfähre
Ragaz
Sargans
Mels
Walenstadt
Flumserberg
Flumserberg-Bad
Quinten
Murg
Wallenstadt
Weesen
Amden
Mühlehorn
Kerenzerberg
Filzbach
Obstalden
Mollis
Näfels
Glarus
Netstal
Ennenda
Linthal
Elm
Schwanden
Matt
Engi
Sernftal
Sernf
Linth
Klausenpass
Urnerboden
Braunwald
Klausenstraße
Altdorf
Flüelen
Bürglen
Schattdorf
Erstfeld
Amsteg
Silenen
Gurtnellen
Wassen
Göschenen
Andermatt
Hospental
Realp
Furkapass
Furka
Gotthardpass
Gotthard
Gotthardstraße
Gotthardbahn
Gotthardtunnel
Oberalppass
Oberalp
Oberalpsee
Tavetsch
Disentis
Sedrun
Curaglia
Medels
Medelser Rhein
Lukmanierpass
Lukmanier
Lukmanierhospiz
Lukmanierstraße
Lukmanierbahn
Lukmanierbad
Olivone
Camperio
Camperiotal
Blenio
Blenio-Tal
Biasca
Bellinzona
Bellinzonese
Bellinzona-Biasca
Bellinzona-Lugano
Lugano
Lugano-See
Lugano-Stadt
Lugano-Ponte Tresa
Ponte Tresa
Luino
Luino-Pino
Luino-Laveno
Laveno
Laveno-Mombello
Mombello
Mombello-Varese
Varese
Varese-Gallarate
Gallarate
Gallarate-Busto Arsizio
Busto Arsizio
Busto Arsizio-Saronno
Saronno
Saronno-Como
Como
Como-Lecco
Lecco
Lecco-Bergamo
Bergamo
Bergamo-Treviglio
Treviglio
Treviglio-Cremona
Cremona
Cremona-Piacenza
Piacenza
Piacenza-Alessandria
Alessandria
Alessandria-Asti
Asti
Asti-Torino
Torino
Torino-Susa
Susa
Susa-Modane
Modane
Modane-Chambéry
Chambéry
Chambéry-Aix-les-Bains
Aix-les-Bains
Aix-les-Bains-Culoz
Culoz
Culoz-Bellegarde
Bellegarde
Bellegarde-Genève
Genève
Genève-Lausanne
Lausanne
Lausanne-Vevey
Vevey
Vevey-Montreux
Montreux
Montreux-Aigle
Aigle
Aigle-Martigny
Martigny
Martigny-Sion
Sion
Sion-Brig
Brig
Brig-Visp
Visp
Visp-Zermatt
Zermatt
Zermatt-Täsch
Täsch
Täsch-Randa
Randa
Randa-Stalden
Stalden
Stalden-Visp
Visp-Brig
Brig-Simplon
Simplon
Simplon-Pass
Simplon-Tunnel
Simplon-Dorf
Simplon-Hospiz
Simplon-Straße
Simplon-Bahn



Vaduz
Sevelen
Triesen
Triesenberg
Balzers
Gonzen
SARGANS
Vilters
MAIENFELD
Ragaz
Malans
Valens
Zizers
Untervaz
Trimmis
Chur
Felsberg
Schiers
Seewis
Jenaz
Fideris
Klosters
Davos
Schuls
Tschagguns
Bartholomäberg
Innerberg
Lorüns
St. Anton
Bludenz
Bürs
Braz
Dalaas
Silberthal
Gaschurn
St. Gallenkirch
Gargellen
Valisera
Madrisa
Schiltfluh
Kessler
Monbiel
Pardenn
Arosa
1 : 250.000
Kilometer
Engl. Miles

On the slope to the left is the ruin of *Solavers* (2424′), above the gorge of the *Taschinesbach*. On the left bank is the village of (5 M.) *Grüsch* (2073′; Krone), with handsome 17th cent. houses.

7½ M. **Schiers** (2155′; Sonne, 12 beds, P. from 7 fr.; Pension Rhätikon; guide, J. A. Engert) is a pretty village with 1700 inhabitants. In the wars of independence of 1622 the men and women of the village bravely defended the churchyard against the Austrians.

A narrow road ascends N.E. viâ the Schraubach valley to (2 hrs.) **Schuders** (4114′; Hotel Schweizertor), a prettily situated village, whence the *Kreuz* (7218′; 3 hrs. S.E., attractive, guide 14 fr.; descent to Pany, see below) and other peaks of the Rhætikon chain may be ascended. These include the *Scesaplana* (p. 460; 6½-7 hrs., guide 26 fr.), *Kühnihorn* (7926′; guide 14 fr.), *Girenspitz* (7864′; guide 11 fr.), *Drusenfluh* (9281′; guide 46 fr.), and *Drei Türme* (8934′; guide 28 fr.), all to the N. of Schuders. Passes over the *Schweizertor* (7057′; modest hut on the S. side, 6890′) or the *Drusentor* (7710′) to (6-7 hrs.) *Schruns* (2260′; Stern; Taube; Löwe), whence the Montafon Railway runs to Bludenz, on the Arlberg Railway.

The train crosses the wild *Schraubach*, gains the left bank of the Landquart, and beyond a short tunnel reaches (10 M.) *Furna* (2360′; Sommerfeld Inn). We then cross the Furnabach to (10½ M.) *Jenaz* (2400′; Krone, 10 beds; Post, 12 beds), a large village to the right of the railway.

11 M. *Fideris* (2445′; Fiderisau, 10 beds).

A road (diligence) ascends hence to (1 M.) the village of **Fideris** (2953′; Sternen, 20 beds, P. from 9 fr.; Rathaus, 12 beds), pleasantly situated amid pastures, with a late-Gothic church of 1461. Above the village is the Kurhaus Fideris-Kulm (3169′; 40 beds, P. from 8 fr.). — The diligence goes on past the Hotel Aquasana (3333′; 50 beds, P. from 9 fr.) to the (2½ M.; 1¼ hr.) **Baths of Fideris** (3464′; Kurhaus, 180 beds, P. from 9½ fr., good), in the gorge of the Arieschbach, with mineral springs. Pleasant walks to the (¾ hr.) *Maiensässli* (view) and to (20 min.) *Allmeindli*.

The train follows the Landquart, through a rocky and wooded gorge. To the left, high above, lies the hamlet of *Putz* (see below), with the ruined stronghold of *Castels*, garrisoned by the Austrians in the Thirty Years' War and dismantled in 1652. On a wooded hill to the right appears the ruin of *Strahlegg*. We cross the Landquart to *Dalvazza*, and then the wild *Schanielenbach* or *Dalvazzabach*.

13½ M. **Küblis** (2664′; Krone & Post, 25 beds from 3, P. from 9 fr.; Steinbock, 18 beds, P. from 7 fr.), a village with a church built in 1472 and recently restored. Near the railway station is a power station of the Grisons Electricity Works. *Conters* (3638′), 1½ M. to the S.E., lies at the beginning of the bridle-path to the Duranna Pass (p. 457).

A road (motor post twice or thrice daily to St. Antönien in 1 hr.; 5 fr 80 c.) leads from Küblis viâ *Dalvazza*, then N., high above the Valley of the Schanielenbach, viâ (1¼ M.) *Luzein*, *Putz*, *Pany* (3 M.; 4101′; Kurhaus Pany, 36 beds, P. from 8½ fr.; Post, 15 beds), *Gadenstätt-Pany* (4¾ M.; 4449′), and *Ascharina* (6¾ M.; 4334′) to —

7¼ M. **St. Antönien-Castels** (4659′; Rhätia, 30 beds, Weisses Kreuz, 60 beds, at both P. from 10 fr.; guides, Andreas and Georg Flütsch), a health resort in a sheltered spot. — From *Rüti*, 1¼ M. farther on, a foot-

path ascends the *Gafien-Tal* to the E., viâ the *Gafien Alp* (5715′; Pensions Alpenrose, Edelweiss) and the *St. Antönien-Joch* (7792′) to *Gargellen* (4840′; 5 hrs. from St. Antönien; guide 18 fr.); thence to *Schruns*, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'. The *Madrishorn* or *Madrisahorn* (9285′), S.E. of Gafien, is climbed in 5 hrs. from St. Antönien (attractive; guide 18 fr.). — Farther up the Schanielen valley is the (1¼ hr.) *Alp Partnun*, with the *Partnunstaffel* (5813′; Sulzfluh, 20 beds), whence the *Sulzfluh* (9252′; views) is climbed in 3-3½ hrs. (guide 17 fr.). The valley-path goes on past the clear *Partnun-See* (6148′) and through the desolate Gruben to the *Gruben Pass* (7333′); descent thence through the Gampadelz-Tal to *Schruns* in the Montafon, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

The train begins to ascend more steeply. — 15½ M. *Saas* (2877′), below the village (Rathaus, 14 beds), a summer resort. — 17½ M. *Serneus* (3382′; Mezzaselva, 18 beds, P. from 7½ fr.). The village of Serneus (3258′) lies ½ M. from the station, on the left bank of the Landquart; halfway a road diverges on the left for (1 M.) *Bad Serneus* (3153′; Kurhaus, 100 beds, P. from 9½ fr.), with a sulphur spring.

The line crosses the *Schlappinbach* to (19 M.) *Klosters-Dörfli* (3697′; hotels, see below). Pretty retrospective view of the Prätigau; at the head of the valley, to the left, are the Gatschiefer, the Canardhorn, and the Silvretta Glacier (p. 464).

20½ M. **Klosters.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. At Klosters-Platz: **Grand-Hôtel Vereina*, near the station, 200 beds, **Silvretta & Kurhaus*, at Brücke, 200 beds, at both R. from 6-7, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 (winter from 21) fr.; **Weiss-Kreuz & Belvedere*, 50 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 5½, S. 4½, P. from 12½ (winter from 13½) fr.; **Pardenn*, in an open situation, 6 min. N.E. of the station, 50 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 13½ (winter from 15) fr.; *Florin*, at Brücke, 40 beds, P. from 12 fr.; *Pension Wiesental*, 25 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 11 (winter from 12) fr.; *Alpenhof*, 12 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 8 fr. — At Selfranga (p. 163): *Villa Daheim*, 18 beds, P. from 10 fr. — At Klosters-Dörfli (see above): *Kurhaus Klosters-Dörfli*, with terrace, 22 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, P. 8-10 fr., plain but good; *Pension Schäublin*, 12 beds, P. from 7 fr.

Café (tea, confectionery). *Belvedere* (see above). — Post Office near the station. — Swimming Pool and Sun Baths, S.E. of Brücke, on the left bank of the Landquart.

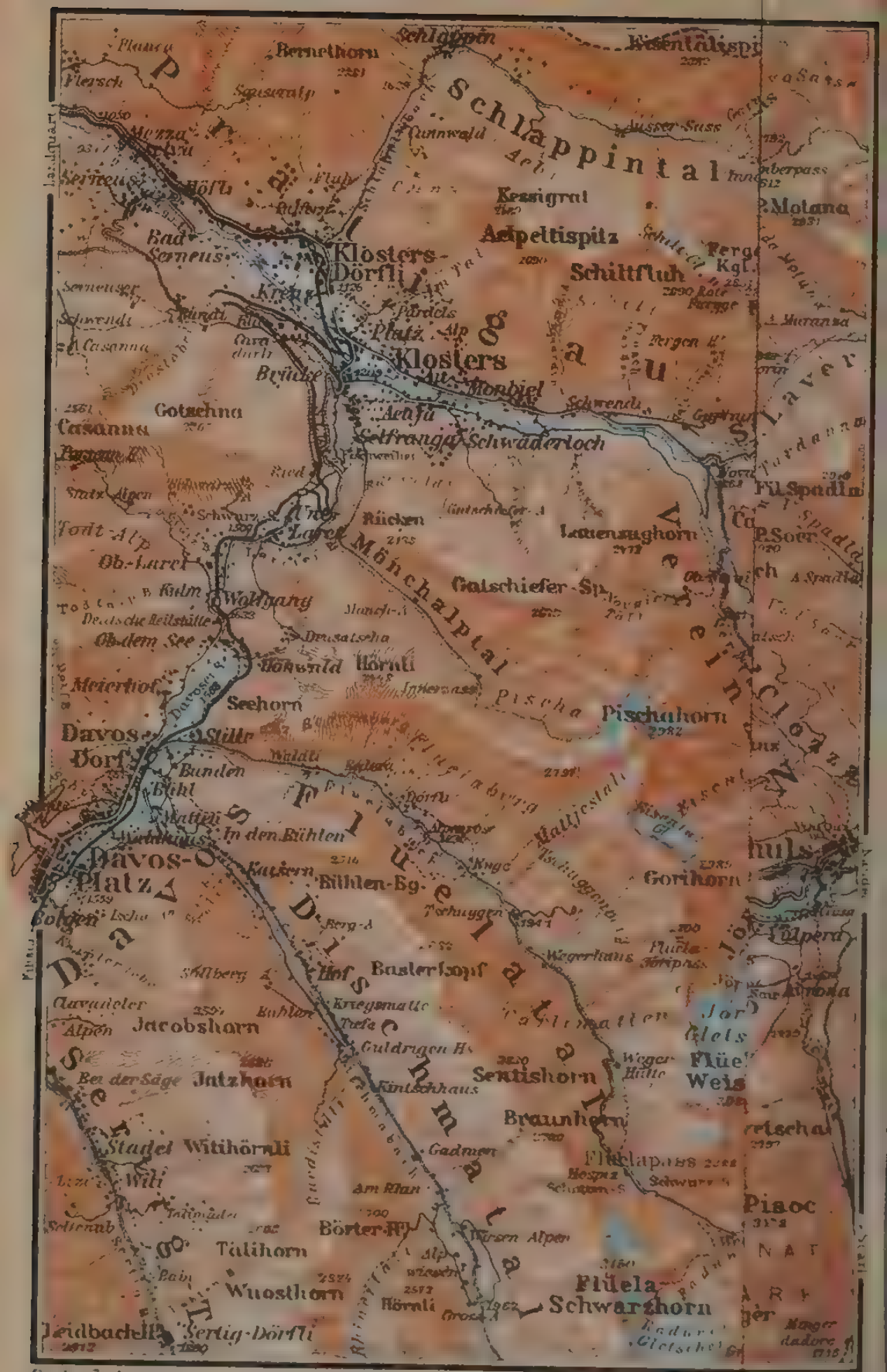
Inquiry Office near the Hotel Silvretta, Mon.-Fri. 9-11 & 3-5, Sat. 9-12. — Visitors' Tax, 15-50 c. per day, according to hotel.

English Church Services at the Hotel Vereina in the season.

Guides. Paul Guler, Andreas Beusch, Jakob Gees, Hans Peter Guler, Jakob Jegen, Christian Klaas, and August Michaud.

Winter Sports. Several *Skating Rinks*; *Bob Run* on the road from Laret (p. 461) to Klosters (2¾ M.); good *Ski-ing*, especially in the Parsenn district (comp. p. 165); *Ski Jump* at Selfranga.

Klosters (3917′) lies among meadows and woods, in a broad valley enclosed by lofty mountains, and is frequented in summer and for winter sports, and also as a transition-station to the Engadine. It consists of several clusters of houses, numbering 2100 inhab. in all. *Platz* (3967′), on the right bank of the Landquart, has the station and the parish church (restored in 1921). The name of Klosters is derived from the Premonstratensian convent of St. Jakob, suppressed in 1528, to which the church once belonged. The little


Schlappintal
Klosters-Dörfli
Klosters
Monbiel
Schwaderloch
Gotschna
Casanna
Kessigrat
Aelpeltispitz
Schiltfluh
Rücken
Lauenzughorn
Gatschiefer-Sp.
Mönchalptal
Wolfgang
Ob-Laret
Ob-dem See
Hörnli
Seehorn
Davos-Dorf
Davos-Platz
Bühlen-Eg.
Pischahorn
Gorihorn
Basterkopf
Jacobshorn
Jatzhorn
Sentishorn
Braunhorn
Witihörnli
Tälihorn
Wuosthorn
Flüela-Schwarzhorn
Flüelatal
Dischmatal
Davos
Sertig-Dörfli
Geograph. Anst. von

Nutli-Hüsli, close by, to the E., contains a Prätigau Museum (key at the Chalet Madrisa, behind). On the left bank is *Brücke* (3874′), near the confluence of the Mönchalp-Bach; the *Untere Rüti,* 5 min. down the valley, is a wood of firs and beeches, well provided with seats.

Walks. On the right bank: along the stream across the meadows of the *Bosca* to (½ hr.) Klosters-Dörfli (p. 462), or to the left at the N.W. end of the Bosca across the river to (1 hr.) Serneus (p. 462); from the church N.E. viâ *Pardels* (4373′) and the canalized stream to (1¼ hr.) *Unterm Wald* (4977′), or S.E. viâ *Balzers* and *Bergli* (4419′) to (1½ hr.) *Monbiel* (4307′). — On the left bank: from the Untere Rüti viâ the *Obere Rüti* (4367′) and the chalets of *Bündi* (4862′, 4764′; view of the Silvretta), lying on both sides of the *Drostobel,* to (1½ hr.) Serneus (p. 462); from the bend in the road above the Hotel Silvretta viâ the *Tschesboden* to (½ hr.) *Cavadürli* (inn in summer); from Brücke to the S. along the hillside above the Mönchalp-Bach to (1 hr.) the *Schwarzsee* (4944′; near Laret station, p. 464), or S.E. viâ *Selfranga* (4061′) to (1½ hr.) *Aeuja,* with electricity works utilizing the water of the Davoser See (p. 468).

Longer Walks. Viâ Bündi (see above) and the *Serneuser Schwendi* (5462′) to (3 hrs.) the *Alp Casanna* (6365′). — Viâ Klosters-Dörfli to the (2½ hrs.) hamlet of *Schlappin* (5139′) or the (3-3½ hrs.) *Saaser Alp* (6339′). — By road viâ Monbiel (see above), *Schwendi,* and (1½ hr.) the *Alp Novai* (4488′), picturesquely situated at the mouth of the Vereina-Tal, or from Schwendi by a shorter footpath viâ *Garfiun* and *Spärra* (5187′), to (3 hrs.; carriage 2 hrs.) the *Alp Sardasca* (5413′). Thence a good bridle-path goes on to (2 hrs.) the *Silvretta House* (see below), with which a visit to the *Silvretta Glacier* may be combined (to the end of the glacier 1½ hr. there and back; to the top of the glacier 2½-3 hrs., guide 15 fr.).

Ascents (all interesting and not difficult). *Gotschna* or *Cotschna* (7438′; 3½ hrs.; guide needless): from (1 hr.) *Ried,* near Laret (p. 464), we proceed viâ the (1 hr.) *Schwarzsee Alp* to the (1½ hr.) summit, or from Wolfgang station (p. 465) in 2 hrs.; *Casanna* (8402′; 18 fr.), viâ Parsenn in 4 hrs. or from Wolfgang in 2½ hrs., the last bit above the old leadmines for steady heads only; *Weissfluh* (9344′; p. 468; 25 fr.), viâ Ober-Laret in 5-6 hrs.; *Gatschieferspitz* (8770′; 18 fr.), viâ the Gatschiefer Alp in 4½ hrs.; *Canardhorn* (8566′; 18 fr.), viâ Novai (see above) in 5½ hrs.; *Aelpeltispitz* (8825′; 18 fr.), through the Schlappin-Tal in 4½ hrs.; *Madrishorn* (9285′; p. 462; 25 fr.), viâ Schlappin in 6 hrs.

The **Vereina Hut** (6496′; inn in summer, accommodation for 30), reached by a road (3½-4 hrs. from Klosters) up the Vereina-Tal from the Alp Novai (see above), is the starting-point for several ascents (guides' fees 8 fr. cheaper than those given below, which are reckoned from Klosters). *Pischahorn* (9783′; 3½ hrs., guide 25 fr.), viâ the Eisen-Tal, attractive and not difficult; *Verstanklahorn* (10,830′; 5 hrs., 60 fr.), difficult (ascended from the Silvretta House also); *Plattenhörner* (10,515′, 10,568′; 5 hrs.; 35 and 40 fr.), toilsome; *Ungeheuerhorn* (9826′; 4½ hrs., 40 fr.), toilsome; *Flüela-Weisshorn* (10,131′; 4 hrs., 35 fr.), viâ the Jöri Lakes and the Jöri Glacier (p. 464), the last part a rock-climb free from difficulty along the N.W. arête (descent to the Flüela Hospice, p. 470); *Piz Linard* (11,201′; p. 513; 6 hrs., 50 fr.), toilsome.

The **Silvretta House** of the S.A.C. (7677′; good inn; 12 beds, 20 mattresses, and accommodation for 22 in the old Silvretta Hut adjoining; guides' fees 10 fr. less in each case than the charges given below, which are reckoned from Klosters), reached from Klosters in 4-5 hrs. (comp. above), is the headquarters for ascents in the Silvretta group. The ***Silvrettahorn**

(10,655′; 3½ hrs.; 35 fr.), the central point of the group, the **Signalhorn** (10,538′; 4 hrs.; 30 fr.), and the ***Piz Buin** (10,880′; 4½ hrs.; guide 35, with descent to Guarda 40, to the Wiesbaden Hut 42 fr.) present no difficulty to experts. More difficult are the *Klein-Buin* (10,695′; 4½ hrs.; 38 fr.), the *Gross-Seehorn* (10,246′; 4 hrs.; 38 fr.), and especially the *Gross-Litzner* (10,208′; 5 hrs.; 50 fr.), the last a first-class rock-climb.

The **Fergen Hut** of the S.A.C. (7218′; no inn, accommodation for 16), 3½ hrs. E. of Klosters viâ the *Alp Pardenn* (4616′), is the starting-point for climbs in the Fergen group, which is remarkable for the boldness of its peaks. *Schiltfluh* (9482′; 3 hrs.; 25 fr.), not difficult; thence viâ the arête to the *Aelpeltispitz* (8826′; p. 463; 3 hrs.; 25 fr.), more difficult; *Fergenhörner* (9410′; 2½-3 hrs.; 50 fr.), exposed to danger from falling stones; *Fergenkegel* (9354′; 3½-4 hrs.; 50 fr.), a very stiff rock-climb.

Passes. Several passes lead from the Vereina Hut (p. 463) to the Lower Engadine. (1) A toilsome but attractive route (5½-6 hrs., guide 40 fr.) ascends the *Vernela-Tal* to the E., past the cave of *Baretto Balma* and over the *Piller Glacier*, to (2½-3 hrs.) the **Vernela Pass** (*Fuorcla Zadrell, Laviner Joch;* 8458′), S. of the Verstanklahorn; then a steep descent over rocks and débris to the *Alp Marangun* (6594′) in the *Val Lavinuoz* and under the precipices of the Piz Linard viâ *Alp d'Immez* and *Alp Dadoura* to (3 hrs.) *Lavin* (p. 513). — (2) Where the Vereina-Tal divides, at *Fremd-Vereina* (6437′), ¼ hr. above the hut, we keep to the left through the *Süser Tal* (a laborious but attractive marked route; 6½ hrs.; 36 fr.) and over the *Fless Pass* (8044′) to the **Vereina Pass** or **Val Torta Pass** (8697′), between the Plattenhörner and Piz Fless, facing the gigantic Piz Linard; thence a steep descent by a rough path through the *Val Saylains* to (3 hrs.) *Süs* or (3 hrs.) *Lavin* (p. 513). If from the Fless Pass we descend to the *Val Torta* and the *Val Fless*, we reach the Flüela road 1 hr. above *Süs* (see p. 471). — (3) The path ascending the *Jöri-Tal* from the Fremd-Vereina (see above) passes the seven *Jöri Lakes* (8199′) and the *Jöri Glacier*, below the Weisshorn (p. 470), and crosses the **Jöri-Fless Pass** (8122′) into the Fless-Tal (5 hrs. to Süs; 35 fr.). Or we may ascend steeply to the right short of the Jöri Lakes and cross the *Jöri-Flüela Pass* (8956′) to the Flüela Hospice (p. 470; 5 hrs. from the Vereina Hut).

From the Silvretta House (p. 463) a fatiguing route, not difficult for adepts (5-6 hrs.; 40 fr.), crosses the Silvretta Glacier to the (2½ hrs.) **Silvretta Pass** (9885′), between the Signalhorn and the Gletscherkamm; then we skirt the Klein-Buin to the S.E. and descend laboriously over glaciers, rocks, and débris to the *Val Tuoi* and (3 hrs.) *Guarda* (p. 514).

To the Montafon from Klosters-Dörfli station (p. 462) viâ the *Schlappiner Joch* (7372′; 6 hrs. to Gargellen, 7½ to Gallenkirch; guide unnecessary). — Through the Schlappin-Tal and over the *Garnera-Joch* (8153′) to (5½-6 hrs.) the Tübingen Hut and to (3½ hrs.) Gaschurn, easy and attractive (guide 30 fr.). — From Klosters-Platz over the *Rote Furka* (8832′) to the (8 hrs.; 25 fr.) Madlener-Haus (fatiguing), over the *Fuorcla del Confin* (10,033′) to the Wiesbadener Hütte (9 hrs.; 30 fr.), over the *See gletscher-Lücke* (9153′) to the Saarbrücker Hütte (7 hrs.), these three not difficult, but guide necessary. Comp. Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

The Railway to Davos (Klosters is a reversing station) crosses the Landquart and ascends through the Rütiwald, with pretty views to the right, to the *Drostobel*, where it doubles back by means of the curved Cavadürli Tunnel to *Cavadürli* (4446′; goods only). Thence it ascends the wooded *Klostersche Stütz*, with views of the Silvretta group on the left, to (25½ M.) *Laret* (5000′), near the little Schwarzsee (p. 463). Beyond *Unter-Laret*, to the left, we cross the *Stützbach*, with *Ober-Laret* on the right.

27 M. *Wolfgang* (5358′; Davos-Kulm, 15 beds, P. from 8 fr.; Pension Höhwald, 25 beds), at the highest point of the railway and the road, is a centre for bobsleighing and ski-ing (comp. p. 466).

On the Parsenn Alp, 2 hrs. N.W., is the **Parsenn Hut** (7349′; club-hut, inn in winter and midsummer, accommodation for 60), whence the *Casanna* (8402′; p. 463; 1 hr.), *Totalp-Schwarzhorn* (8767′; 3/4 hr.), and *Weissfluh* (9344′; p. 468; 2-2½ hrs.) may be ascended.

We descend through cembra-pines and larch woods, with a beautiful view of the *Davoser See* (p. 468), the E. bank of which we skirt, and of the Davos valley with the Tinzenhorn. We then cross the *Landwasser* at the mouth of the Flüela Valley, with the Schiahorn (p. 468) on our right, to (29½ M.) *Davos-Dorf* (5128′; p. 467). — 31 M. *Davos-Platz* (5062′; see below).

93. Davos and its Environs.

The health resort of Davos, comprising the villages of *Davos-Platz* and *Davos-Dorf*, which are gradually joining each other, is situated in the highest part of an Alpine valley 2/3 M. wide, watered by the *Landwasser* and stretching from the Wolfgang-Joch for 10 M. to the S.W. Sheltered by lofty wooded mountains from the cold winds of the N. and E., it is exposed to the full benefit of the sunshine through the side-valleys on the S. and S.E. Davos has been world-famous as a health resort for consumptives since the discovery of the advantages of its winter-climate. In 1923 a 'research institute for alpine physiology and tuberculosis' was founded here. The mean annual temperature is 37° Fahr. (47° in summer, 26° in winter). The air is light and fresh, the percentage of moisture is small, and mists are very rare. Davos is one of the leading centres for winter sports (comp. p. xxviii). — The valley was peopled by Germans from the Upper Valais in the 13th cent.; until 1848 it was one of the 26 free Hoch-Gerichte (p. 453) of the Grisons. The Reformation was adopted here in 1526. The number of inhabitants has increased from 1680 in the year 1850 to 10,000.

Davos-Platz. — **Hotels.** **Curhaus Davos*, 200 beds, with restaurant, **Grand-Hôtel & Belvedere*, with a large terrace ('Solarium'), 200 beds, at both R. from 10, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 20 (winter from 22) fr.; **Angleterre & Park Hotel*, 90 beds from 8, B. 2, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 20 fr.; **Central Sport-Hotel*, 100 beds from 6, B. 2½, L. 6½, S. 5½, P. from 15 (winter from 18) fr.; **Buol's Kurgarten-Hotel*, 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5½, D. 6½, P. from 15 fr.; **National*, 100 beds from 5½, B. 2, L. 6½, S. 5½, P. from 16½ fr.; **Sport-Hotel Rhätia*, 80 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 (winter from 18) fr.; *Kur-Hotel Esplanade*, 80 beds from 6, B. 1¾, L. 6, S. 5, P. from 15 (winter from 20) fr., new; **Neues Post & Sport-Hotel*, 60 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 6, S. 5, P. from 15 fr.; *Eden*, 40 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 12 fr.; *Eisenlohr*, 53 beds from 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Kurhaus Merula*, 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 12 fr.; *Frei*, 40 beds, P. from 12 fr.; *Davoser Hof*, 38 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, P. from 13 fr., *Sport-Hotel Bahnhof*, 36 beds from 4, L. 4½, P. from 12 fr., both near the station, with restaurants; *Löwen*, next to the church, with restaurant, 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾ fr., L. or D. 3 fr. 60 c., P. from 12 fr.

Pensions. *Alexanderhaus*, 60 beds, *Bella-Vista*, 50 beds, *Villa Eugenia*, 30 beds, *Rychner*, 25 beds, at these four P. from 12 fr.; *Alpina*, 30 beds, P. from 11½ fr.; *Beau-Séjour*, 30 beds, *Villa Emma* (ladies), 20 beds, *Helios*, 25 beds, *Horlauben*, 24 beds, *Wijers*, 26 beds, at these five P. from 11 fr.; *Barz*, 16 beds, *Villa Collina*, 20 beds, *Prinses Juliana*, 15 beds, *Regina*, 35 beds, *St. Josephshaus*, 63 beds, *Villa Viola*, 16 beds, at these six P. from 10 fr.; *Bethanien* (Christliches Hospiz), 30 beds, *Freitag*, 20 beds, *Dr. Joseephy*, 20 beds, *Villa Friedberg*, in a lofty situation, 10 beds, at these four P. from 9 9½ fr. — Lodgings abundant.

Sanatoria. *Victoria* (English; Dr. Bernard Hudson), 45 beds, P. from 20 fr.; *Schatzalp* (p. 467), 115 beds, P. from 22 fr.; *Park*, in an open situation, with a large park, 90 beds, P. from 20 fr.; *Wald-Sanatorium Davos* (Dr. Jessen), in a lofty site by the forest, 80 beds, P. from 20 fr.; *Schweizerhof*, 100 beds, P. from 19 fr.; *Dr. Vöchting*, 40 beds, P. from 17 fr.; *Dr. Wolfer*, 30 beds, P. from 15 fr.; *Bernina*, 35 beds; *Rose*, 25 beds.

Restaurants in the hotels *Curhaus*, *Kurgarten*, *Central*, *Rhätia*, *Post*, *Davoser Hof*, *Bahnhof*, and *Löwen*; also *Rathaus*, in the town hall, and *Casty-Branger*, Post-Strasse. — Café. *Curhaus*. — Confectioners. *Kolbinger*, with café-restaurant, *Schneider*, both on the Promenade; *Roth*, Am Platz.

Inquiry Office, Promenade 23, near the Curhaus (week-days 8-12 & 2-6). — Visitors' Tax, 40 c. daily from May to Sept., 50 c. from Oct. to April (family 1 fr. 20 c. or 1 fr. 50 c.); for six months, head of a family 50, each member 30 fr. — Concerts. Regular chamber-music and other concerts.

Travel Bureaux. *Kleiner, Gerber, & Co.*, Promenade 29; *Meisser & Betzen*, Promenade 46; *Rhätische Bank*, Promenade. — **Post Office,** Am Platz, above the church; branch office in Somerset House. — Motor Post viâ the Flüela Pass to *Zernez*, see p. 470.

Carriages (one-horse for 1-2 and 3 pers., two-horse for 4 and 5 pers.). To Clavadel 8, 10, 16, and 18 fr.; to Spinabad 10, 12, 18, and 21 fr.; to Laret 11, 13, 20, and 24 fr.; to Klosters 18, 21, 32, and 38 fr.; to the Flüela Hospice 22, 26, 39, and 46 fr. Driver's fee 10% extra.

Schatzalp Railway (p. 467) every ½-1 hr. in 10 min. (1 fr. 20, there and back 1 fr. 80 c.). The station adjoins the Curhaus on the N. — Horse Buses (to be replaced by motorbuses) ply between Platz and Dorf in ¼ hr. (40 c., 25 tickets 9 fr., 50 tickets 15 fr.).

British Consulate, Somerset House (9-11). — English Library (9000 vols.), opposite the Belvedere Hotel. — English Doctors. *Dr. Arnold F. Bill*, Somerset House; *Dr. Bernard Hudson*, Victoria Sanatorium (see above).

English Church (St. Luke's), close to the Belvedere Hotel, to the N.

Guides. Johann Engi, Peter Gruber (both for ski-ing also), Johann Kaufmann, Martin Punz, Christian Valaer (both for ski-ing also), and August Reinmuth.

Winter Sports (inquiry office in the Villa Richmond, on the Promenade, open daily 9.30-12.30 & 4.30-6.30; English and international clubs). *Large Public Rink*, with restaurant, band-stand, racing track, etc., *Ice Hockey Rink*, and *English Club Rink* all three within one enclosure; *Belvedere Rink* (Davos Curling Club). — *Toboggan Run* and *Bob Run* (both 2 M. long) from the top of the Schatzalp cable railway to Davos-Platz. Excellent *Ski-ing Slopes* and *Tours* (Parsenn); *Bolgen Ski Jump*: *Ski Huts*: Parsenn Hut (p. 465), Strela Hut, an open shelter at the Strela Pass (p. 468). The Symonds Cup for tobogganing is the oldest winter-sport trophy in Switzerland.

Davos-Platz (5115′), the chief place in the valley, with its hotels and villas, its fashionable shops, and its pretty gardens and grounds, is a modern first-class tourist resort. The N. part of the town is known as the English Quarter. The mountains enclosing the Davos Valley are the Schiahorn (p. 468) on the W. and the Jacobshorn, Gorihorn, and Seehorn (overtopped by the Hörnli) on the E. At the head (S.)

of the valley rise the slender Tinzenhorn and the Piz Michèl. — John Addington Symonds (1840-93) lived for many years at Davos and wrote most of his books here, and Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-1894) wintered here in 1880-81 and 1881-82. 'The Magic Mountain', by Thomas Mann (1924), describes sanatorium life in Davos.

The only old buildings are the *Parish Church* (St. Johann), built in 1481 and altered in 1909, with a tall steeple, and the *Rathaus*, partly rebuilt, with a panelled council-chamber dating from 1564, old stained-glass windows with armorial bearings, weapons, etc. The new *Kur-Garten*, near the road leading to Davos-Dorf, contains a monument by P. Modrow (1924) to the German physician *Alexander Spengler* (1827-1901), who made Davos a health resort and founded the Kurhaus in 1867.

The ***Schatzalp** (6161′), commanding a splendid view, is reached by the cable railway (p. 466; 785 yds.; maximum gradient 47 : 100), by two roads (1⁴/₅ M.) used in winter as bobsleigh and toboggan runs, and by good footpaths (1 hr.). By the upper station (6112′) are a restaurant (view terrace) and the Schatzalp Sanatorium (p. 466). The top is intersected by easy zigzag paths; to the Strela Alp, see p. 468. — A pretty survey of the valley is obtainable from the *Gemsjäger* (5407′), reached in 1 hr. by following the Unterwies-Str. and Oberwies-Str., to the left of the post office, and continuing viâ the Alberti-Tobel. — Other walks may be taken to the (¹/₂ hr.) *Waldhaus* on the Dischma-Tal road (p. 468); the *Ischa Alp* (6184′; 1¹/₄ hr. S.E.); the *Flüela Waterfall* (p. 470; 1¹/₂ hr.); *Frauenkirch* (p. 469; ³/₄ hr.); and *Clavadel* (p. 469; 1 hr.).

Davos-Dorf. — Hotels (visitors' tax, see p. 466). **Flüela-Post & Sport-Hotel* (no invalids), opposite the station, 130 beds from 7, B. 2, L. 5¹/₂, D. 6¹/₂, P. from 16 (winter from 18) fr.; **Montana*, near the station, 60 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; *Meierhof*, 48 beds from 4¹/₂, B. 1³/₄, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 13¹/₂ fr.; *Bahnhof* ('hôtel garni'), 15 beds from 4¹/₂ fr., plain but good; *Scaletta*, with the Restaurant Casino, 25 beds from 4, B. 1³/₄, L. or D. 4, P. from 12 fr.

Pensions. *Aela*, 25 beds, P. from 13 fr.; *Sans-Souci*, 27 beds, *Solaria*, 35 beds, *Stolzenfels*, 35 beds, at these three P. from 12 fr.; *St. Josephhaus* (Villa Concordia), 27 beds, *Sonnenberg*, 25 beds, at both P. from 11 fr.; *Villa Paul*, 18 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Edelweiss*, 15 beds, P. from 9¹/₂ fr.; *Bellevue*, 35 beds, *Erika*, 24 beds, *Herrmann*, 15 beds, *Luitpold*, 18 beds, *Seehorn*, on the Davoser See, 16 beds, *Sieber*, 20 beds, *Waldheim*, 25 beds, at these seven P. from 9 fr. — *Höhwald*, on the N. bank of the lake, ³/₄ hr. from Davos-Dorf.

Sanatoria. *Davos-Dorf*, with the *Villa Maria*, 80 beds, P. from 20 fr.; *Guardaval*, 50 beds, P. from 18 fr.; *Neues Sanatorium Davos-Dorf*, 50 beds, P. from 18 fr.; *Solsana*, 55 beds, P. from 16 fr.; *Seehof*, 65 beds, P. from 15¹/₂ fr.; *Haus Dennoch* (for ladies; run on religious lines).

Post Office near the station.

Davos-Dorf (5164′) lies at the base of the Schiahorn, opposite the mouths of the Dischma Valley (p. 468), up which appear the Scaletta Glacier, Piz Vadret, and Schwarzhorn, and of the Flüela Valley (p. 470), dominated by the Seehorn. The village is entirely modern, except for the church of *St. Theodor* (early 16th cent.).

The highest part of the valley is occupied by the *Davoser See* (5144′), now the reservoir of the electricity works mentioned on p. 463. The lake is bounded on the W. by the road, behind which are Alpine pastures and the houses of *Meierhof*, while above the steep wooded E. bank rises the Scehorn. A pretty footpath, diverging to the left from the Flüela road near the Basler Heilstätte, 1/4 hr. E. of the station, runs between the railway (p. 465) and the lake to the Pension Höhwald (p. 467). Farther on are the extensive buildings of the German Sanatorium.

Ascents. ***Schiahorn** (8900′): from the Schatzalp (p. 467) we cross flowery pastures, leaving the *Strela Alp* (6496′) on the right, and ascend N.W. to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Strela Pass* (7720′; see p. 457), whence a zigzag path leads to the right to (1-1 1/4 hr.) the summit. Grand view of the Davos, Sertig, and Dischma valleys, the Silvretta, Adula, and Bernina groups, the Rhætikon, the Albula group, etc. From the Strela Pass a high-level route skirting the Schiahorn and the Weissfluh leads viâ the (3/4 hr.) *Dorftäli Hut*, destroyed by an avalanche in 1926, to the *Parsenn Hut* (1 3/4 hr.; p. 465). — **Weissfluh** (9345′; guide 18 fr.): the interesting route leads W. from Davos-Dorf, viâ the Büsch Alp (6080′) and through the Dorftäli, in 4 1/2 hrs.; alternative descent to Langwies (see p. 457), to the Parsenn Hut (p. 465), or to Klosters (p. 462). — **Pischahorn** (9785′; p. 463), diverging to the left from the Flüela road at Tschuggen (p. 470) and up the *Mattjes-Täli* in 5 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), not difficult; beautiful panorama. — **Alteingrat** (7810′), viâ Glaris (p. 469), 4 1/2 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), not difficult; ascended from Wiesen also in 3 1/2 hrs., viâ the *Alvascheiner Alp*. View of Davos. **Schwarzhorn* (10,335′), from the Flüela Pass, see p. 470. — **Piz Grialetsch** (10,270′; 4 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), from the Dürrboden (see below) viâ the *Scaletta Pass* and the *Klein-Scaletta* and *Vallorgia Glaciers*, not difficult (more difficult from the N. viâ the *Gross-Scaletta Glacier*, guide 35 fr.). — **Piz Vadret** (10,565′), from the Dürrboden viâ the Scaletta Pass in 6 hrs. (guide 50 fr.), an interesting glacier-expedition, for experts only. — **Kühalphorn** (10,108′; 4 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), from Sertig-Dörfli viâ the Kühalp-Tal and over the *Kühalp Glacier*, not difficult (descent N.E. to the Scaletta Pass, see below). — **Hoch-Ducan** (10,060′), from Sertig-Dörfli (see below) in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), difficult and fatiguing.

Passes from Davos. To Zuoz (p. 511), 9 1/2-10 hrs. (guide not essential). We follow a narrow road, passing the Waldhaus (p. 467), up the *Dischma Valley*, and beyond the (3 hrs.) *Schürli Alp Hut* (6473′; club-hut, accommodation for 40) reach the (1/2 hr.) *Dürrboden* (6598′; inn, 10 beds, plain). View of the Scaletta Glacier and Piz Grialetsch. The path (way-marks), finally steep, ascends in 2 hrs. more to the **Scaletta Pass** (8590′), between the *Kühalphorn* (r.; see above; ascended in 1 1/2-2 hrs.) and the *Scalettahorn* (l.; 10,065′). Descent (steep at places, but enlivened by waterfalls and views of the ice-clad lateral valleys) to (1 hr.) the *Alp Fontauna* (7210′), where the path from the Sertig Pass comes in on the right (see p. 469), and through the *Val Sulsanna* to (2 hrs.) *Sulsanna* (very plain inn) and (1/2 hr.) *Capella* (p. 511), 1 1/4 hr. from Zuoz. Or from the Scaletta Pass we may follow a path to the right, skirting the slope of the Kühalphorn, into the Val Sertig and Val del Tschüvel, and proceed to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Kesch Hut (p. 480).

To Bergun (p. 480), 8 hrs. (guide 25 fr., not necessary for experts with the Siegfried Map). The road ascends the wooded *Sertig Valley* viâ Clavadel (p. 469) to (2 1/2 hrs.) **Sertig-Dörfli** (6102′; Kurhaus Sertig; Bergführer Inn), with the tiny church of the valley. Above the village, 'Hinter den Ecken', the valley divides into the desolate *Ducan-Tal* to the right, by which a fatiguing path crosses the *Ducan Pass* (8763′) to Stuls

(p. 480), and the *Kühalp-Tal* to the left, through which our path now ascends more steeply. At the second bridge (stone with inscription in red) we cross the stream to the right and follow the red way-marks (path often indistinct) over turf and finally along talus slopes to the (2½ hrs.) **Sertig Pass** (9062′). Fine view of the Porchabella Glacier and Piz Kesch (p. 480) to the S. [Hence viâ the Val Sertig and Val del Tschüvel to the Kesch Hut, 1¾ hr.] We now descend steep grassy slopes past the *Raveisch Lakes* (8481′), where a bridle-path begins, and through the *Val Tuors* to *Chants* and (3-4 hrs.) Bergün (comp. p. 480).

From Davos to Langwies over the *Strela Pass* (4 hrs.), see p. 457; to Arosa over the *Mayenfelder Furka* (6 hrs.), see p. 459.

From Davos-Platz to Filisur.

Rhætian Railway, 12 M. in 40 min. (10 fr. 50 c., 7 fr., 3 fr. 50 c.). — Road, see p. 460.

The railway crosses the *Landwasser* and skirts the left side of the valley, studded with houses and hay-sheds. In front rises the Tinzenhorn (p. 481). We recross to the right bank.

2 M. **Frauenkirch** (5060′; Post, 30 beds, P. from 9 fr.) has a picturesquely situated little church (16th cent.), with a W. end built in a point to break the force of descending avalanches. — On the E. opens the Sertig Valley (p. 468), on the N. slope of which is seen the hamlet of *Clavadel* (5459′; Kurhaus, 30 beds, P. from 10 fr.), a health resort (diligence from Davos, 2 M. in 40 min.).

The valley contracts. We again cross the Landwasser near *Spinabad* (4816′), a sulphur-bath (Kurhaus, 60 beds, P. from 9 fr.) prettily situated amidst pines. — 4 M. *Glaris* (4780′; Post Inn), scattered on the pastures of the right bank. We thread two short tunnels to (6¼ M.) *Schmelzboden-Monstein* (4402′), a deserted lead-foundry. On the hillside lies the hamlet of *Monstein* (5328′; Kurhaus Monstein, 25 beds, P. from 8½ fr.), reached by a foot-path (½ hr.) and a road (2 M.; diligence in 1 hr.). — The valley contracts to a wild gorge, known as the *Züge*, the road through which (recommended to pedestrians) passes through four tunnels, the railway through seven.

9 M. *Wiesen* (3937′), station for the loftily situated village of **Wiesen**, Romansh *Tein* (4721′; Bellevue & Villa Valbella, 80 beds from 3½, P. from 8½ fr.), on a sunny slope sheltered from the N. and N.E. winds (diligence in 40 min.), frequented in summer and winter. Beyond the Landwasser gorge, on the green slopes of the *Stulsergrat* (8790′), lies *Jenisberg* (4987′). Farther off are the huge Tinzenhorn, the Piz Michèl, and the Piz d'Aela (seen only when we have passed Wiesen).

From Wiesen station a red-marked path leads in 20 min. to the lower end of the Züge, where the *Bärentritt* (4160′), a projecting platform 256′ above the Landwasser, commands a splendid view of the wild valley and the Sägetobel Fall (106′ in height). — Pedestrians may walk across the great railway viaduct (p. 470) from Wiesen station to Filisur in 1 hr.

Excursions from Wiesen village. To the upper *Bruchentobel* and the *Mühlentobel*, with waterfalls (20 min.). The *Wiesener Alp* (6510′; good forest-path, 1½ hr.) is a fine point of view; better still the **Sandhubel* (9082′), ascended without difficulty from the alp in 2½ hrs. (bridle track; comp. p. 459). *Alteingrat* (7810′; 3¼ hrs.), comp. p. 468. A road commanding excellent views passes (20 min.) the precipitous *Trefentobel* and leads viâ the poor village of (40 min.) *Schmitten*, Romansh *Farrera* (4150′; Adler Inn), with its conspicuous church, and the *Schmittner Tobel* to the (½ hr.) village of *Alvaneu* and (½ hr.) *Alvaneu-Bad* (p. 479).

The railway now crosses the deep gorge of the Landwasser by the *Wiesen Viaduct*, 221 yds. in length and 288′ above the river, built of stone, with a central arch 60 yds. in span. It proceeds high above the river, passing through five tunnels and over two viaducts, finally by a large curve above the Albula railway, to (12 M.) *Filisur* (p. 480).

From Davos over the Flüela Pass to the Engadine.

18 M. Road from Davos-Dorf to Süs. Motorbus in summer from Davos Platz to *Zernez* (p. 512; 21¹⁸/₁₀ M. in 2¾ hrs. (14 fr. 20 c.).

The road crosses the Landwasser at Davos Dorf station and ascends the Flüela Valley, at first through woods. The *Flüelabach*, flowing through its narrow gorge on the right, forms a fine waterfall (5 min.; sign-post about ¼ M. beyond the station). We pass several groups of houses and chalets, including the *Alpenrose Inn*. Beyond (6 M.) *Tschuggen* (6368′; inn, 16 beds) the valley is wild and dreary. On either side are débris covered slopes.

The (10 M.) **Flüela Pass** (7828′; hospice, 18 beds from 2½, P. from 10 fr., well spoken of) is dominated on the N.E. by the Flüela-Weisshorn (p. 463), on the S. by the Flüela Schwarzhorn. On the right lies the greenish-white *Schotten See*, on the left the clear *Schwarzsee*.

The ***Schwarzhorn** (10,336′; 3 3½ hrs.; guide from Davos 25, from the Flüela Hospice 15 fr.) is not difficult when the route is free from snow. About 20 min. beyond the top of the pass we ascend the *Radun Tal* to the right, over débris and grass, to the (1½ hr.) glacier. This we cross to the (20 min.) base of the cone (9448′), and ascend its S. arête to the (¾ hr.) top. Imposing panorama: from S. to W. are the Piz Vadret, and beyond it the Bernina, Piz Doade, etc.; Piz Kesch, Piz Aela, Tinzenhorn, Piz Michel, and, farther off, the Valais and Bernese Alps, Lenzerhorn, Tödi, Glärnisch, Sentis, Seesaplana; in the foreground, the Silvretta, the Ötztaler Ferner, Piz Lischanna, Pisoc, Ortler; then the valleys of Flüela, Dischma, Davos, and the Lower Engadine with Ardez and Schloss Tarasp. The descent to the *Durrboden* in the Dischma Tal (p. 468) is fit for experts only, with guide (25 fr.).

Ascent of the *Flüela Weisshorn* and to the *Verstanla Hut*, see p. 463.

The road descends the rock-strewn Val Susasca or Val Flüela (view of the Lower Engadine and Ardez, p. 514) and crosses the *Susasca* at *Chant Sura* (road-menders' hut, 7143′). To the right opens the dreary *Val Grialetsch*, at the head of which rises the *Piz Vadret* (10,584′; p. 468), with the large *Grialetsch Glacier*. The galleries beside the road are used for protection against

avalanches. The road crosses a torrent from the *Val Fless* (p. 464) on the left; behind us rises the Schwarzhorn. Farther down we pass a tavern (Zum Jägerhaus, 5889′) and descend in great curves (short-cuts), finally on the right side of the valley. Süs, with its ruined castle on a larch-clad hill, becomes visible in the valley, with the three-peaked Piz Mezdi (p. 513) above it.

18 M. *Süs* (p. 513).

94. From Coire to Tiefencastel viâ Churwalden.

18$^{3}/_{4}$ M. Motor Post in summer to *Tiefencastel* in 2$^{1}/_{4}$ hrs. (9 fr., 12 fr.), to *St. Moritz* (p. 481; 49$^{3}/_{4}$ M.) in 5$^{3}/_{4}$ hrs. (32 fr. 20 c.); in winter (heated caterpillar cars) to *Lenzerheide* only, 14$^{3}/_{4}$ M. in 1$^{1}/_{2}$ hr. (5 fr. 70 c., July-Aug. 7 fr. 60 c.). — Walkers may with advantage go viâ Passugg to Churwalden (2$^{1}/_{2}$ hrs.; comp. p. 456).

Coire (1926′), see p. 453. — The road crosses the *Plessur* and ascends in windings (short-cuts), with views of the town, Rhine Valley, Calanda, and, to the E., the Schanfigg. A road diverges for the Kurhaus Passugg (p. 456), which is conspicuous high up on the left. The Churwalden road ascends the valley of the *Rabiosa*, passing the posting station of (3$^{1}/_{4}$ M.) *Kreuz* (3599′; Pension Belvedere, 15 beds), to (4$^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Malix* (3800′). Farther on we pass the ruin of *Strassberg* (l.) and the posting station of (5$^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Egga* (3937′).

7 M. **Churwalden.** Hotels. **Kurhaus Krone*, two houses loftily situated on the right bank of the Rabiosa, 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. 11$^{1}/_{2}$-17 fr.; *Lindenhof*, by the forest, 75 beds at 4-6, B. 1$^{3}/_{4}$, L. 4$^{1}/_{2}$, S. 3$^{1}/_{2}$, P. 11$^{1}/_{2}$-14 fr.; *des Alpes-Mettier*, 70 beds, P. 7$^{1}/_{2}$-9 fr.; *Post*, 45 beds, P. from 7$^{1}/_{2}$ fr. — *Wald-Hotel Pradaschier* (4455′), in a sunny position 20 min. N.W., above Kloster, 50 beds, P. from 8 fr. — Restaurants (wine and beer). *Löwenhof*; *Rathaus*. — Winter Sports.

Churwalden (4036′; 700 inhab.), visited as a health resort on the way to and from the Engadine, extends for nearly a mile up the green valley of the Rabiosa. At the lower end is the hamlet of *Kloster*, named from the remains of a Premonstratensian convent founded in the 12th century. The castellated house of the abbots is now occupied by the Roman Catholic priest. The church (1472-77) contains two late-Gothic carved altars, one, in the nave (used by the Protestants), dating from 1511, the other (freely restored), in the choir (used by the Roman Catholics), from 1477. The Rathaus and the post office are situated in the hamlet of *Witi*. The neighbouring wooded slopes (shady on the E. side in the morning, on the W. side in the afternoon) offer pleasant walks, well provided with guide-posts and benches.

Excursions. To the **Churer Joch** ('Joch'), 2$^{3}/_{4}$ hrs. N.E. Starting from below the post office we cross the Rabiosa; $^{3}/_{4}$ hr. *Jakobshaus*; 12 min. bend sharply to the right; at (40 min.) *Capetsch* we turn sharply to the left. In 50 min. more we reach the *Joch Alp* (6636′), two stone chalets.

From the Joch (6686′), 10 min. N., we obtain a beautiful view of the Steinbach gorge, the Schanfigg, Coire, and the Rhine Valley. A route descends E. from the Joch Alp to *Tschiertschen* (1½ hr.; p. 456).

The ***Stätzer Horn** (8460′) is 3½-4 hrs. S.W. of Churwalden. Starting at the sign-post on the left bank of the Rabiosa below the Krone we ascend to the right, skirting the wood; ¾ hr. *Schindelboden;* ¾ hr. *Kreuzrain.* At (½ hr.) the *Stätzer Alphütte* (6005′), 2 hrs. below the top, we join the path from Parpan (see below). Magnificent view (panorama by A. Heim). Rich flora. — Steep descent S.W. on the Domleschg side: viâ the Alps of *Raschil* and *Schall* to the village of *Almens*, and then either to *Rodels* (p. 477; 3½ hrs.) or to the left to *Scharans* and *Thusis* (p. 477; 4½ hrs.). — An interesting ridge-walk (4¼ hrs.) is from the Stätzer Horn to the S. viâ the *Piz Danis* (8228′; 1 hr.) and the *Piz Scalottas* (7638′; p. 473; 1 hr.) to the *Crap la Pala* (7060′; p. 473; ¾ hr.), and thence down to Zorten (p. 473) and *Solis* (1½ hr.; p. 479).

Crossing the Rabiosa the road ascends more rapidly and recrosses to the left bank by the *Camiezer-Brücke.* The footpath (1 hr.) is preferable; from the bridge at Churwalden it skirts the left bank of the Rabiosa, then ascends by the Stätzer Bach, through woods, and finally crosses the stream.

9 M. **Parpan.** — Hotels. **Kurhaus Post*, 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 12½ fr.; *Stätzerhorn*, 40 beds, P. from 11 fr., good; *Pension Alpina*, 20 beds from 4, P. from 8½ fr.

Parpan (4955′), a health resort and winter sports centre in an open situation, has several old mansions, including the ancestral house of the Buols, which dates from the end of the 16th century.

The *Stätzer Horn* (see above; 3-3½ hrs.) is ascended either from the N. end of the village by a fairly steep route skirting the Stätzer Bach, or by the bridle-path which diverges to the right from the road ¼ hr. above the hotel and leads viâ *Sartons* (5445′) in 1-1¼ hr. to the *Stätzer Alphütte* (see above). — From Parpan over the *Urden-Fürkli* to *Arosa*, 4½-5 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), see p. 459

At the top of the pass (5090′) we obtain a view of the Oberhalbstein Mts.; to the right is the Piz Curvèr, to the left the Lenzerhorn and, farther back, the Piz Michèl. — We descend gradually through the wooded upland-valley of the *Lenzerheide* (Romansh *Planüra*), past a small lake, to *Valbella* (Valbella, 60 beds from 4, P. from 11 fr.), with the posting station of (9¾ M.) *Lenzerheid-See.* Beyond *Canols* (4957′; Waldheim, 40 beds from 4, P. from 11 fr.) we pass (r.) the *Heidsee* (4898′; bathing), embosomed in woods. Thence viâ *Lai*, whence a visit may be paid by a good footpath to the fine waterfall of the *Sanaspanser Bach*, 50 min. E.

11¾ M. **Lenzerheide.** — Hotels. **Kurhaus*, 180 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6-7, S. 5-6, P. from 16 fr.; **Schweizerhof*, 100 beds from 5, L. 5-6, P. from 15 fr.; *Park Hotel*, 50 beds from 6, B. 2½, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14½ fr. — Pensions. *Lenzerhorn*, 20 beds, *Scalottas*, 16 beds, *Serena*, 25 beds, *Montana*, 20 beds, P. from 10 fr. at all four.

English Church Services (Dec.-Feb.) in the Kurhaus.

Lenzerheide (4843′) is a frequented health resort and winter sports centre, with excellent opportunities for ski-ing.

Yellow-marked paths lead E. viâ the *Alp Sanaspans* to the left up the **Aroser Rothorn** (9793′; p. 459) and to the right up the **Lenzerhorn**

(9550'), two attractive ascents free from difficulty (4 hrs. each; guide 30 and 22 fr.). — A red-marked path ascends the *Stätzer Horn* (8461'; p. 472; 3½ hrs. N.W.; guide 16 fr.). — The attractive **Piz Scalottas** (7638'), to the W., is easily ascended in 4 hrs. (guide not essential). Another very fine view is obtained from its S. spur, the *Crap la Pala* (7060'; ¾ hr. from the main peak; guide unnecessary). — A road leads S.W. from the Kurhaus viâ (50 min.) *Zorten* (4015') to (40 min.) *Solis* (p. 479); a bridle-path (the 'Alter Schyn'; views) runs on the right bank of the Albula from Obervaz to (2 hrs.) *Sils* (p. 478).

Short of Lenz the road passes the nature reserve (r.) of *Bual*, commanding an extensive view.

15 M. **Lenz**, Romansh *Lansch* (4330'; Krone, 20 beds, P. from 7 fr.), is a village of 300 inhabitants. The St. Marien-Kirche, prettily situated on a hill a little to the W., was remodelled in 1505, but retains a late-Romanesque tower. A road branching off to the left from Lenz leads to (2 M.) *Brienz* (3809'), the church of which, rebuilt in 1874, contains a triptych of about 1517; the road then passes the picturesque ruin of *Belfort* to reach Alvaneu village (p. 479) and Wiesen (p. 469).

Our road descends in windings, overlooking the Oberhalbstein, with the Heinzenberg to the W. In the foreground is the village of Alvaschein; beyond the Schyn Pass lies Stürvis; and far below is Tiefencastel. Near the farm of (16½ M.) *Vazerol* (3720'), to the right, below the road, is a simple monument on the spot where the Three Leagues took the oath of eternal union in 1471 (comp. p. 452). Short-cuts for pedestrians.

18¼ M. *Tiefencastel* station (2910'; p. 419). We then descend, crossing the Albula, and ascend again to the (18¾ M.) village (2913' at the post office; see p. 479).

95. From Tiefencastel over the Julier Pass to Silvaplana.

Motor Post (starting from the station) twice daily in summer to (27 M.) *Silvaplana* (2½ hrs.; 12 fr. 90, 17 fr. 20 c.) and (31¼ M.) *St. Moritz* (3 hrs.; 16 fr. 15, 20 fr. 20 c.), also once daily to (17 M.) *Bivio* (1 hr. 40 min.; 8 fr., 10 fr. 75 c.). — This is an attractive route for Pedestrians: to Savognin 2¼ hrs., Mühlen 2 hrs., Bivio 2¼ hrs., Julier Pass 1¾ hr., Silvaplana 1¼ hr.

Tiefencastel (2910'), see p. 479. — The Julier road makes a steep ascent and skirts the *Crap Sès* or *Stein*, a bold limestone cliff (rock-gallery and tunnel). Far below on the right flows the *Julia* or *Oberhalbsteiner Rhein*. Above (4 M.) *Burvagn* (3885'; Ger. *Burwein*) we enter a part of the valley called the Oberhalbstein *(Sursès)*, with numerous villages frequented in summer and also for winter sports.

5 M. **Conters** (3900'; *Post & Bellavista, 50 beds from 3½, P. from 9 fr.), a prettily situated village On the W. slope lie the villages of *Salux*, *Präsans*, and *Reams*, with a fine ruined castle.

6 M. **Savognin** (3900'; *Planta, 50 beds, *Kurhaus Piz Michel, 50 beds, at both R. from $3^1/_2$, L. $4^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.), Ger. *Schweiningen*, the capital of the Oberhalbstein, with three churches, lies on both banks of the Julia, at the mouth of the *Val Nandro*. A tablet at the upper end of the village, to the left, commemorates Segantini's stay here in 1886-94.

Via Präsans and the pilgrim resort of *Zitell* (7985') to the top of the **Piz Curvèr** (9761') in $5^1/_2$ hrs., not difficult for experts and very attractive (guide advisable, 25, with descent to the Schamser Tal 35 fr., comp. p. 525). — To *Solis* via Reams and Mons, with fine views, mostly through woods, 4 hrs.; comp. p. 479. — A woodland path skirting the right bank ($1^1/_4$ hr.) and a narrow road from Conters (p. 473) via Reams, on the left bank ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) ascend the Val Nandro to the *Alp Curtegns* (6400'), whence a footpath mounts to the right to (1 hr.) *Alp Schmorras* (7500') and the (1 hr.) *Fianell* or *Schmorras Pass* (8350'); we then descend by *Alp Moos* and *Sutt Foina* to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Ausser Ferrera* (p. 526, guide 30 fr.).

Halfway to Tinzen we pass (r.) the scanty remains of the castle of *Patnal*, on the site of a Roman castrum. — $7^1/_2$ M. **Tinzen**, Romansh *Tinizung* (4065'; Sternen, 10 beds), at the mouth of the *Val d'Err*. The church (1647) contains a late Gothic carved altar by Jörg Kändel of Biberach (1535).

The *Piz Michel* (p. 419) is ascended from Tinzen in 6 hrs. (rather difficult; guide 40 fr.). — Over the *Aela Pass* (9055', p. 481) to *Alvaneu Bad* (p. 479) or *Bergün* (p. 480), 7-8 hrs. (guide 30 fr.). — Over the *Fuorcla da Tschitta* (9587') to *Preda* (p. 481), 8 hrs. (guide 30 fr.). — A narrow road ascends the picturesque Val d'Err to (2 hrs.) the *Alp Err* (6430'), then a marked path to (1 hr.) the *Val d'Err Chalet* (7254'; quarters for 10), thence via the *Err Glacier* and the *Err Joch* (10,088') to the Jürg Jenatsch Hut and *Spinas* (p. 481), 7-8 hrs. in all, laborious but attractive (guide necessary).

Above Tinzen the Julia forms several falls. The road leads alternately through widenings in the valley and rocky ravines to ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Roffna* (4660'; Hotel Post), then crosses the river.

12 M. **Mühlen**, Romansh *Molins* (4793'; *Löwe Post, 50 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from 11 fr.; Rothaus, 20 beds, P. from $7^1/_2$ fr.), a beautifully situated village at the entrance of the *Val da Faller*. A noted view point is the rocky pinnacle of *Tgernet*, reached in 1 hr. by a zigzag path above the Löwe, to the right.

A road ascends the picturesque Val da Fallèr to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) the chalets of *Alp Faller* and *Igl Plang* (6311'), where the valley divides into the *Val Gronda*, to the right, and the *Val Bercla*, to the left. Passes free from difficulty hence ($4^1/_2$-5 hrs., guide 30 fr.) cross the *Tale Furka* (9193'), between the Weissberg and Taligrat, and the *Bercla Furka* (9554'), between the Tälihorn and Jupperhorn, respectively to *Avers Cresta* (p. 526). — The beautifully shaped ***Piz Platta** (11,109', 6 hrs., guide 45, to Cresta 55 fr.), via the Val da Faller and Val Bercla, is toilsome, but commands an admirable panorama. — *Piz d'Arblatsch* (10,525'; guide 40 fr.) and *Piz Forbisch* (10,720', guide 50 fr.), the peaks to the N. of the Val da Fallèr, are climbed without difficulty by experts in 6 hrs. each, with guide.

To the E. from Mühlen a narrow road ascends via the village of *Sur* (5308') in $1^1/_2$ hr. to the **Flix Plateau** (6230', Piz Platta, 20 beds, P. from 9 fr.), an undulating plain at the base of the Err chain, frequented as a health resort. The *Piz dellas Calderas* (11,130', 7 hrs., guide 50 fr.), the *Piz d'Err* (11,099', 6 hrs., guide 50 fr.), and the *Cima da Flix* (10,784', $5^1/_2$ hrs., guide 35 fr.) may be ascended hence by experts without difficulty

(superb views). Viâ the *Mal Pass*, the *Fuorcla da Flix* (10,015′; to the S. of the Cima da Flix), and the *Picuogl Glacier* to the *Jürg Jenatsch Hut* (p. 481), $5^1/_2$ hrs., laborious but interesting.

Skirting the rapid Julia, we enjoy a series of grand rocky landscapes. Beyond the ($12^1/_2$ M.) bridge by which the road returns to the right bank is the square watch-tower of *Spliidatsch* (5259′), on a wooded hill in the middle of the valley; farther on, on a precipitous rock, is the ruined castle of *Marmels*. The road follows the broad valley viâ *Cresta* (5318′) to ($14^3/_4$ M.) *Marmorera* or *Marmels* (5360′), at the mouth of the *Val Natons*, and *Stalvedro* (5635′)

17 M. **Bivio**, or *Stalla* (5827′; Post, 30 beds, P. from 9 fr.), the highest village in the Oberhalbstein, where the Julier and Septimer routes separate.

The Septimer Bridle Path (at first a narrow road), in the mediæval period one of the most frequented Alpine passes, but now neglected, diverges to the right from the road above Bivio and ascends the *Val Cavreccia*. At the chalets of (1 hr.) *Foppa* it crosses the brook, passes through a defile, and leads viâ the *Pian Canfèr* to the (1 hr.) **Septimer Pass** (*Passo di Sett;* 7582′). A height to the left of the pass, indicated by two stones, affords a superb view of the Piz della Margna, Monte dell' Oro, etc. Those bound for ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Maloja* turn E. below the Motta da Sett and cross the Fuorcla di Lunghino; comp. p. 494. — The Septimer path presently descends steeply, crossing the *Septimer-Bach (Ava del Sett)* three times, to the Val Marozzo and along the Mera, the latter part steep, past remains of the Roman road, to (2 hrs.) *Casaccia* (p. 495).

From Bivio to Avers-Cresta over the *Stallerberg*, see p. 527. — To Sils (p. 490) over the *Fuorcla di Gravasalvas* (8806′; $5^1/_2$ hrs.; with guide), interesting. Short of the Julier Pass we ascend to the right, past the little *Gravasalvas Lake*, to the pass, S.W. of Piz Lagrev (p. 490), with a fine view of the Bernina; then a steep descent.

The road, constructed in 1820-26, ascends the stony slopes of the Julier in numerous windings (short-cuts). Near the summit are the ($21^3/_4$ M.) *Julier Hospice* and the small mountain-inn of *Veduta* (7349′; meteorological station). Two round stumps of pillars, on the ($22^1/_4$ M.) **Julier Pass** (*Giulio*, 7503′), $6^1/_2$′ high and without inscription, are held to be Roman milestones of the time of Augustus (p. 494). Near the milestones, to the right, is a little lake, which contains trout notwithstanding its altitude.

On the E. slope of the pass, 20 min. from the top, is the *Julier Alp* (7150′), with its chalets. On the left rise the precipitous Piz Julier (p. 489) and Piz d'Albana, and on the right Piz Polaschin (p. 489). In descending we obtain a superb view of the snow-mountains of the Bernina (p. 503). In the foreground rise Piz Surlej and Munt Arlas, above which tower Piz Tschierva, Morteratsch, and Bernina, on the right; then Piz Corvatsch, and to the extreme right Piz della Margna. The Upper Engadine, with its lakes, comes gradually into view.

27 M. *Silvaplana* (5955′), see p. 489.

96. From Coire to St. Moritz in the Upper Engadine. Albula Railway.

Rhætian Railway (electric). 56 M.: to *Thusis* in 3/4-1 hr. (10 fr. 50 c. 7 fr., 3 fr. 50 c.); to *Tiefencastel* in 1¼-1½ hr. (15 fr. 90, 10 fr. 60, 5 fr. 30 c.); to *Filisur* in 1½-2 hrs. (20 fr. 10, 13 fr. 40, 6 fr. 70 c.); to *St. Moritz* or *Pontresina* in 2¾-3½ hrs. (41 fr. 10, 27 fr. 40, 13 fr. 70 c.).

Road from Coire to St. Moritz. *A.* Viâ Lenzerheide, 49 M. — 6¼ M. *Churwalden* (4036′; p. 471). — 11¾ M. *Lenzerheide* (4843′; p. 172). — 18¾ M. *Tiefencastel* (2913′; p. 479). — 29¾ M. *Mühlen* (4793′; p. 171). — 41 M. *Julier Pass* (7503′; p. 475). — 45½ M. *Silvaplana* (5955′; p. 489). — 49 M. *Village of St. Moritz* (6080′; p. 484).

B. Viâ Thusis, 56 M. — 6¼ M. *Reichenau* (1978′; see below). — 16¾ M. *Thusis* (2369′; p. 477). — 22¼ M. *Solis* (2802′; p. 479). — 25½ M. *Tiefencastel*, thence to (56 M.) *St. Moritz*, see above.

Coire (1926′), see p. 453. — The line crosses the *Plessur* and approaches the *Rhine* near (2½ M.) *Felsberg* (1877′). On the left bank are the villages of *Neu* and *Alt Felsberg*, the latter menaced with destruction by falls of rock from the Calanda. — 4 M. *Ems* (1915′; 1750 inhab.). A rocky hill is crowned by the St. Johannis-Kirche, built in 1515, with a late-Romanesque tower and a carved high altar of 1504, and an old chapel. The church of Mariä Himmelfahrt was erected in the Italian baroque style in 1730-38.

6¼ M. *Reichenau-Tamins* (1995′; railway restaurant, L. 4 and 6 fr., well spoken of) is the junction for the Disentis line (Oberalp-Furka Railway) and station for Flims (see p. 533).

The Thusis railway crosses the *Hinter-Rhein* above its junction with the Vorder-Rhein (p. 533), then ascends, describing a wide bend round a rocky knoll, and turns to the S. through a cutting. — 8½ M. **Bonaduz** (2172′; Oberalp, at the station), a village (800 inhab.) rebuilt after a fire in 1908. To the S. in the background tower Piz Curvèr and Piz Beverin; to the N.W., the Vorab. — Farther on to the left, high above the Hinter-Rhein, is the late-Romanesque *St. Georgs-Kapelle*, with large wall-paintings (14-15th cent.). — 9½ M. **Rhäzüns** (2125′). The village, on the right, has two churches. To the left, on a steep rock rising from the Rhine, is the imposing *Schloss Rhäzüns* (a holiday home for Swiss people resident abroad), the oldest part of which dates from the 13th century. The train skirts the wooded slope above the Hinter-Rhein, the broad gravelly bed of which is confined between large embankments. The castles which peep down from the rocky hills have for the most part been in ruins since the late 15th cent. (comp. p. 452). On the right bank are the remains of a tower from *Nieder-Juvalta* castle. — The valley widens; the E. side and the floor are called *Domleschg*, the W. side *Heinzenberg*. The fertile slopes are planted with orchards and corn.

From (11¾ M.) *Rothenbrunnen* (2051′) a bridge crosses the Rhine to the village, at the base of huge cliffs, with a spring con-

Chur
Cazis
Fürstenau
P. Scalottas
Sarn
Tartar
Scharans
Pörtein
Zollbrücke
Crap la Pala
Masein
Sils
Fleiden
Urmein
THUSIS
Tschappina
Krogs
Muttner Höhe
Mutten
Rongellen
Crapschalver Kopf
Stürvis
Piz Beverin
Lohn
Muttner Horn
Mathon
Reischen
Zillis
Wergenstein
Donath
Platta granda
Curver pintg da Taspin
Piz Toissa
P. Neza
Curver pintg da Neza
Piz Vizan
Andeer
Piz Curver
Bärenburg
Piz la Tschera
Bagnusch
Martegnas
Sufers
Rofflaschlucht
Crestola
Gurschus
Außer Ferrera
Mittag
Seehorn
Hirli
P. Muzza
Piz Grisch
P. Fianell
P. Mezz
Geograph Anst von
Kilometer

P. Miez
Guggernell
Tiaun
Piz Musch
Lenzer Horn
Piz Mulein
P. Linard
Wiesen
(Tein)
Jenisberg
Schmitten
(Farrera)
Cavia
Alvaneu (Alvagne)
Alvaneubad
Ellisur
Muchetta
Stulser Graf
Brienz
(Brinzauls)
Surava
Tiefencastel
(Casti)
Aclas da Surava
Cloters
Bellaluna
Stuls
Bärenbühl
Mottu Palousa
Crap Sees
Prosutt
Furcletta
Pradatsch
Bergün
(Bravuogn)
P. Cuolmet
Fil da Scidier
P. Spadlatscha
Piz Michel
Tinzenhorn
Rugnux dador
Conters (Cunter)
Roams
(Room)
Savognin
Piz d'Aela
Rugnux dadains
P. Grossa
Tigignas
Parseiras
Tinzen (Tinizung)
P. Val Lunga
P. Salleras
P. Mulix
Carungas
P. Bleis Martscha
Piz Arlos
Roffna
Piz Colm
Castellins
Falotta
Piz d'Err
P. dellas Calderas
P. da Cucarnegl
Julier
Wagner & Debes Leip

taining iron and iodine (largely exported). Above is the ruin of *Ober-Juvalta.*

From Rothenbrunnen a road (diligence in 4 hrs.) leads viâ *Tomils, Unterscheid,* and *Oberscheid* to (7¾ M.) **Feldis** (4830′; Pensions Belvedere, 20 beds, and Wildenstein, 15 beds), a high-lying village commanding a grand view of the Grisons Oberland, the Domleschg, etc. The *Dreibündenstein* (p. 456; easy and attractive) is ascended hence in 2½-3 hrs.

Farther on, on a rocky hill, are (l.) the castle of *Ortenstein,* with an early mediæval donjon and living rooms of the 15th cent., and the dilapidated pilgrimage-chapel of *St. Lorenz;* then, near *Paspels,* the restored castle of *Alt-Sins* and the ruin of *Neu-Sins* or *Canova.* — 14¼ M. **Rodels-Realta** (2110′), station for the village of *Realta* and for *Rodels* and *Fürstenau* on the right bank; above Rodels is the château of *Rietberg,* familiar to readers of Conrad Ferdinand Meyer's 'Jürg Jenatsch' (comp. p. 56). — Farther on to the right is the large cantonal reformatory.

15½ M. **Cazis** (2168′; Adler, 12 beds) has a Dominican nunnery founded in the early middle ages.

From Cazis a road (diligence to Präz in 2½ hrs.) leads viâ *Savusch* and *Tartar* to (3¾ M.) **Sarn** (3773′), a village in a sunny position (to Thusis, see p. 478), and thence to (5 M.) *Präz* (3890′; inn), on the slope of the *Heinzenberg,* the highest point of which, the *Präzer Höhe* (6965′), is easily ascended hence in 2½ hrs. Splendid view.

A beautiful landscape is now disclosed on the left: in the foreground is the Schyn Pass; to the left of it, at the mouth of the Albula, is the village of *Scharans,* where Georg Jenatsch (p. 453) was pastor in 1617-18; behind it in the distance is the château of Baldenstein (p. 478); beyond the Schyn Pass, in the background, is the Tinzenhorn; and to the right rises the snowy Piz Curvèr. — Farther on, to the right, above the pleasant hamlet of *Masein,* stands the château of *Tagstein* (p. 478). To the left are the ruin of Ehrenfels and the wooded rock of Hohen-Rhätien.

17 M. **Thusis.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels (all good). *Post & Viamala,* above the station, 60 beds from 4, B. 1³/₄, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 11-14½ fr.; *Weisses Kreuz,* 40 beds from 4, B. 1³/₄, L. 4½, S. 3½, P. from 11 fr.; *Gemsli,* 30 beds from 2½, P. from 8 fr.; *Splügen,* 15 beds from 3½, B. 1³/₄, L. or D. 3½, P. from 11 fr.; *Albula,* opposite the station, 20 beds from 2½, B. 1³/₄, L. 3½ fr., D. 3 fr. 80 c., P. from 8½ fr., plain.

Motor Post viâ the Splügen to *Chiavenna,* see R. 102; to *Avers-Cresta,* see R. 102; over the Bernardino to Mesocco and railway to *Bellinzona,* see R. 103. — Roth's Inquiry Office, Post-Strasse.

Thusis (2369′, station 2296′), Romansh *Tusaun,* a considerable village of 1300 inhab., with a church dating from 1506, is situated in a sunny spot at the foot of the Heinzenberg, below the point where the *Nolla* falls into the Rhine, and is frequented as a summer resort and as a 'transition station' to the Engadine. Across the bridge over the Nolla the Schyn road (p. 478) diverges on the left, while the Rhine valley seems to be terminated here by lofty mountains. A steep rock on the right bank of the Rhine, 807′ above the

river, is crowned with the castle of *Hohen-Rhätien* or *Hoch-Realta* (3115′), mentioned in the 6th cent. but in ruins since the end of the 15th. On the left bank is the wooded hill of *Crapteig*, at the foot of which the Splügen road enters the 'Verloren Loch', at the beginning of the Via Mala (p. 524).

Excursions from Thusis. Pretty view from the *Rosenbühel* (plain restaurant in summer), on the right bank of the Nolla, 5 min. from the bridge; more extensive to the N. from the *Belvedere*, 1/4 hr. farther. Return through the Bovelwald. — To the *Via Mala* as far as the (1 1/4 hr.) second bridge (motor post in 1/2 hr.), see p. 524. — The road through the *Nolla Valley* ascends above the right bank of the torrent, once noted for floods but now provided with weirs (in the background, the Piz Beverin, p. 535); a forest-path diverges to the left 4 min. from the bridge, ascending in 1 1/4 hr. to the ruined castle of *Ober-Tagstein* (3707′; fine view). Thence we may descend by the old bridle-path viâ *Ober-Rongellen* (3333′) to the Via Mala (p. 524), or short of Rongellen we may continue to the chalet of *Aclasut* (4098′; 1 1/2 hr.), where we obtain a splendid view of the Via Mala far below.

From the Schyn road, beyond the Rhine bridge, a zigzag path ascends to the right to (3/4 hr.) *Hohen-Rhätien* (see above), with a view over the whole Domleschg and the Via Mala: the descent may be made by a shady forest-path past the ruin of *Ehrenfels* to *Sils* (see below). — The Schyn Road, now superseded by the Albula Railway (see below), repays a visit either on foot (2 hrs. to Solis) or by carriage. We cross the Rhine bridge, pass (25 min.) *Sils* (to the right at the fork), and ascend to (20 min.) *Campi* (2526′) and (25 min. *Runplanas* farm. Then through the galleries of the *Pass Mal* (2821′) to (1/2 hr.) the Passmal Inn and (5 min.) the Restaurant Calabrien at the *Muttner Tobel*. We next reach (25 min.) *Solis* station (p. 479).

To Schloss Tagstein (1 hr. there and back). Bearing to the left at the Bernina Inn, at the N. end of Thusis, we ascend to the right through woods immediately afterwards, and after 10 min. keep straight on for the (1/4 hr.) rocky pinnacle of *Taubenstein* (2717′; views); thence to the left to the (10 min.) castle of *Tagstein* or *Nieder-Tagstein* (2782′). We may return to Thusis (25 min.) by road, enjoying a pretty view of the village and the Verloren Loch.

To Tschappina, 6 1/2 M., diligence in 3 hrs. The road ascends the slope of the Heinzenberg (p. 476), viâ the villages of *Masein* (2887′), *Flerden* (4049′), and *Urmein* (4111′), to *Ober-Tschappina* (5194′). Thence viâ the *Glas Pass* to the *Safien-Tal* (4 hrs. from Thusis to Safien-Platz), see p. 535. — To Sarn (p. 477) viâ *Masein* and *Portein*, 2 hrs.

The *Albula Railway, built in 1898-1903 at a cost of 25 million francs, is as remarkable for its bold design (40 tunnels and numerous viaducts) as for its superb scenery (best views to the left as far as Solis, then to the right). It crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge, 65′ high, and skirts the mountain-slope towards the N.E., with a view of the Domleschg and its castles (p. 476). Behind (18 1/4 M.) *Sils*, Romansh *Seglias* (2425′), rise the conspicuous château of *Baldenstein* and the 13th cent. chapel of *St. Cassan*. To the left, below the railway, are the village of Sils and the Zürich Electricity Works (24,000 h.p.). The line skirts the plateau of *Campi* and passes through a short tunnel below the ruin of *Campobello*, said to have been the ancestral castle of the Campells, one of whom was Ulrich Campell (1520-82), the reformer and historian. The railway

now enters the *Schyn Gorge, the deep and rugged ravine of the Albula, in which tunnels and viaducts follow each other in rapid succession. Between this point and Tiefencastel there are 14 tunnels, with a total length of $2^1/_2$ M. To the right is the road, protected by galleries in the *Pass Mal* (see p. 478). — We cross the Muttner Tobel by a bridge 131′ high and thread the Solis Tunnel (969 yds.).

22 M. *Solis* (2802′; Bahnhof, plain), a group of houses including *Ober-Solis* (3734′). Near the station is a disused spring containing iodide of sodium.

Tiefencastel (see below) is reached by road viâ *Alvaschein* in $1^1/_4$ hr.; $^1/_4$ hr. beyond Alvaschein a path diverges to the right for the (8 min.) church of St. Peter at *Müsbail*, a former nunnery, dating from the second half of the 8th century. — An attractive path (usually well-shaded) leads S. to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Stürvis* (4515′), and thence viâ *Mons*, *Dèl*, *Salux*, and *Reams* to (2 hrs.) *Savognin* (p. 474). A narrow road, diverging near the Restaurant Calabrien (p. 478), ascends the Muttner Tobel to (2 hrs.) *Unter-Mutten* (4823′). Thence to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Ober-Mutten* (6128′; Hosang's Inn), whence the **Muttnerhorn** (8070′; splendid view) may be ascended in $1^1/_2$-2 hrs.; good path at first, then up grassy slopes. Descent from Ober-Mutten to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) Zillis (p. 525) or to Thusis, rather toilsome.

The railway crosses the **Solis Viaduct* (179 yds. long), with 11 stone arches, the largest of which (46 yds. long) spans the Albula gorge at a height of 202′. To the right, below, is the road bridge. The line threads four tunnels. Views to the right.

25 M. **Tiefencastel,** Romansh *Casti* (2910′; buffet), opposite the village (2811′; *Julier & Post, 50 beds from 3, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; Albula, 22 beds from 4, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.), picturesquely situated on the Albula, at its confluence with the *Julia*. The rocky height between the two rivers is crowned by the church of St. Ambrosius, dating from 1653, with an ornate interior. Road to Coire viâ Churwalden, see R. 94; over the Julier to Silvaplana, see R. 95. — The railway now runs along the steep slope above the Albula, through a short tunnel, to ($27^1/_2$ M.) *Surava* (3085′).

29 M. **Alvaneu** (3291′), station for the village (3953′; Hotel Weisses Kreuz), 40 min. higher up, and the frequented *Alvaneu-Bad* (3115′), just below the station, with a sulphur-spring and a hydropathic (*Kurhaus, 100 beds, P. from 10 fr.). On the opposite bank is a conspicuous waterfall 200′ high in the *Schaftobel*, in a picturesque setting (woodland-path up the left bank to *Filisur*, 1 hr.). — To the Aela Hut (p. 481), 4 hrs. from Alvaneu-Bad.

Beyond Alvaneu the railway skirts the open hillside, at gradients varying from 1:100 to 1:40. Ahead rises the pyramidal Muchetta (p. 480), with the Piz Uertsch (p. 481) to the right in the distance. We cross the *Schmitten Tobel* by a viaduct (147 yds. long, 115′ high), and then the wild *Landwasser-Schlucht* by a noble curved viaduct (142 yds. long, 213′ high) with six openings, each 66′ clear.

31½ M. **Filisur** (3556′; buffet; Bahnhof, 14 beds, P. from 10 fr.), junction for the Davos line (p. 470); the station lies 8 min. above the picturesque village (3410′; Rhätia-Post, 16 beds, P. from 7 fr., Weisses Kreuz, 16 beds, P. from 8 fr., both plain). On the left above the railway rise the scanty ruins of *Greifenstein* (3986′). — A walk from Filisur to Bergün is repaying.

Ascending more steeply, the line threads a spiral tunnel (747 yds. long, with a rise of 78′) and then runs along the wooded slope high above the Albula and passes through several tunnels. From (35 M.) *Stuls* station (4200′) a road ascends in numerous windings to the village (5100′; 1 hr.; comp. below). The line, keeping high above the valley, pierces the *Bergüner Stein* ('Il Crap') by a tunnel 450 yds. in length, and beyond another short tunnel enters the green basin of Bergün; above, to the right, tower the Piz Rugnux and Piz d'Aela.

37 M. **Bergün.** — Hotels (visitors' tax 1 fr. per week). **Kurhaus Bergün*, in an open situation outside the village, 110 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13½ fr.; **Weisses Kreuz*, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Piz d'Aela*, 30 beds, P. from 11 fr.; *Albula*, 20 beds from 3, L. or D. 3½, P. from 9 fr., plain but good; *Bahnhof*, 18 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Pension Steinbock*, 10 beds, P. from 9 fr.

Post Office next to the Hotel Piz d'Aela. — Guides. Anton Rauch and Georg and Heinrich Schmid. — Inquiry Office.

Bergün, Romansh *Bravuogn* (4515′), a village of 700 inhab., at the mouth of the *Val Tuors*, with interesting old houses, is frequented as a summer resort and as a transition station for the Engadine, as well as for its winter sports (skating-rink; ski-ing; bob-run, see p. 481).

Excursions and Walks. Starting opposite the Hotel Piz d'Aela, we walk to the (5 min. from the station) Albula bridge, and in another 5 min. bear to the left and skirt the W. slope to a (25 min.) bench above the *Villa Belvedere* (private property), with a fine view dominated by the Piz Uertsch; then down through woods, passing below the waterfall of the *Urmina*, and returning viâ *Crap della Rescha*, 1 hr. — Above Bergün, to the E., is seen the village of **Latsch** (5213′; Pension zur Alten Post, 25 beds, P. from 8 fr.), reached by a footpath from near the station (35 min.) or by a road (1 hr.) diverging to the left after ½ hr. from the road to Tuors, which passes under the railway. From the upper end of Latsch we may either go to the left to the village of *Stuls* (p. 468; 50 min.; nearly halfway is a footpath on the left descending to Bergun); or to the right up through the woods and over grass-slopes (no path) to (2 hrs.) the *Latscher Kulm (Cuolm da Latsch*, 7513′). Descent N. to (½ hr.) the *Stulser Alp* and through the Stulser Tal past the chalet of *Runsolas* (5673′) to (1½ hr.) Stuls (p. 468). **Muchetta** (W. summit of the *Stulser Grat*, 8615′), from Bergün viâ Stuls and Runsolas in 4-5 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), not difficult and very attractive.

A road ascends the Val Tuors to the E. to (¾ hr.) *Chants* (6310′; Piz Kesch, 6 beds), where it joins the bridle-path from the Sertig Pass (p. 469). Thence a good path ascends to the (2½ hrs.) *Kesch Hut* (8655′; inn in summer; accommodation for 36), at the foot of the *Porchabella Glacier*. Then over the glacier to (3 hrs.) the summit of the **Piz Kesch** (11,221′; guide from the hut 20, from Bergün 40 fr.), not difficult for experts (comp. pp. 469, 512). — From the Kesch Hut (with guide, 30 fr. from Bergün) a route leads viâ the Porchabella Glacier to the (2½ hrs.)

Fuorcla d'Es-chia (9865′); descent over the *Es-chia Glacier* into the *Val d'Es-chia* and to (2½ hrs.) *Madulein* (p. 511).

Routes lead W. from Bergün viâ the *Alp Uglix* in 3½ hrs., and from Filisur (p. 480) viâ *Cloters* and the *Prosutt Alp* in 3 hrs. to the upper *Val Spadlatscha*, with the **Aela Hut** of the S.A.C. (7405′; no inn; accommodation for 38). Hence we may ascend the *Piz d'Aela* (10,958′; guide 65 fr.), 5-6 hrs., the *Tinzenhorn* (10,130′; guide 55 fr.), 3½-4 hrs. viâ the Tinzentor Pass, and the *Piz Michèl* (10,377′; 40 fr.), 5-6 hrs. — From the hut viâ the *Aela Pass* (9055′), between the Piz d'Aela and Tinzenhorn, and the *Val d'Err* to *Tinzen* (p. 474), 7-8 hrs., fatiguing (guide 35 fr.); better from Preda (see below) viâ the *Fuorcla da Tschitta* (9587′), between the Piz d'Aela and Piz Val Lunga (8 hrs., guide 35 fr.).

Between Bergün and Preda, a distance of 3½ M. as the crow flies, but 7¾ M. by rail, the train makes an ascent of 1330′ (maximum gradient 1 in 29). It first ascends in a vast double loop, with tunnels of 530 yds. and 287 yds., and then crosses the *Tisch* torrent by a viaduct 130′ in height. Following the mountain slope high above the Albula road, with a view of Piz Uertsch (to the right), of Piz Rugnux, Piz Val Lunga, and Piz Salteras, and (behind us) of Bergün, we thread two short tunnels and reach the passing-station of *Muot* (5183′). Traversing another tunnel, we cross the Albula and enter the Rugnux spiral tunnel of 724 yds., with a rise of 79′. Traversing cuttings the line recrosses the Albula by a double-arched viaduct and ascends in a wide loop, mounting through two spiral tunnels (730 yds. and 560 yds.), one above the other, and again crossing and recrossing the river.

45¼ M. **Preda** (5880′; Preda-Kulm, 50 beds from 3, L. or D. 3½, P. from 8½ fr., plain but good), in a picturesque valley surrounded by snow-capped mountains, lies on the Albula road, which in winter affords a splendid bobsleigh-run down to Bergün (4 M.).

Walks may be taken from Preda to the *Albula Fall;* to the *Palpuogna Lake* (6293′), farther up the valley, to the right of the road; and from *Naz*, below Preda, to the S.W. up the *Mulix Valley* and to the right short of the *Mulix Alp* (6581′) to the *Val Tschitta* (chamois and marmots; viâ the Fuorcla da Tschitta to Tinzen, see above).

The Albula Road ascends from Preda past the (2½ M.) *Weissenstein Inn* (6660′; 10 beds) to the (5 M.) **Albula Pass** (7595′; hospice), between the Crasta Mora (p. 482) to the right, and the Piz Uertsch to the left. The road then traverses a dreary upland valley and descends in curves, with fine views, to (10½ M.) *Ponte* (p. 511). — The **Piz Uertsch** (10,738′) may be ascended by experts in 3½-4 hrs. from the Albula Hospice (guide 30 fr.; toilsome but interesting).

The **Albula Tunnel**, 3¾ M. long, beneath the granite mountain *Piz Giumels* ('twins'; 9137′ and 9022′; highest point 5981′), is traversed in 8-9 minutes. At the E. exit is (48½ M.) *Spinas* (5964′), in the *Val Bever*, which we now descend, on an embankment high above the *Beverinbach*, into the wide valley of the Engadine.

In the highest part of the Val Bever, beyond the mouth of the Val Suvretta (p. 488), is (4 hrs. from Spinas) the *Jürg Jenatsch Hut* of the S.A.C. (8690′; accommodation for 25), a starting-point for the *Piz d'Err* (11,099′; guide from Bevers 55 fr.), the *Cima da Flix* (10,785′; guide 50 fr.), and for the pass over the *Fuorcla da Flix* to *Mühlen* (see pp. 475, 474).

51 M. **Bevers** (5623′; railway restaurant, R. 3, L. 4 fr.; Pension Crasta Mora, 15 beds, P. from 9 fr.; guides: Angelo Schmid and Johann Stoffel), a village at the foot of the indented granite ridge of the *Crasta Mora* (9635′), is the junction for the Lower Engadine Railway to Schuls-Tarasp (see R. 100).

The St. Moritz and Pontresina railway ascends the left bank of the *Inn*, with a view of the Bernina range to the left.

52 M. **Samaden.** — Hotels. **Bernina*, above the station, 130 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 16 (winter from 17) fr.; *Sport Hotel*, at the S. end of the village, 48 beds from 5, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 (winter from 15) fr.; *des Alpes*, with café-restaurant, 38 beds from 4½, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 11½ (winter from 13) fr.; *Bellevue*, 50 beds, well spoken of, *Bahnhof-Hotel Terminus*, 30 beds, at both R. from 4½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4-4½, P. from 11 (winter from 13) fr. — Pensions. *Conrad*, 12 beds, P. from 14 fr.; *Post*, 12 beds, P. from 10½ fr.; *Stark*, 10 beds, P. from 10 fr.

Restaurants. *Hirschen* (Ristorante del Cervo; 16 beds), Italian, plain; *Engadiner Bierhalle*, in the Pension Post. — Confectioner. *Pult-Scartazzini* (tea-room), near the Rathaus.

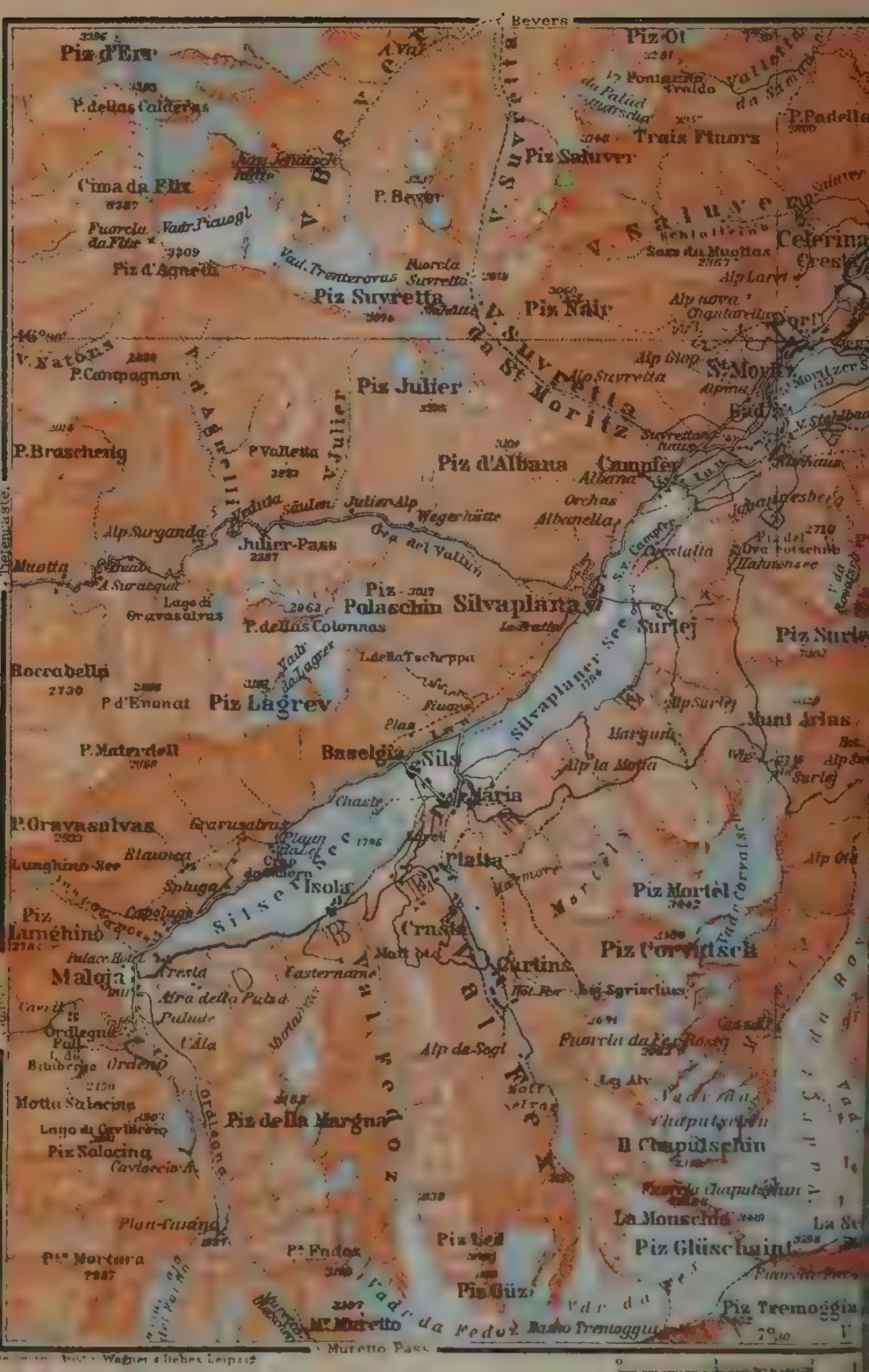
Post Office, opposite the Hotel Bernina. — Travel Bureau (inquiry office also). Good picture postcards are sold by the *Engadine Press Co.* and the photographer *G. Sommer*. — Guide. Alfred Stoffel.

English Church (*Immanuel*; 1873), on the hillside opposite the Hotel Bernina; services from mid-July to August.

Golf Course of the Engadine Golf Club S. of the station, on the right bank of the Inn (18 holes; also ladies' nine-hole course).

Samāden, Romansh *Samedan* (5669′; 1300 inhab.), junction for Pontresina, is the chief village of the Upper Engadine, frequented as a health resort in summer and winter. The houses, both new and old, are well built of stone. In a small square near the Rathaus is the late 18th cent. house (No. 53) of the Plantas, the ancient Grisons family, whose crest is a bear's paw ('planta'). The Protestant church, with a lofty, slender tower, was built in 1770. Beautiful view, beyond the green valley of the Inn and the foot-hills of the Bernina chain, in which the white Piz Palü, the Piz Morteratsch, Piz Tschierva, and, more to the right, Piz Roseg are conspicuous; in the distance, above the hill of St. Moritz, the Piz della Margna. Above the village are the Rom. Cath. church (1910) and the late-Gothic parish church of *St. Peter* (5896′), with a Romanesque tower (view) and tombs of the Planta, Salis, Juvalta, and other families.

Walks and Excursions. To the N., ¼ hr. from the post office, is the *Muntarutsch*, a larch-clad hill with a fine view. Thence to the right (N.) by a wood-walk to the (½ hr.) saw-mill of *Resgia* in the Val Bever (p. 481; thence to Spinas ¾ hr.), or to the left (S.W.) up the slope to the (20 min.) hill of *Salvasplanas*, with a similar view. This point is also reached direct in 25 min. from the Protestant church past St. Peter's. Opposite St. Peter's churchyard a path ascends to the left to the (1 hr.) *Alpetta*, with a magnificent view. The Ixx Promenade leads from the Inn bridge up the left bank of the river to (½ hr.) *Celerina*. Wood-walk to *Pontresina* (2½ hrs.): beyond the Inn bridge we diverge to the left from the road, pass below the railway, and cross meadows to the base of the E. slope of the valley, where the route forks: to the right along the hillside, finally crossing the cable tramway, to (1½ hr.) the Restaurant Belvoir (p. 497); to the left in many windings uphill to the (2 2½ hrs.) *Muottas Muraigl* (p. 499).



Bevers
Piz d'Err
P. dellas Calderas
Cima da Flix
Fuorcla da Flix
Vadr. Picuogl
Piz d'Agnelli
Vad. Trenterovas
Fuorcla Suvretta
Piz Suvretta
Piz Nair
Piz Saluver
Trais Fluors
Piz Ot
P. Padella
Celerina
Cresta
Alp Laret
Alp nova
Alp Giop
St. Moritz
Alp Suvretta
Piz Julier
V. Julier
V. Natons
P. Campagnon
P. Brascheng
P. Valletta
Piz d'Albana
Campfer
Albana
Orchas
Albanella
Julier-Alp
Wegerhütte
Julier-Pass
Alp Surganda
Muotta
Lago di Gravasalvas
Piz Polaschin
Silvaplana
P. dellas Colonnas
Surlej
Piz Surlej
Silvaplaner See
Roccabella
P. d'Enanat
Piz Lagrev
Alp Surlej
Mont Arlas
P. Materdell
Baselgia
Sils
Alp la Motta
Maria
P. Gravasalvas
Gravasalvas
Lunghino-See
Plaita
Isola
Piz Mortel
Piz Lunghino
Crasta
Curtins
Piz Corvatsch
Maloja
Cresta
Casternane
Alp da Segl
Fuorcla da Fer
Ordlegna
Motta Salacina
Lago di Cavloccio
Piz Salacina
Piz della Margna
Il Chapütschin
La Monscha
Piz Glüschaint
Piz Fedoz
Piz Güz
Piz Tremoggia
Mt. Muretto
Vadr. da Fedoz
Muretto Pass
Defencaste
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Albula, Schuls
Ponte
Samaden
Piz Uter
Mont Olivet
Piz Lavirum
Muottas Muraigl
Alp Champagna
Piz Vadret
Alp Prüna
Alp Prunella
Mont Colschen
Schafberg
Schwestern
Fuorcla Muraigl
Piz Muraigl
Laret
Spiert
Piz Languard
P. Prunella
Piz Prunas
Piz Chatscheders
Piz Stretta
Muottas da Pontresina
Paun da Zücher
Fuorcla da Languard
Lej della Fischa
Val del Fain
Alp la Stretta
Piz Albris
Montebello
Piz Chalchagn
Bernina Falls
Bernina Häuser
Piz Alv
Piz Minor
Alp da Pontresina
Piz dels Lejs
Val Minor
Piz Misaun
Piz Lagalb
Mont Pers
Lej Pitschen
Lej Nair
Tschierva
Bovai
Isla persa
Lago Bianco
Bernina Pass
Piz Morteratsch
P. Trovat
Vadret da Morteratsch
Vadret da Pers
Vedr. di Cambrena
P. Campascio
P. Cambrena
Bassal Masone
Cambrena-Sattel
Piz Bernina
Fuorcla Bellavista
Piz Scerscen
Bellavista
Pizzi di Palü
Crastaguzza
Piz Zupò
Vedretta di Palü
Fuorcla Sella
Vedr. di Fellaria
Pizzo di Verona
Alpe Verona

To the W. above Samaden rises **Piz Padella** (9380′; guide 15 fr.), a furrowed limestone rock which may be ascended by experts in 4 hrs. (diverging to the left from the Piz Ot route in a dale beyond the saddle of the Padella). Fine view and rich flora. — A ridge with three peaks (*Trais Fluors*; 9700′) connects Piz Padella with the massive granite pyramid of ***Piz Ot** (10,666′; 'lofty peak'; 4-4½ hrs.; guide 20 fr.). Bridle-path to the (2½ hrs.) *Fontauna Fraida* (8840′), whence a steep path ascends in zigzags (iron rods at awkward places) in 1½-2 hrs. to the top, which commands a panorama little inferior to that from the Piz Languard (p. 502).

The Railway to St. Moritz continues to skirt the Inn.

54 M. **Celerina.** — Hotels. At Celerina: ***Cresta Palace**, 200 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 (winter from 20) fr.; *Murail*, 50 beds from 4½, P. from 10 (winter from 14) fr.; *Pension Chalet Albris*, 15 beds, P. from 10½ fr. — At Cresta: ***Cresta-Kulm**, 65 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 13 (winter from 16) fr.; *Misani*, 30 beds from 6, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 12½ fr.

Confectioner. *Frizzoni*, at Cresta, fitted up in the old Engadine style. — Post Office at the station. — Guide. Adolf Erni.

Celerina (5685′), a village of old stone houses, forms with the adjoining **Cresta** a single parish of 620 inhabitants. Visitors are almost more numerous here in winter than in summer (comp. p. 485). The (10 min.) station of the Bernina Railway (p. 505) is on the right bank of the Inn. — Above Celerina the line descends in a sharp curve to the Inn and runs through the wooded *Charnadüra*, a gorge of the Inn, threading two tunnels, to the terminus at (55½ M.) *St. Moritz* (5830′; see p. 484).

The Railway from Samaden to Pontresina (3¼ M. in 11 min.; 3, 2, or 1 fr.) crosses the Inn and traverses the wide valley, in which on a rocky knoll to the right the church of *San Gian*, dating from 1478, with its decaying tower (remains of wall-paintings) is conspicuous, to the foot of the *Muottas Muraigl* (station *Punt Muraigl*, 5 min. from the cable tramway, see p. 499). It then crosses the *Flazbach* and, joining the Bernina Railway, enters the station of *Pontresina* (5830′; see p. 497).

97. St. Moritz and the Upper Engadine as far as Maloja. The Val Bregaglia.

The **Engadine** (Romansh *Engiadina*), a valley 60 M. long, descending from the Maloja Pass (5940′) to the Tyrolese frontier (Martinsbruck; 3400′) on the N.E., is watered by the *Inn* and bounded by lofty mountains. The inhabitants (about 12,000), the majority of whom are Protestants, speak a Romanic dialect (p. 453). Punt Ota (p. 512), 24 M. from Maloja, marks the boundary between the *Upper Engadine* and the *Lower Engadine*. The highest part of the valley, above St. Moritz, is the most beautiful, with its severe mountain scenery, its clear lakes, and pleasant villages, while the side-valley of Pontresina commands magnificent views of the peaks of the Bernina group. The slopes of the mountains are wooded to a height of over 7200′, while in other parts of the Alps trees seldom grow above 6200′. The forests are chiefly of larch and the *Pinus cembra* (Ger. *Arve*). The wood of the latter, white in colour but turning pink when exposed to the air, is extremely durable, and is much esteemed for cabinet-

work. — On the mountain-pastures a wonderful display of Alpine flowers delights the visitor till August.

The dry and bracing air of the Upper Engadine and its powerful sunshine render it one of the most famous health resorts in the world. The mean temperature in July is 55° Fahr. (maximum 80°); in January 20° (minimum 22° below zero); comp. p. xxiii. 'Nine months winter and three months cold' is the account the natives give of their climate. Abrupt changes of temperature, and even white frosts and snow are not uncommon in August. The prevailing wind is that from the S.W. from Maloja, which in some seasons is very troublesome in the main valley. - - It is hardly necessary to state that it is forbidden to walk over the meadows before the hay is carried.

A. St. Moritz.

St. Moritz (accent properly on the second syllable) owed its importance originally to its mineral springs, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid and alkaline salts, which were probably used as early as the bronze age (comp. p. 486) and which have attracted an ever increasing number of patients since the opening of the old Kurhaus in 1856. The *Village of St. Moritz*, above the St. Moritz Lake, on the N.W. side, has become an extremely fashionable resort and perhaps the most famous winter sports centre in the world. It is now more popular than the *Baths of St. Moritz*, in the plain to the S. of the lake, almost joining the village. The summer-season lasts from June till September, the winter-season from November to March (no consumptives); autumn here is usually remarkable for settled weather. — The *Station* (5830′), for the Rhætian Railway (comp. pp. 483, 511) as well as for the Bernina Railway (p. 504; subway), is situated to the N. above the lake, near the point where the Inn leaves it and forms a fall in the ravine.

Village of St. Moritz. — **Hotels** (it is advisable to reserve rooms in advance in July, August, January, and February). **Kulm Hotels* (Engadiner Kulm & Neu-Kulm), at the upper end of the village (6089′), 150 beds (150 bath-rooms) from 10, B. 2½, L. 8, D. 10, P. from 23 fr., **Palace*, 300 beds (130 bath-rooms) from 18, B. 3, L. 12, D. 14, P. from 28 fr., both patronized by English and American travellers, **Grand*, 400 beds (120 bath-rooms) from 10, B. 2½, L. 8, D. 10, P. from 25 fr., **Carlton*, on the slope above the station, 200 beds from 10, B. 3, L. 10, D. 12½, P. from 28 fr., all four of the highest class, with views; **Schweizerhof*, 120 beds from 9, B. 2½, L. 7½, D. 8½, P. from 20 (winter from 21) fr.; **Savoy*, 70 beds from 7, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 18 fr.; **Caspar Badrutt*, 80 beds from 6, P. from 20 fr.; **Belvedere*, near the W. end of the village, 100 beds from 7, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 17 (winter from 19) fr.; **Château*, 50 beds from 8, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 20 fr.; **Rosatsch*, 60 beds from 8, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 fr.; **Neues Post Hotel*, 110 beds from 6½, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 fr.; **Eden*, near the Kulm Hotel, 65 beds from 5, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15 fr.; **Calonder*, at the W. end of the village, 75 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 (winter from 18) fr.; *Badrutt's Private Hotel*, 40 beds from 6, P. from 17 fr.; **La Margna*, near the station, 100 beds from 6, P. from 15 fr.; **Waldhaus* (p. 487), prettily situated on the lake, 65 beds from 6½, B. 2½, L. 6½, D. 7½, P. from 17 (winter from 18) fr.; *Albana*, 100 beds from 5, P. from 17-18 fr., well spoken of; *Monopol*, 75 beds from 6, P. from 13½-15½ fr.; *Steffani*, 90 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15-16½ fr.; *St. Moritzer Hof*, 40 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4½,

1 : 50.000
Kilometer
Engl. Mile
Val Champagna
Champagna
Muraigl
Piz Vadret
Schafberg
Restaur. 2733
Munt della bescha
Las Sours
2982
Vadret da Muraigl
Fuorela Muraigl
Restaur
Foura dell And Ursina
Piz Muraigl
Clüx
Larèt
Pontresina
Spiert
Piz Languard
Giarsun
Languard
Val Languard
la Resgia
Muottas da Pontresina
Schela del Paradies
Punt Hurtumas
Paun da Zücher
Val Prünas

P. from 11½ fr.; *Bellaval* (temperance), near the station, 40 beds, P. from 11½ fr.; *Bären*, 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 13 fr. — **Suvretta House*, a luxurious hotel finely situated near Campfèr (p. 489), ½ hr. from the village, 350 beds from 12, B. 2½, L. 8, D. 10, P. from 25 fr., with 120 bath-rooms and the annexe *Villa Suvretta*; *Pension Villa Story*, in the Campfèr woods, with restaurant, 22 beds, L. 6, S. 5, P. 13-16 fr. — *Chantarella* (6588'; 160 beds, P. from 25 fr.), a dietetic sanatorium on the slope above the village (cable railway, see below).

Pensions. *Bellavista*, 30 beds, P. from 13½ fr.; *Gartmann*, 45 beds, P. from 12 fr.; *Erica*, 16 beds, P. from 13½ fr.; *Villa Joos*, 16 beds, P. from 11½ fr.; *Surlej*, 15 beds, P. from 12 fr., with café; *Soldanella*, 8 beds, *Jecklin*, 6 beds, at these two P. from 11 fr.; *Meierei* (p. 487), 15 beds, P. from 14 fr.; *Statzer See* (p. 487), 15 beds, P. from 11 fr.

Confectioners (tea-rooms). *Hanselmann; Rosatsch Hotel; Engi*, near the Kulm Hotel.

Tramway in summer from the Post-Platz to the Baths (Kurhaus-Platz), every 10-12 min., in 8 min. (30 c.). — **Cable Railway** to *Chantarella* (see above; 7 min.; 1 fr. 20, there and back 1 fr. 60 c.); continuation to the Corviglia Ski Hut (p. 487) under construction.

Carriages. To and from the station, with one horse, 3 fr. for 1-2 pers., 4 fr. for 3 pers., with two horses 6 fr. for 4 pers., 7 fr. for 5 pers. (to Campfèr in the morning 5, 7, 10, and 12 fr., in the afternoon 6, 8, 12, and 14 fr.). To *Silvaplana* and back, in the morning 10, 12, 18, and 22 fr., in the afternoon 15, 17, 28, and 33 fr.; *Sils*, in the morning 14, 16, 26, and 30 fr., in the afternoon 17, 19, 32, and 37 fr.; *Fex Valley* 25, 28, 45, and 50 fr.; *Maloja*, in the morning 20, 24, 40, and 45 fr., in the afternoon 24, 27, 44, and 49 fr.; *Celerina* 12, 15, 22, and 27 fr.; *Pontresina* 16, 18, 30, and 35 fr.; *Morteratsch* 24, 27, 45, and 50 fr.; *Roseg* 26, 30, 45, and 50 fr. Gratuity 10% extra.

Post Office in the Post-Platz (p. 486). — **Motor Post** from the station viâ *Silvaplana* and *Sils* to *Maloja* (comp. p. 488), several times daily in 1¼ hr. (6 fr., 8 fr.), to *Castasegna* (Italian frontier) in 2¾ hrs. (12 fr. 60, 16 fr. 80 c.), to *Chiavenna* in 3¾-4½ hrs. — Viâ *Silvaplana, Julier, Tiefencastel*, and *Lenzerheide* to *Coire* (comp. R. 94 and 95), 49¾ M., twice daily in summer in 5¾ hrs. (32 fr. 20 c.).

Inquiry Office opposite the Schweizerhof (9-12 & 2-5). — Visitors' Tax 5, 4, or 3 fr. per week (75, 60, or 50 c. per day), according to hotel.

Tourist Agencies. *Thos. Cook & Son*, Bad-Strasse; *American Express Co.*, in the Neues Post-Hotel; *International Sleeping Car Co.; Kuoni; Naegeli-Weetman & Co.; Rhätische Bank.* - Forwarding Agent. *Clavadetscher & Jörimann*, Schul-Platz. — Photographic Materials. *O. Rutz*, near the church.

British Vice-Consul, K. F. Naegeli-Weetman (comp. above).

English Church (*St. John the Evangelist;* 1871); services in July-Sept., in Dec.-March in the English chapel at the Kulm Hotel. — *Presbyterian* and *Roman Catholic Services*, see p. 487.

Golf Courses. *Kulm Golf Club* (9 holes), in the grounds of the Kulm Hotel (p. 484); *San Gian Golf Club* (9 holes), at the Baths of St. Moritz (see p. 487); *Engadine Golf Club* (18 and 9 holes), at Samaden (see p. 482).

Guides (for ski-ing also). Johann Jäger, Karl Kaufmann, Christian, Eduard, and Florian Koch, Hans Mettier, Heinrich Müller, Adolf Padrun, Walter Risch, Adolf Schaller, Peter Signorell, Philipp Wieland, and Serafino Zogg.

Winter Sports (comp. p. xxviii; for information apply to the Inquiry Office; numerous winter sports clubs). *Skating* and *Curling* are enjoyed chiefly on the Eis-Stadion (4½ acres), the Kurverein rink (3 acres), and numerous private rinks. — The chief *Toboggan Runs* are the 'Village Run' (½ M. long) to the Baths of St. Moritz, and the famous 'Cresta Run' to Cresta (p. 483; ¾ M.; for 'skeletons'; record time 57½ seconds). — The *Bob Run* is 1 M. long. — Splendid *Ski-ing* on the Ober-Alpina (p. 487).

Ski-Jumps: Olympia, Julier, Badrutt's Park, and Salet; skikjöring on the lake; Corviglia ski-hut, see p. 487.— Important *Horse Races* on the lake.— The *St. Moritz Association* (380 Gresham House, Old Broad St., London, E. C. 2) exists to further the interests of sport at St. Moritz.

St. Moritz, Romansh *San Murezzan* (6080′), named after St. Maurice (p. 328) and mentioned as a pilgrim-resort in the 15th cent. (comp. p. 484), lies in a sunny situation, sheltered from the N. wind, on a mountain-terrace above the St. Moritz Lake. The 'highest village in the Engadine' has developed into a tourist resort of palatial hotels, and now numbers 3200 inhab., including the Baths. The parish offices and the church, with a lofty tower, are modern. The only relic of the old village church is the leaning tower, in the Romanesque style, the upper part dating from 1573. Fine view of the mountains, from the Piz Languard on the E. to the Piz Julier on the W., particularly of Piz Rosatsch with its glacier (over the lake) and, to the right, Piz Surlej, Piz Corvatsch, and (in the distance) the beautiful Piz della Margna.— Charles Loring Brace (1826-90), the founder of the 'New York Children's Aid Society', is buried in the cemetery, behind the Kulm Hotel.

The road forks at the Post-Platz, 10 min. from the station. The level branch to the right leads to Campfèr (p. 489), while that to the left descends to the Baths of St. Moritz. Above the Campfèr road is the *Segantini Museum* (10-12.30 and 2.30-5; 2 fr.), a small domed building by N. Hartmann (1911); opposite on the road is a monument to Segantini (p. 493), by Bistolfi; in the interior, near the entrance, the bronze bust of the artist by Troubetzkoy; on the first floor, reproductions of his works; on the second, paintings by him. —The road to the Baths leads past the very interesting *Engadine Museum* (Museum Engiadinais; 9.30-12 & 2-5, 2 fr.; tramway halt), containing Engadine furniture and fittings dating from the 16th cent. onwards; Room IX, from Grosio in the Val Tellina, is magnificently carved in cembra pine-wood (early 17th cent.); the basement contains tree trunks hollowed out and used for the St. Moritz spring in the bronze age. Farther on is the *English Church*.

1 M. **Baths of St. Moritz.** — Hotels (visitors' tax, see p. 485). **Kurhaus & Grand-Hôtel des Bains*, 350 beds, **Neues Stahlbad*, 350 beds (from both of these visitors can go to the baths under cover), **Victoria*, 280 beds, **Hôtel du Lac*, 300 beds, these four of the highest class, R. from 8, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 9, P. from 19 (winter from 20) fr.; **Engadinerhof*, 180 beds from 6, B. 2½, L. 6½, D. 7½, P. from 16 (winter from 18) fr. — **Bellevue au Lac*, on the left bank of the Inn, 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 11½ fr.; **Central*, close by, 70 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5. D. 5½, P. from 12½-13 fr.; **National*, 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 5, P. from 12½ fr.; *Olympia-Metropol*, 70 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 13½ fr.; *Bernina*, 45 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 11½ fr.; *Edelweiss* (Jewish), 50 beds from 4, P. from 14½ fr.; *Pension Villa Gredig*, 22 beds; *Veltlinerkeller*, 22 beds, P. from 10¾ fr. — Lodgings.

Restaurant. *Central*, at the Central Hotel. The restaurants in the environs charge the full St. Moritz prices, though their catering is moderate. — Confectioners (tea-rooms). *Stahl; Gasser.*

Band several times daily; dances arranged several times weekly for visitors staying at the four principal hotels.

Baths (80 in the Kurhaus wing, 64 at the Stahlbad): 7-9.30 a.m. 4 fr., 9.30-12 a.m. 5 fr., 2-6 p.m. 3 fr.; 'bain de luxe' 7½ fr.; vapour-bath 3½ fr.; massage 3-6½ fr.

Post Office in the main street, E. of the Hotel Victoria (poste restante letters addressed to the *Baths* of St. Moritz may be called for here; all others in the Village only).

Tramway from the S.E. side of the Kurhaus-Platz to the Village (10 min. from the station), see p. 485. — Carriages, see p. 485.

Rowing Boats on the lake; 1-2 pers. in the morning 4 fr. per hr., in the afternoon 5 fr., from Surpunt to the Meierei or the station 2½ fr.

Presbyterian Church Services in July & Aug. in the French Protestant Church. — Roman Catholic Churches by the lake (sermons in German or French) and to the E. of the Kulm Hotel (p. 484).

Golf Course (9 holes) of the San Gian Golf Club, S.W. of the Kurhaus.

The mineral springs of the *Baths of St. Moritz*, or St. Moritz Bad (5824′; comp. p. 484), rise at the foot of Piz Rosatsch. The public baths in the long wing of the *Kurhaus* are supplied by the *Mauritius* and *Paracelsus Springs* (41° Fahr.), those at the *Stahlbad* by the *Surpunt Spring* (45°), discovered in 1886. In front of the Kurhaus is the *Kurgarten*, with tennis-courts, etc. By the lake is the *Roman Catholic Church*, with its detached tower. To the S., above the Kurhaus, is the *Protestant Church*.

Walks, well-provided with sign-posts and benches, skirt the *Lake of St. Moritz* (5810′; 192 acres, 144′ deep) and intersect the wooded slopes on both sides of the valley. On the E. bank lies the *Meierei* (café-restaurant; see p. 485), ½ hr.'s walk from either the Village or the Baths. On the way to it from the village, beyond the Inn, on a hill to the left, is the *Hotel-Restaurant Waldhaus* (p. 484), with a view-terrace. — About 10 min. E. of the Meierei lies the charming little *Statzer See* (Lej Staz; 5932′; pension-restaurant, see p. 485; lake-bathing), whence shady paths lead to the left to Cclerina, to the right (then to the left after a few paces) over the hill to Pontresina (1 hr. from the Meierei; comp. p. 499).

On the N. side of the valley the *Ober-Alpina* (6530′; no restaurant) commands a fine view; it is reached by a path (25 min.) ascending to the right from the Campfèr road (p. 488), to the W. of the village; from the Baths we ascend past the English Church, and from beyond the Inn bridge by paths to the N. of the Hotel Victoria or from a point 8 min. W. of the Kurhaus (¾ hr.). From the Alpina farther up to (¾ hr.) the *Alp Giop* (7168′) and (½ hr.) the *Alp Nova* (7280′), whence the Bernina group is seen. — The *Alp Laret* (6893′), reached in 1 hr. by a zigzag path opposite the Kulm Hotel (turning to the right after 10 min.), commands a fine survey of the Upper Engadine and the valley of Pontresina. A still more extensive view is obtained from the (¾ hr. higher) *Sass da Muottas* (7765′), and *Sass Ronzöl* (8030′); at the top, on the E. spur of the Piz Nair (p. 488), is the *Corviglia Ski Hut* (8347′; club-hut, accommod-

ation for 16; cable railway under construction, see p. 485). We may return through *Val Saluver* to (1 hr.) Celerina (p. 483). From the Alp Laret a high-level route with fine views leads S.W. viâ Chantarella (p. 485) to the Suvretta House (1½ hr.; p. 485).

On the S. side of the valley shady promenades ascend the *Quellenberg* (6290′; behind the Paracelsus Spring, to the left above the Protestant Church, ½ hr.) and the *Johannisberg* (6580′; 1 hr.; to the right above the Protestant Church). By both routes we may reach in 1½ hr. the *Restaurant Hahnensee* (7070′; 9 beds). Fine view of the Lake of Sils 5 min. farther on, on the route to the Fuorcla Surlej; descent to *Surlej* (p. 489) ¾ hr.

Excursions. On the N. side of the valley. ***Piz Nair** (10,045′), viâ the Alp Giop (p. 487) in 4 hrs. (easy and interesting; guide advisable, 35 fr.). Descent into the Val Suvretta (see below), with guide only (to Bevers 30 fr.). — ***Piz Julier** (11,105′), 5 hrs., not difficult for experts (guide 30 fr.; comp. p. 489). We ascend from St. Moritz to the W. to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Suvretta-St. Moritz* (7208′), whence we go on to the (1½ hr.) saddle and to the left by a safe rock-path to the (1½-2 hrs.) summit. The view extends from Monte Rosa on the W. to the Gross-Glockner on the E. (panorama by Schröter, obtainable at the Inquiry Office, p. 485). — To *Bevers* (p. 482) through Val Suvretta, 6½-7 hrs., interesting for botanists (guide needless). From Campfèr (p. 489) up the *Val Suvretta da St. Moritz*, and past the Alp Suvretta (see above), to the small *Suvretta Lake* (8563′) and the (3 hrs.) **Fuorcla Suvretta** (8590′), between (r.) Piz Nair and (l.) Piz Suvretta. Then down the *Val Suvretta da Samaden* to the (1 hr.) *Alp Suvretta-Samaden* (7031′) and to (1¼ hr.) *Spinas* (p. 481).

On the S. side of the valley. Viâ the Hahnensee (see above) by a good bridle-path to the (3½ hrs.) ***Fuorcla Surlej** (9042′; inn in summer and winter, 10 beds and 20 mattresses), which commands a surprise-view of the Bernina group. Descent to the (1-1½ hr.) Hotel du Glacier in the Roseg valley (p. 501) and *Pontresina* (6½-7 hrs. in all). — The Fuorcla Surlej is the starting-point for the ***Piz Corvatsch** (11,339′; 2-2½ hrs.; guide 35 fr.), across the *Corvatsch Glacier* (beware of crevasses; better by the E. edge, over rock and débris) and skirting the *Piz Mortèl* (11,293′). The magnificent view, embracing the Bernina group to the E. and S.E., the Disgrazia and Forno groups to the S.W., and the Valais and Bernese Alps to the W., excels the prospect from the Piz Languard (p. 502) in having a picturesque glimpse of the verdant Upper Engadine with its lakes and villages. — The **Piz Surlej** (10,470′) may be ascended from the Fuorcla in 1½ hr. (guide 25 fr.); the route traverses rocks on the E. side of *Crast' Arlas* (10,266′). — The interesting **Piz dell' Ova Cotschna** (8890′; 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary) is ascended from the Stahlbad by a good zigzag path up the Rosatsch valley. Thence up the *Piz Rosatsch* (10,213′; guide 25 fr.), 1½ hr. The **Muottas da Celerina** (7405′; 2 hrs.) are ascended from the Restaurant Statzer See (p. 487) by a broad path through woods, then to the left, and then to the right (comp. p. 499). Or from the Baths to the *Alp da Staz* (6388′), above which we proceed to the E.

B. From St. Moritz to Maloja.

Motor Post, see p. 485 (12¼ M. from the station, 11¾ M. from the post office in the Village). — Walkers follow woodland-paths skirting the S.E. banks of the Campfèr, Silvaplana, and Sils Lakes (4-4½ hrs. to Maloja).

The road from St. Moritz Village to Maloja follows the slope below the Hotel Suvretta House (p. 485). The road from the Baths (1 M.) crosses the Inn and joins it short of Campfèr.

2½ M. **Campfèr.** — Hotels. **Suvretta House*, ¼ hr. N.E., see p. 485; **Julierhof*, 90 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14½ fr.; **Campfèr*, 75 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 12 (winter from 14) fr. — Restaurant. *Guardalej.*

Motor Boats on the Campfèr and Silvaplana Lakes five times daily viâ Silvaplana to (½ hr.) Sils (landing 15-20 min. from Sils-Maria; 3 fr., there and back 5 fr.). — Guides. August Klucker and Heinrich Müller.

English Church (services in Aug.).

Campfèr (6020′), at the mouth of the *Suvretta Valley*, commands a free view of the Upper Engadine, and of the Piz della Margna, Piz Corvatsch, and Piz Surlej. It is now a suburb of St. Moritz (p. 484). — The road farther on skirts the W. bank of the *Lake of Campfèr* (5885′; 1 M. long), which is bisected by a promontory. Opposite rises a wooded height with the *Crestalta* (6250′; restaurant in summer; view), which may be reached by paths from the Baths of St. Moritz (1 hr.) and from Silvaplana (25 min.; to the left beyond the bridge of Surlej).

4 M. **Silvaplana.** — Hotels. **Post & Riv' Alta*, 90 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Engadinerhof*, W. of the village, 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Sonne*, 70 beds, at the N.E. end of the village, **Julier*, 25 beds, under the same management, R. from 3-4 fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 4-5, S. 4, P. from 11-12 fr.; **Corvatsch*, open in summer only, 24 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Pension Stehely*, 14 beds, P. from 10 fr. — At Surlej: *Pension Waldheim*, with café-restaurant, 25 beds from 4, P. from 11 fr.; *Haus Surlej*, 20 beds, P. from 10½ fr.

Guides. Lorenz Felix, Peter Lareida, and Johann Mettier.

Silvaplana (5955′) lies at the end of the Julier road (R. 95), on the alluvial deposits of the Julier brook, which separate the lakes of Silvaplana and Campfèr. View of Piz Corvatsch. The late-Gothic church dates from 1491. A bridge leads across the narrow part of the lake to the village of *Surlej* ('on the lake'), with the modern château of *Crap da Sass*, fitted up as a museum (restaurant). Higher up the *Surlej Brook* forms a fine waterfall.

Walks and Ascents. To the (20 min.) *Fratta*, by a path ascending to the right beyond the bridge over the Julier streamlet, near the W. end of the village. From the first fork of the footpath a branch ascends in windings and then gradually descends along the slope, with a fine view, to the Maloja road near Sils (1¼ hr.). — The *Orchas Walk*, diverging to the right from the great bend in the Julier road, skirts the slope of the Piz d'Albana, affording a view of the Bernina group; it is continued through desolate mountain-scenery as far as the Alp Suvretta-St. Moritz in the Val Suvretta (p. 488; 2 hrs.). —**Piz Julier** (11,105′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), more fatiguing than from St. Moritz (p. 488). We follow the Julier road to the (1 hr.) roadmenders' hut on the lower *Julier Alp* (7085′), whence we proceed over alpine pastures and easily traverse rocks to the chimney, a precipitous gorge filled with snow, and to the (4 hrs.) summit. — Easier, but less repaying, are the *Piz Polaschin* (9900′; 3½ hrs.; guide 25 fr.) and *Piz Albana* (10,184′; 4 hrs.; 22 fr.).

From Surlej we may follow the path straight on beyond the church, then to the right to the (¾ hr.) *Surlej Waterfall*, or we may skirt the S. bank of the Silvaplana lake to (1¼ hr.) *Sils-Maria*. Another path, to the left beyond the church, leads viâ the (½ hr.) rocky knoll of *Crapalv* to the (1½ hr.) *Hahnensee* (p. 488). -**Fuorcla Surlej* (9042′; pp. 488, 501; 3-3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary). Beyond Surlej church we go straight on,

soon cross the brook to the right, and ascend through woods: 1 hr. *Alp Surlej* (6887′); then to the S. towards Piz Corvatsch (middle path). Above a second chalet the path turns to the right and joins the route from Sils-Maria (see below).

Beyond Silvaplana the road, commanding a view of the fine Piz della Margna, skirts the *Silvaplana Lake* (5875′; 1 sq. M.), then follows the bank of the canalized Inn at the foot of the *Piz Polaschin* (p. 489) and the *Piz Lagrev* (10,394′), past the (7 M.) houses of *Sils-Baselgia*, on the right bank. The motor post diverges previously to the left and crosses the Inn and the verdant alluvial plain.

7½ M. **Sils-Maria.** — Hotels. On the Laret: **Giger's Hotel Waldhaus*, of the highest class, 220 beds (40 R. with baths) from 8, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 22 fr. — In the village: **Edelweiss*, 150 beds from 7, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 fr.; **Barblan*, 120 beds from 8, B. 2¼, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 18 (winter from 20) fr.; **Alpenrose*, 100 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 fr. — Between Sils-Maria and Baselgia: *Silser Hof*, 35 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 12 fr., good. — At Sils-Baselgia (see above): **Margna*, 110 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 fr.; *Pension Chasté*, with tourists' restaurant, 12 beds from 4, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 11 fr. — In the Fex Valley (see p. 491): *Fex*, 30 beds from 3, P. from 12½ fr., *Sonne*, 30 beds from 3, P. from 10½ fr., at both L. 4, D. 5 fr., good.

Confectioner. *Hanselmann*, at Sils-Maria.

Carriages (including 2 hrs.' waiting and the return journey; gratuity 10% extra). To the *Fex Valley*, with one horse 15 fr. for 1 or 2 pers., 18 fr. for 3 pers., with two horses 25 fr. for 4 pers., 30 fr. for 5 pers.; *Maloja*, with one horse 15 and 18 fr., with two horses 26 and 30 fr.; *Silvaplana*, with one horse 12 and 14 fr., with two horses 18 and 22 fr.; *St. Moritz*, whole day 28, 30, 44, and 50 fr. (single journey to or from the station 13, 15, 22, and 26 fr.); *Pontresina*, whole day 30, 42, 46, and 50 fr.

Motor Boats on the Silvaplana Lake, see above; on the Sils Lake (landing ¼ hr. from the Sils-Maria post office) to *Maloja* several times daily in ½ hr. (2½ fr., there and back 4 fr.). — Rowing Boats for hire.

Inquiry Office (10-12 & 4-6) in the parish offices (Chesa Comunela). — Guides. Duri Badrutt, Johann Eggenberger, Vittorio Gianotti, Peter Godly, Christian Klucker (at Fex), and Peter and Andreas Zuan.

The village of *Sils-Maria* (5945′), forming with *Baselgia* the parish of Sils (Romansh *Segl*), occupies a sheltered site at the mouth of the Fex Valley (winter sports). The *Lake of Sils*, the largest of the Engadine lakes (1026 acres), is bounded by the wooded hills of the *Laret* (6227; S.W.), the *Crastas da Mulins* (S.E.), and the isolated *Muot Marias* (N.), which is laid out as an Alpine garden.

Paths provided with benches lead along the hillsides, which afford pretty views, through the Fex gorge, and across the rocky peninsula of *Chasté* (6030′), projecting into the Lake of Sils, with a scanty castle-ruin and a memorial tablet to Friedrich Nietzsche, the philosopher, who spent the summer in a house next to the Hotel Edelweiss from 1881 to 1888. — Along the Silvaplana Lake to Surlej (1¼ hr.), see p. 489. — Along the slope of the Laret above the Lake of Sils to (¾ hr.) the hamlet of *Isola*, situated on the green alluvial deposit of the Fedoz stream, which forms pretty waterfalls in its gorge. Thence to Maloja, see p. 493.

A zigzag path ascends a few yards to the E. of the bridge at Sils-Baselgia and leads to the right along the hill-slope viâ *Plaz* (6299′) and the Fratta (p. 489) to Silvaplana, in 1½ hr. Between Plaz and the Fratta, 20 min. from Sils, a steep path ascends to the (2½ hrs.) *Tscheppa Lake* (8609′), with a superb view of the Bernina group.

The *Fex Valley (*Val Fex;* it is forbidden to pick edelweiss here) reaching up to the Fex Glacier, which is surrounded by the Chapütsch, Piz Fora, Piz Güz, and Piz Led, is approached by a narrow road over the Laret (p. 490). Pedestrians follow the shorter path leading from the bridge at Sils along the right bank towards the ravine, then ascend to the left past the chalets of *Platta* (6234′), and join the road at the (50 min.) *Sonne Hotel* (p. 490) and the little church of *Crasta* (6391′). The hotel and a bench on the road, 3 min. farther on, afford the best views up the valley, especially in the evening. This side of the bench a path to the right ascends the wooded W. slope to the (¾ hr.) Hotel Fex (branches on the right to the Mott' Ota, see below). The road crosses the stream and reaches the chalets of *Curtins* (6183′) and (½ hr.) the *Hotel Fex* (6234′; p. 490). We may proceed, crossing the (¼ hr.) brook, to the (25 min.) top of the *Mott Selvas*, an old moraine which affords a view of the lower end of the Fex Glacier. — From the Hotel Fex we may cross the bridge and proceed to the right along the hillside, after 20 min. ascending to the left, to (1¼ hr.) the Mott' Ota.

A footpath ascends to the right from the Hotel Edelweiss (passing, on the right, the park of the Villa Miramargna and two paths leading to the Fuorcla Surlej) to the (1-1¼ hr.) ***Marmorè** (7225′), a rounded spur of the serrated *Furtschellas* (9623′), which adjoin the Corvatsch. From the view-bench at the top a path (red marks) to the left ascends to the (1¾ hr.) *Lej Sgrischus* (8695′), a lake seldom free from ice between the slope of the Corvatsch and the *Piz Chüern* (8840′; 20 min., fine view), while a good path skirting the hillside, then descending the grass slope to the right, brings us to the road leading to the Hotel Fex (¾-1 hr.).

To the **Mott' Ota** (7650′), on the W. slope of the Fex Valley, we may ascend either from the Laret or from the footpath beyond Crasta church (see above) in 1½-1¾ hr. From this point we command a view of the snow-peaks to the E. of the Fex Valley and also of the bleak *Fedoz Valley*, with the crevassed Fedoz Glacier and the Monte Muretto, Piz Fedoz, and Piz della Margna to the W.

The ***Fuorcla Surlej** (9042′; 3½-4 hrs.) is reached by a good bridle-path, which ascends to the right near the E. end of Sils-Maria, short of the post office; cart-road at first; after ¼ hr. we join the path from the Marmorè on the right and proceed to the left through woods and over grassy slopes to (¾ hr.) the last bench, which affords a view of the Engadine from Maloja to Samaden. We join the footpath from Silvaplana (p. 489) ¼ hr. farther on, then the path from the Hahnensee (p. 488), and ascend fairly steeply to reach the inn at the top of the pass (see p. 488).

The ***Piz della Margna** (10,353′) is ascended from Isola (p. 490) viâ *Murtairacc* and the *Margna Glacier* in 4-4½ hrs. (guide 30, with descent to Maloja 40 fr.). Splendid view of the Upper Engadine with its lakes, the neighbouring Disgrazia group, and the Valais, Bernese, and Grisons Alps. More difficult is the ascent from Maloja by the W. arête (guide 35 fr.).

Piz Led (10,135′; 3½ hrs.; 20 fr.), ***Piz Corvatsch** (11,339′; 5-5½ hrs., viâ Fuorcla Surlej; 30, with descent to Pontresina 42 fr.), *Il Chapütschin* (11,126′; 5 hrs.; 35, to Pontresina 50 fr.), and *Piz Tremoggia* (11,322′; 5-6 hrs.; 35 fr.). More difficult are *Piz Fora* (11,053′; 6 hrs.; guide 45-50 fr.) and *Piz Glüschaint* (11,811′; 6-7 hrs.; 65, with descent to Pontresina 80 fr.).

Passes. To Pontresina over the *Fuorcla da Fex-Roseg* (9 hrs.; 40 fr.), the *Fuorcla Chapütschin* (10-11 hrs.; 55 fr.), or the *Fuorcla Glüschaint* (11-12 hrs.; 55 fr.), see p. 503. To the Val Malenco over the *Fex Glacier* and the **Tremoggia Pass** (9910′), between the Chapütsch and Piz Tremoggia, (8 hrs.; 50 fr.), or over the **Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen** (10,236′), between Piz Tremoggia and Piz Glüschaint (9-10 hrs.; 55 fr.), both for

experts only; descent over the *Scerscen Glacier* to the *Val Entova* and *Chiesa* (p. 509).

The motor post returns to the main road viâ (7¾ M.) Sils-Baselgia, and skirts the N. bank of the Lake of Sils, with a view of the peninsula of Chasté (p. 490) and of Isola (p. 490), while above appears the Fedoz Glacier, between the Piz Led (l.) and the Piz della Margna (r.). — 9½ M. *Plaun da Lej* (Grevasalvas Restaurant, 6 beds, P. from 9 fr.), a station of the motor-boat (p. 490; footpath to Gravasalvas, see p. 493). The road rounds the *Crap da Chüern*, a rocky promontory. Farther on, at the chalets of *Capolago*, we cross the infant *Inn*, here called *Ova d'Oen*, which descends in cascades from the Piz Lunghino (p. 493), to reach Maloja (10¼ M. from St. Moritz, not counting the detour viâ Sils-Maria).

11¾ M. **Maloja.** — Hotels. **Maloja Palace* (English), 250 beds and 50 bath-rooms, R. from 8, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 18 (winter from 22) fr.; *Longhin*, W. of the last, 25 beds from 3½, B. 2, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 9½ fr.; *Schweizerhaus*, 5 min. farther on to the left, 25 beds from 3½, B. 2, L. or D. 5½, P. from 13½ (winter from 15½) fr.; *Pension Giovanoli-Frey*, 15 beds from 3, P. from 9 fr., plain; *Post*, 25 beds from 3, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 10 fr., plain but good; *Maloja-Kulm*, near the top of the pass, 45 beds from 4, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 13 (winter from 15) fr., good.

Motor Boat (pier 5 min. from the Palace) to *Sils-Maria*, see p. 490. — Rowing and Sailing Boats for hire. — Carriages. Tariff posted up in the hotels; gratuity 10% extra.

Inquiry Office. — Visitors' Tax 50 c. per day (after two days) at the Palace Hotel, 30 c. at the other hotels.

English Church (see below; services July-Aug. & Dec.-Feb.).

Golf Course (18 holes), behind the Palace Hotel.

Winter Sports. *Skating* on the artificial rink and on the Lake of Sils (p. 490); *Curling; Tobogganing* and *Bob Runs* on the Val Bregaglia road (p. 494); good *Ski-ing*.

Maloja (5910-5940′), Ital. *Maloggia*, a scattered group of hotels, villas, and chalets, extends over the hill-country to the W. of the Lake of Sils, gradually sloping up to the summit of the pass. It belongs to the Italian-speaking district centring in the Val Bregaglia. Near the Palace Hotel stands the *English Church* and to the S. are a *Roman Catholic Church* and the hamlet of *Cresta*, while most of the land in between is occupied by the *Golf Course* (see above). The view, which is especially fine near the Palace Hotel and from the Belvedere (see below), comprises, to the E., the Lake of Sils, Piz Mortèl, and Piz Lagrev; to the N., Piz Gravasalvas; to the N.W., Pizzo Lunghino; to the W., the mountains of the Septimer and the peaks of Pizzo Duana; to the S.W., the Pizzo Grande, Pizzo Cacciabella, and, beyond the foothills, Monte di Zocca; and to the S., between Piz Salacina and Piz della Margna, the beautiful Monte del Forno. The best view of the Val Bregaglia is obtained from the rocks opposite the Hotel Maloja-Kulm.

The *Château Belvédère* (6099′; restaurant projected), on a height to the W., was built by Count Renesse, a Belgian, but left unfinished. It is approached by following the road this side of the Hotel Schweizer-

haus, midway between the Palace and the Maloja-Kulm. The grounds are notable for their rich collection of Alpine plants and contain ten large glacier mills, relics of the glacier that once covered the Upper Engadine; the largest is 19½′ in diameter and 49′ deep.

The road diverging to the E. beyond the parish offices leads to the (2 min.) little *Cemetery*, in which, opposite the entrance, is the grave of Giovanni Segantini, the painter (1858-99; see pp. 486, 500).

Paths provided with benches lead from Cresta along the banks of the Lake of Sils to Isola (p. 490; ¾ hr.) and over the wooded heights to the *Aira della Palza* (¾ hr.). On the Isola road, c. 5 min. from Cresta, is a block of granite bearing an inscription in memory of Prof. T. H. Huxley (1825-95), a frequent visitor at the Palace Hotel. — To the (1¼ hr.) top of the *Älla* (7090′): following the Isola road for 10 min. from Cresta, we turn to the right and ascend through woods and over pastures towards the conical peak.

To the **Cavloccio Lake** (6266′; 1 hr.). Our road diverges to the left from the Val Bregaglia road 3 min. beyond the Kulm Hotel, and crosses a bridge over the *Ordlegna* near the lowest chalets of *Ordeno*. Then along the left bank of the stream, through meadows and woods, to the dark-green lake (plain restaurant), surrounded by lofty mountains, where the road ends. To the S. rises the Monte del Forno; to the left of it is the snowy Muretto Pass (p. 494). The large *Cavloccio Alp* lies at the S. end of the lake. The path round the lake is pretty. — Beyond the Ordlegna bridge (see above) a path (sign-post) leads to the right to the (40 min.) little *Lago di Bitaberga* (6110′), and to the (¾ hr.) *Motta Salacina* (7055′; view of the Bregaglia and the Upper Engadine), at the foot of the *Piz Salacina* (8540′; ascended by those with steady heads from the Cavloccio Alp viâ the S. arête in 2 hrs.; guide 25 fr.).

The *Muotta da Blaunca* (6712′), 1¼ hr. N.E. of Maloja, commands a comprehensive and picturesque view. Between the Palace Hotel and the Longhin Hotel we ascend the Lunghino bridle-path (p. 494) to the left for ½ hr., then take the rough footpath to the right, and finally follow the way-marks across the meadows. Those coming from the E. take the footpath leading from the Restaurant Grevasalvas (p. 492) to *Gravasalvas* and, at the fork, keep to the left.

To the ***Forno Glacier** (3½ hrs. to the Forno Hut; guide 20 fr.). From the Cavloccio Alp (1¼ hr.; see above) a path ascends to the (20 min.) *Alp Plancanin* (6510′), at the confluence of the Forno and the Muretto (p. 494). We then ascend to the right (before the bridge) for ¾ hr. over turf and moraine to the Forno Glacier, which we cross to (1½ hr.) the **Forno Hut** of the S.A.C. (8478′; accommodation for 30), on a projecting rock to the E. above the glacier, at the foot of the Monte del Forno, surrounded by the Piz Bacone, Piz Casnil, Cima di Cantun, Cima di Castello, the triple-peaked Piz Torrone, Monte Sissone, and Cima di Rosso. From the hut to the *Disgrazia View*, 1½ hr. there and back, with guide, attractive. — The *Monte del Forno* (10,545′; 2½ hrs.; 40 fr.), *Piz Bacone* (10,660′; 4-5 hrs.; 50 fr.; comp. p. 495), *Cima di Rosso* (11,060′; 3½ hrs.; 45 fr.), *Monte Sissone* (10,890′; 3½ hrs.; 45 fr.), *Cima di Castello* (11,155′; 4 hrs.; 55 fr.; comp. p. 495), and *Piz Torrone* (*Orientale* 10,942′, 75 fr., *Centrale* 10,794′, 80 fr., each 5 hrs.; *Occidentale* 11,037′, 7 hrs., 90 fr., very difficult, many crevasses) may be ascended from the Forno Hut (all for experts only, with guide).

The **Piz Lunghino** (9120′; 3 hrs.; guide 22 fr., unnecessary for experts) rewards the climber with a splendid view. To the Lunghino Lake, see p. 494. Thence in bends towards the S.W. and S. over snow, rocks, and débris to the (1 hr.) top.

Passes from Maloja. To the Septimer (p. 475), 3½ hrs., guide unnecessary. A bridle-path ascends from the English Church to the left (N.W.), soon turns to the right at the houses of *Plla*, and mounts over sloping pastures past several small falls of the Inn to the (2 hrs.) dark **Lunghino Lake** (8136′), from which the Inn emerges. Thence a path crosses the *Fuorcla di Lunghino* (8645′) and skirts the N. slope of the *Motta da Sett* to (1¼ hr.) the **Septimer Pass** (7082′), where the paths to Bivio (p. 475; 2 hrs.) and to the Averser Tal (p. 527) divide. By the latter route (guide from Maloja to Juf 50 fr., unnecessary for mountaineers) we follow the cairns W. to the (1¼ hr.) **Forcellina** (8770′), where we obtain a view of the Averser Tal. We descend to the right, at first gradually, then in steep zigzags, to (1½ hr.) *Juf* and (1½ hr.) *Avers Cresta* (p. 526).

To the Val Malenco (p. 509; 7-8 hrs. to Chiesa; guide 50 fr.), toilsome but repaying. To the (1½ hr.) Alp Planeanin, see p. 493. We cross the Forno to the left. A steep and toilsome ascent over moraine debris, along the *Muretto* brook and the small *Muretto Glacier*, leads to the (2 hrs.) **Murotto Pass** (8390′), which lies between the Monte del Forno and the *Monte Muretto* (10,197′) and commands a view of the superb *Monte Disgrazia* (p. 510). Descent (red marks) over snow and stony and grassy slopes, on the left bank of the impetuous *Mallero*, to the *Chiareggio Alp* (5252′; quarters), and then past slate quarries to (4 hrs.) *Chiesa*.

To Promontogno (p. 496), 9½-10½ hrs. from the Forno Hut (see p. 493; guide 60 fr.), trying, but not difficult for experts. Over the glacier and steep slopes of rock and snow to the (1½ hr.) **Passo di Cassil** (9744′; superb view). Descent across snow, through a couloir, and over rock, on the N. side of the *Cantun Glacier*, to the (2 hrs.) *Albigna Hut* (7008′; p. 495), where the night may be spent. Then on the W. side of the great *Albigna Glacier* and up the steep, stony slope of *Cacciabella* (a resort of chamois) to the (3½ hrs.) **Passo di Cacciabella** (c. 9200′), a grand point of view. We descend to the (2 hrs.) *Sciora Hut* (p. 496) and through the wild Val Bondasca to (2½-3 hrs.) *Promontogno*.

C. From Maloja to Chiavenna through the Val Bregaglia.

20 M. Motor Post (starting from St. Moritz, see p. 485, and stopping at the post office and the Hotel Maloja Kulm at Maloja) twice or thrice daily in 1½-2 hrs. to *Castasegna* (6 fr. 60, 8 fr. 80 c.), where connection is made with the Italian motor post to *Chiavenna* (50 min.). In winter a service of heated caterpillar cars is maintained by means of snow ploughs.

The ***Val Bregaglia**, Ger. *Bergell*, descends to Chiavenna in six successive sections, of which the four uppermost belong to Switzerland. The inhabitants speak Italian, but more than three-fourths of them are Protestants. Several portions have survived of the old Roman Military road which was constructed under Augustus and ran from Clavenna (p. 529) over the Maloja to the Julier (p. 475) and on to Coire; in the middle ages also this was an important route. The present road was built in 1827-28.

At the Hotel Maloja Kulm (5961′; p. 492) the road crosses the ridge which shuts off the Engadine on the S.W. and descends a steep slope through pines and other conifers, in twelve curves (short-cuts). From the sixth bend a path leads on the left to the gorge of the *Ordlegna*, issuing from the Lago di Cavloccio (p. 493), which here forms a pretty waterfall (1¼ hr. there and back from Maloja). Our road reaches the floor of the valley opposite the chalets of *Cavrile* (5115′), which appear on the left bank of the Ordlegna, and descends past the ruined church of *San Gaudenzio*, where we have a last retrospect of the Maloja, to the second section of the valley.

4 M. **Casaccia** (4790′; Stampa, 22 beds, P. 8½ fr.; Septimer, 10 beds at 2½-3, P. 7-8 fr.; guide, Giovanni Derungs), the highest village in the Val Bregaglia, is commanded by the scanty ruin of *Turratsch*. It lies at the mouth of the *Val Marozzo*, whence issues the *Maira* or *Mera*, the chief stream of the Bregaglia.

The Val Marozzo is approached by a steep and stony bridle-path leading N.W. from Casaccia along the hillside and leaving the Septimer route (p. 475) on the right. At the upper end of the valley a footpath crosses the Maira and ascends steeply to the botanically interesting *Valle Campo* with its little Alpine lake (*Lago di Val Campo;* 7840′). The descent may be made viâ the *Alp Zocchetta* to *Vicosoprano* (4½ hrs. in all).

The road descends the left bank of the Maira and crosses the Ordlegna before its junction with the Maira, affording a view of the rugged Albigna group. Beyond the hamlets of *Lobbia* (4720′), *Zocca,* and *Asarina,* c. 2 M. from Casaccia, the road descends in four sharp bends (pedestrians follow the shorter Roman road) to the third section of the valley. We command a view (l.) of the *Val Albigna* and the jagged Cacciabella chain, and (r.) of the Piz Duan. At the Grotta Albigna, a rock-cellar shortly before Vicosoprano, wine and beer may be obtained.

8 M. **Vicosoprano** (3512′; Helvetia, in an open situation, 60 beds, P. 10-12 fr.; Krone, 10 beds, P. 8-10 fr.), the ancient capital of the Val Bregaglia, has a 17th cent. church and a quaint old town hall. On the right bank is the church of *San Cassiano* (3656′).

Excursions (guide, Rudolf Giacometti). A steep marked path ascends the Val Albigna (¾ hr. above Vicosoprano, see above) through woods and past a beautiful fall of the Albigna to (3 hrs.) the **Albigna Hut** of the S.A.C. (7008′; accommodation for 20), finely situated near the lower end of the *Albigna Glacier*. This is the starting-point for the ascents of the *Piz Bacone* or *Bacun* (10,640′; 4½ hrs., 50 fr.), *Cima di Cantone* (11,024′; 4½-5 hrs., 43 fr.), *Cima di Castello* (11,155′; 5 hrs., 50 fr.), and *Pizzo di Cacciabella* (9754′; 3½-4 hrs., 45 fr.). Passes: over the *Passo di Casnil* to the *Forno Hut* or viâ the *Passo di Cacciabella* to the *Sciora Hut*, see p. 494; over the Albigna Glacier to the (3 hrs.) *Passo di Zocca* (Passo di San Martino, 8999′); 1 hr. farther on is the *Rifugio Allievi* of the I.A.C. (comp. p. 510).

***Piz Duan** (*Pizzo della Duana*, 10,302′; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), not difficult. From the church of San Cassiano we ascend through woods in windings viâ *Alp Zocchetta* (6535′) and *Pianlò* (7380′) to the (4 hrs.) *Lago di Val Campo* (see above), and up the N.E. arête from the E. side to the (2½-3 hrs.) top. Grand view. We may descend viâ the *Duanhöhe* (8514′; p. 527) to *Soglio* (p. 496), or viâ the *Duana Pass* (9187′) to *Avers-Crestа* (p. 526).

At the lower end of Vicosoprano we cross the Albigna. — 9½ M. *Borgonovo* (3440′; Belvedere, 10 beds, P. 7-9 fr.).

9½ M. **Stampa** (3340′; Piz Duan, 10 beds). — On a hill on the right bank of the Maira, which is crossed here by a handsome bridge, lies *Coltura,* with a château of the Castelmur family and the white church of *San Pietro*. From Coltura viâ Cacciorre and Plotta in 1¼ hr. to Soglio (p. 496).

About 10 min. below Stampa, between telegraph-posts 24 and 23, to the right of the road, traces are visible of three ancient roads

one beside the other. At telegraph-post 22 are indications of an old bridge, popularly known as *Punt Alt,* and at the foot of the hill of San Pietro are remains of the Roman road. In front of us now appear the tower of Castelmur and the church of Promontogno. The road passes through *La Porta,* a rocky gateway, and skirts the hill (crossed by a footpath) on which lies the ruin of *Castelmur* (3025′). We thread a tunnel.

11½ M. **Promontogno** (2685′), picturesquely dominated by the handsome church of *Nossa Donna,* lies at the beginning of the fourth section of the Val Bregaglia. Walnuts, chestnuts, and other fruit-trees now appear, and the full luxuriance of S. Alpine vegetation is diversified by a few specimens of Alpine flora. — At the lower end of the village, on an open mountain-terrace above the mouth of the *Val Bondasca,* is the **Schloss-Hotel Bregaglia* (60 beds from 4, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.). High up in the valley appears the Bondasca Glacier, and in the foreground, 10 min. from the hotel, lies the large village of *Bondo* (2631′), with a handsome château of the Salis family, built in 1766.

Excursions from Promontogno (guide, Ottavio Giovanoli). A blue-marked path ascending to the left short of the bridge at Bondo leads up the wild Val Bondasca, past the chalets of *Laretto* (4521′) and *Naravedro* (6063′), to (3½ hrs.) the **Sciora Hut** of the S.A.C. (7057′; accommodation for 16), magnificently situated ½ hr. from the Bondasca Glacier. This is the starting-point for the ascents (all difficult, guide necessary) of the *Pizzo di Cacciabella* (9754′; 3-3½ hrs., guide 40 fr.), *Sciora di Dentro* (10,633′), the main peak of the *Pizzi di Sciora* (5-6 hrs., guide 60 fr.), *Pizzo Cengalo* (11,070′; 7-8 hrs.; comp. p. 510), *Pizzi Gemelli* (10,692′; 8-9 hrs., guide 60 fr.), and *Cima della Bondasca* (10,804′), the main summit of the *Pizzi del Ferro* (4-5 hrs., 50 fr.), and also for the difficult passes (with guide) over the *Passo di Cacciabella* to the *Albigna Hut* (see pp. 491, 495), and over the crevassed *Bondasca Glacier* and the *Passo di Bondo* (10,200′) to *San Martino* in the Val Masino (p. 510; 7-8 hrs., 70 fr.).

A road (diligence) ascends from below Spino (see below; 7 min. from the Hotel Bregaglia), skirting the slope and then, beyond the (25 min.) hamlet of *Piazza*, ascending in wide curves (short-cuts), to —

2½ M. **Soglio** (3570′; Willy, in the village, higher up, 25 beds, P. 10-11 fr., good), a village on a sunny mountain-terrace, commanding a view of the Val Bregaglia and of the Bondasca Glacier. This was the ancestral seat of the Salis family, of whose two old castles one is now fitted up as the hotel. — Footpath to Stampa, see p. 495. The path to (¾ hr.) Castasegna diverges to the right from the road below Piazza and leads past the waterfall of the Carrogia and through chestnut-woods.

***Piz Gallegione** (10,200′), 5 hrs. from Soglio (guide 35 fr.), not difficult. We proceed W. viâ the *Alp Dairo* (5578′) to the (3½ hrs.) *Forcella di Prassignola* (8924′), then to the left to the (1½ hr.) summit, with an admirable view. — From Soglio viâ the *Duana Pass* to *Avers-Cresta* (9-10 hrs.; 45 fr.), **see p. 527.**

The road crosses the Maira, here joined by the wild Bondasca, and descends past the houses of *Spino* (2630′).

14 M. **Castasegna** (2263′; Weisses Kreuz, 10 beds, P. 9-10 fr.; Post, 6 beds, P. 8-10 fr.), the last Swiss village. — Just below, beyond the *Lovero,* which descends from the right, is the Italian custom-house (*Dogana,* 2235′).

The fifth section of the valley begins, and the descent, as in the sixth farther on, is more gradual. The scenery is characteristic of the S. slopes of the Alps, and grapes, chestnuts, peaches, and mulberries ripen here.

15¼ M. **Villa di Chiavenna** (2050′; Restaurant Belvedere), a large village with a pilgrimage-church. About 1¼ M. farther, on the left bank of the Maira, opposite the village of *Santa Croce*, the thriving town of *Plurs* (Ital. *Piuro*), destroyed by a landslip from *Monte Conto* in 1618, once stood. The site is now covered by a grove of chestnut-trees, only the *Palazzo Vertemati*, with rich interior decorations in the Renaissance style, having survived. — We next pass the villages of *San Michele* and *Prosto*, to the right of which, at *Sant'Abbondio*, is the fine double fall of the *Acqua Fraggia*. We then cross the Maira.

21 M. *Chiavenna* (1089′) see p. 529. The station is at the lower end of the town, 10 min. from the Maira bridge.

98. Pontresina and its Environs.

Railway Station for both the Rhætian Railway (p. 483) and the Bernina Railway (p. 504) on the left bank of the Roseg brook, 8 min. from the centre of the village; omnibuses and commissionaires from the hotels await the arrival of the trains. — For excursions by the Bernina Railway *Sanssouci* station (p. 498) is nearer most of the hotels.

Hotels (generally full up in summer). At Lower Pontresina, with view of the Roseg Valley: **Kronenhof & Bellavista* (English clientèle), 250 beds, **Pontresina*, 200 beds, **Saratz*, with large garden, 150 beds, at these three R. from 6-8, B. 2½, L. 6½-7, D. 7-8, P. from 18-19 fr.; **Schloss-Hotel Enderlin*, 200 beds from 7½, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 20 (winter from 22) fr.; **Park Hotel*, 130 beds from 5½, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 (winter from 19) fr., **Weisses Kreuz*, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 12 fr., both under the same management. To the N., 20 min. from the station, in an open situation: **Roseg*, two houses, with garden, 200 beds from 6½, B. 2½, L. 6½, D. 7½, P. 17-25 fr. — To the S.E. of the post office: **Schweizerhof*, 120 beds from 6, B. 2¼, L. 5½, D. 6½, P. from 15 (winter from 17) fr.; **Languard*, 80 beds, **Rosatsch*, 65 beds, at both R. from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14-16 fr. — At Upper Pontresina: **Engadinerhof*, 100 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 12 fr.; **Bernina*, 60 beds, **Müller*, 60 beds, at both R. from 3½, P. from 11-12 fr. — At Giarsun: **Palace*, 120 beds from 8, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 18 (winter from 20) fr.; **Collina*, 35 beds from 3½, P. from 12 fr.; *Steinbock*, 30 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 11 fr., plain. — Numerous Apartments.

Restaurants. Beer restaurants in the Kronenhof, Schloss-Hotel, and Hotel Pontresina, see above; *Tais; Bahnhof*, near the station. Restaurants in the immediate neighbourhood: *Chalet Sanssouci* (p. 499); *Belvoir* (6 beds), 20 min. N.E. of the Hotel Roseg, 8 min. above the lower station of the Muraigl railway (p. 499), open in winter also (wood-path to Samaden, see p. 482). — Confectioners. *A ma Campagne*, opposite the post office; *Engiadina*, opposite the Hotel Pontresina; *F. Kochendörfer*, opposite the Palace Hotel.

Carriages to and from the *Station*, 1-2 persons 4, 3 pers. 5, with two horses 7 fr.; to the *Muraigl Railway* 6, 7, and 12 fr.; *Morteratsch* 10, 12, and 16 fr., there and back including 1 hr.'s wait 13, 14, and 22 fr.; *Roseg* 14, 16, and 24 fr., there and back 16, 19, and 30 fr.; *Village of St. Moritz* 14, 17, and 25 fr.; *Baths of St. Moritz* 16, 19, and 27 fr.; *Maloja* 39, 45, and 70 fr. Gratuity 10% extra. — Detailed tariffs at the hotels.

Post Office at Lower Pontresina, opposite the Hotel Rosatsch.

Inquiry Office opposite the Kronenhof (week-days 8-12 & 2-6). — Visitors' Tax 60 c. per day at the first-class hotels, at the others 50 c.

Tourist Agents. *Naegeli-Weetman & Co.; Kuoni.* — Photographic Materials at *O. Lochau's*, below the Hotel Pontresina, and *Christian Schocher's*, opposite the Hotel Schweizerhof.

Cable Railway up the Muottas Muraigl (p. 499): every ½-1 hr. in summer, about every hour in winter, in 25 min. (3 fr. 90 c., there and back 5 fr. 25 c.; in winter 4 fr. 70 and 6 fr. 30 c.; return-ticket including a night at the hotel, D., and B., 18 fr. 25 c.).

English Church (*Holy Trinity*; 1879), behind the Hotel Pontresina; services in June-Sept. & Dec. 15th-March. — *Presbyterian Services* in summer in the parish church.

Guides. Gottlieb Dummermuth; Luzi Engi; Franz Faller; Hans Freimann; Josias, Kaspar, Peter, Wilhelm, and Ulrich Grass; Dominikus Gross; Johann Hauser; Hans Kasper; Eduard Kohler; Eduard Kohler jun.; Andreas Melchior; Julius and Simon Rahmi; Andreas and Anton Rauch; Christian Schnitzler; Germanus Vetter, and Hans Zippert. Many of these are also ski-runners. In winter the fees are increased by 40%.

Winter Sports. Five *Skating Rinks* (each c. ¾ acre); *Curling*; *Toboggan Run* from the Protestant church to the station (875yds.); *Bob Run* (½ M.); *Ski-ing* (Bernina Ski Jump in the Roseg Valley).

The village of *Pontresina* (5910′; 1000 inhab.), frequented as a summer resort and as a starting-point for excursions in the Bernina district, as well as for winter sports, extends along the right bank of the *Berninabach* on the Bernina road for about 1 M. It consists of *Lower Pontresina* (Romansh *Larèl*), with the Protestant parish church, the English Church, and the post office, *Upper Pontresina* (Romansh *Spiert*), and *Giarsun*. Above the last are the little church of *Santa Maria* (wooden roof dating from 1497; 15th cent. frescoes), surrounded by a graveyard with a number of English graves and some Romansh tomb-inscriptions, and the ruined tower of *Spaniola*. Lower Pontresina commands a splendid view, between Piz Rosatsch and Piz Chalchagn, of the Roseg Valley, with the Roseg Glacier, and Piz Tschierva, Sella, Piz Glüschaint, Mongia, and Chapütschin. From Upper Pontresina the only part of the Bernina group to be seen is the top of Piz Palü, visible above the Morteratsch Valley, to the right of Munt Pers.

Shady Walks, with benches, skirt the slope of Piz Chalchagn on the left bank of the Berninabach. Short of the bridge, by which the Bahnhof-Strasse crosses the stream, are sign-posts. To the left is the path to the *Schlucht-Promenade*, above the deep gorge of the Berninabach, leading to the station of *Sanssouci* (p. 505) of the Bernina line, which may be reached also from Upper Pontresina by road and by a footpath between the Palace Hotel and Hotel Stein-

bock, near the *Chalet Sanssouci* (p. 497), a favourite afternoon-resort (20 min.). To the right from the sign-post we reach the *Tais Promenade* and the *Russellas Promenade*, which ascends the Roseg Valley, joining the road (see p. 500) $1^1/_4$ hr. farther on. — Another favourite walk is the *Forest Path to St. Moritz* ($1^1/_2$ hr.), which diverges to the right from the Roseg road near the transformer station (p. 500). At (5 min.) the edge of the wood this path commands a retrospect of Pontresina, with the Piz Languard. In 5 min. more it is joined on the right by a path ascending from the foot-bridge below the Hotel Roseg; 25 min. farther on is the restaurant on the Statzer See (p. 487).

Sign-posts on the Tais Promenade and behind the Chalet Sanssouci (see above) indicate paths to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) top of the **Muottas da Pontresina** (7360′; limited view). The paths ascend in curves with occasional long flights of steps. — Beyond the station, to the left of the St. Moritz path, begins the path (marked) to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) **Muottas da Celerina** (7405′). At the (1 hr.) upper edge of the wood (6955′) is a fine cembra-pine, 500 or 600 years old. View of St. Moritz, etc. (best from the second signal-pole); comp. p. 488.

Admirable Surveys of the Upper Engadine lakes and mountains and of the Pontresina valley are commanded by the Muottas Muraigl and the high-level path described below.

The ****Muottas Muraigl** (8058′) are reached by a cable tramway (see p. 498; restaurant at the station; 2340 yds. long, gradient 13-54:100) starting $^1/_2$ hr. from Pontresina and 5 min. from the stations of Punt Muraigl on the Rhætian and the Bernina railways (pp. 483, 505). Near the terminus (7990′) is the *Hotel-Restaurant Muottas Kulm* (35 beds from 5, B. 2, L. or D. $5^1/_2$, P. from 14 fr.). The terrace commands a splendid view: to the left the Bernina group, Piz Palü, Bellavista, Zupò, Piz Bernina, Morteratsch, Tschierva, Sella, Glüschaint, in the foreground Piz Rosatsch and Piz Surlej; straight on a strikingly picturesque view of the Engadine lakes, St. Moritz, Silvaplana, and to the right above them (beginning from Maloja) Piz Lunghin, Polaschin, Albana, Julier, Nair, Saluver, and Piz Ot (above Samaden); to the extreme right, the dark and jagged Crasta Mora, Piz Uertsch, and Piz Kesch.

From the hotel-restaurant a path leads S.E. in 20 min. to a wooden foot-bridge over the Muraigl brook. On the left bank we may either follow the zigzag path (see p. 500), straight on to the Schafberg, or the so-called *High Level Path ('Höhenweg') to the right, keeping almost always at the same height, by which the Schafberg is skirted to the N. and W. (splendid varying view). About 20 min. from the bridge another path diverges to the right for the Restaurant Belvoir (p. 497); 25 min. farther on, the *Lower Schafberg Restaurant* (p. 500); $^3/_4$ hr., *Alp Languard* (p. 502), whence we may descend in 40 min. to Pontresina.

Pedestrians (2 hrs. from Pontresina to the Muottas Muraigl) may either follow the Schafberg path to the lower restaurant and go on thence (l.) by the

high-level path (specially recommended for the return, 1¾ hr., on account of the view). Or they may take the lower path leading to the right just behind the Schloss Hotel, which gradually ascends the slope of the Schafberg through woods, crosses the (1 hr.) Muraigl brook, and ascends the right bank past the *Muraigl Alp* (7218′) to join (35 min.) the upper path.

***Schafberg** (*Munt della Bes-cha*, 8967′; 2½ hrs.). Ascending to the right near the village church, we follow a good footpath joined by those from the cemetery and the Hotel Roseg in respectively 15 and 20 minutes. About 6 min. farther on is a view-point with a bronze medallion of Professor Ernst von Leyden (d. 1910). Soon after quitting the woods we reach the *Lower Schafberg Restaurant* (7316′; plain), 1-1¼ hr. from Pontresina. Admirable view of the Pontresina and Roseg valleys and of the snow-clad giants of the Bernina group; to the right, below, are the sombre little Lake of Statz and the blue Lake of St. Moritz; above these rise the N. mountain-chain of the Engadine, Piz Lunghin, Lagrev, Polaschin, Albana, Julier, Nair, Ot, and the serrated Crasta Mora near the Albula Pass.

Above the restaurant we cross the high-level path (p. 499; numerous walls of defence against avalanches) and reach the (1¼-1½ hr.) *Upper Schafberg Restaurant* (9067′; plain), on which is a tablet in memory of Segantini, the painter (p. 493), who died here in 1899. View of the whole Bernina group and the Engadine lakes. — A path descends the N.E. side of the Schafberg in zigzags into the *Muraigl Valley;* to the right rise *Piz Vadret* (10,407′) and the 'Sisters' (see below). In ½ hr. we reach a wooden foot-bridge over the Muraigl, where the above-mentioned high-level path issues on the left side of the valley (¾ hr. to the lower restaurant). Beyond the bridge the path to the Muottas Muraigl reascends (½ hr.; the hotel is everywhere visible).

The three abrupt rocky peaks of the 'Sisters', **Las Sours** or *Sruors* (9784′), rise to the S.E. of the Schafberg. The W. peak ('Fat Sister') is ascended in 1 hr. from the upper restaurant, diverging to the right from the Schafberg route 10 min. below (steep path, with steps in places). The view extends to the Ötztal and Ortler Alps. The other two 'sisters' are fit only for experienced climbers with steady heads.

***Roseg Glacier** (*Vadret da Roseg;* pron. 'rosedge'), 1¾ hr.'s walk to the hotel (carriage 1 hr.). The road crosses the railway to the S. of the station, passes the transformer station, and ascends the left bank of the Roseg stream for about 2½ M., commanding a view of the glacier for part of the way. We then cross and (1½ M.) recross the stream. Walkers follow the sign-posts on the Russellas Promenade (p. 499), joining the road ¼ hr. short of the restaurant. The *Hôtel-Restaurant du Glacier Roseg* (6560′; 12 beds, open in winter also) is a good hour from the end of the glacier, which has receded greatly, but commands a good view of it, with its surrounding peaks (Piz Tschierva, Piz Roseg, Sella, Piz Glüschaint, Mongia, and Chapütschin). The glacier consists of two large ice-

cataracts (W., the *Vadret da Roseg;* E., the *Vadret da Tschierva*), which unite below the isolated green hill of *Aguaglious*. Through the telescope chamois may be seen on the slopes of Piz Misaun (a chamois reserve) in the afternoon. A grove of cembra pines among groups of rocks on the slope to the right, between the hotel and the glacier, form an almost classic scene.

A more complete view is obtained from the ***Alp Ota** (7385′). The path from the Hôtel-Restaurant du Glacier leads along the left bank of the Roseg, then (20 min.) ascends past a jutting rock on the right to the (1/2 hr.) two chalets of the Alp. To the left of the chalets we reach the best point (on the Coaz Hut path; see below) a little farther on; here we see also the Piz Morteratsch, Piz Bernina, and Piz Scerscen. — The path leads on farther along the slope to the (1 1/4 hr.) **Coaz Hut** of the S.A.C. (7840′; accommodation for 33), on the site of the old *Mortèl Hut*, with a grand view. This is the starting-point for Piz Roseg, the Sella Pass, etc. Across the glacier to the Aguaglious (guide 25 fr.), see below.

A sign-post 100 paces from the Hôtel du Glacier indicates the path to the (1 3/4 hr.) ***Tschierva Hut** (8070′; plain inn; accommodation for 40). Crossing the bridge to the left, the path ascends past the *Alp Misaun* (r.), then along the slope to the (1 hr.) cattle-shed of *Margun Misaun* (7395′); an ascent in zigzags follows, after which the path mounts more gradually to the hut, which is situated on one of the ancient lateral moraines of the *Tschierva Glacier*. The hut is the starting-point for ascents of the Piz Tschierva, Morteratsch, Bernina, Piz Scerscen, and Piz Roseg. The view of the séracs, 15-20 min. above the hut, is especially imposing. — From the Margun Misaun we may cross the Tschierva Glacier (guide necessary) to the (1 1/2 hr.) rocky hill of **Aguaglious** (N. base 7465′; nearer peak 8780′) and then cross the *Roseg Glacier* to the (1 hr.) Coaz Hut, making a circular tour from the Hôtel-Restaurant du Glacier of 6-7 hrs. in all (guide 28 fr.).

The ***Fuorcla Surlej** (9042′; p. 488) is reached in 2 1/4 hrs. by a bridle-path ascending from the Hôtel-Restaurant du Glacier. After 3/4 hr. we come to the *Alp Surovèl* (7425′), which commands an attractive view. — Ascent of the *Piz Corvatsch* (11,339′; guide 35 fr.), see p. 488.

***Morteratsch Glacier** *(Vadret da Morteratsch).* Walkers follow the path along the slope beyond the Chalet Sanssouci (p. 499; 20 min.), until it forks (55 min.): the left branch descends and, crossing the Bernina railway, leads in 1/4 hr. to the Hotel Morteratsch; the right branch (preferable) ascends in 1/2 hr. direct to the Chünetta (see below). The road diverges from the Bernina road 2 1/2 M. from Pontresina and terminates opposite the Hotel Morteratsch on the right bank of the Morteratsch stream. The *Hotel-Restaurant Morteratsch* (6260′; 15 beds from 3 1/2, L. 5 1/2, D. 6 1/2 fr.), near the station of the Bernina Railway (p. 505), 1/4 hr. from the débris-covered end of the glacier, commands a view of Piz Palü, Bellavista, Crastagüzza, and Piz Bernina. More interesting than a visit to the artificial ice-grotto (adm. 80 c.) is the ascent to the **Chünetta* (6876′; 35 min.), reached by a steep path which diverges to the right from the path to the grotto. On the top, where we join the direct path from Sanssouci, we enjoy a beautiful survey of the glacier and its environment (Munt Pers, Piz Palü, Bellavista, Piz Zupò, Crastagüzza, Piz Bernina, Morteratsch, Boval, Misaun). About 5 min. farther on, above the Boval Hut path, is a second view-point.

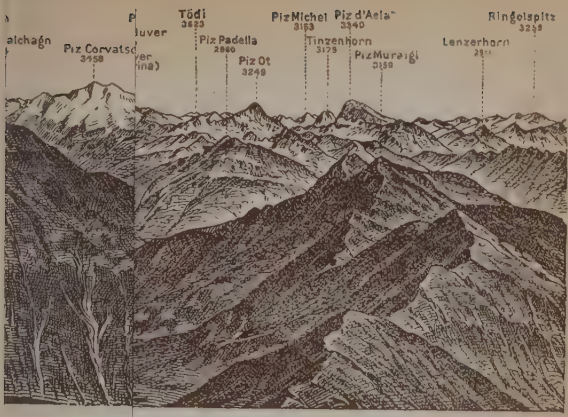
A path skirts the left margin of the glacier, farther on traversing the left moraine, to the (1 1/2 hr.) popular **Boval Hut** of the S.A.C. (8068′; inn; accommodation for 40 and for an additional 10 in the old hut), with a superb *View of the Bernina group. This is a starting-point for the Piz Morteratsch, Piz Bernina, etc. (p. 503). A relief-portrait on a rock below the hut commemorates *Johann Coaz* (1822-1918), first climber of the Bernina.

Guide from the Hotel Morteratsch to the lower part of the glacier, 8 fr.; to the ice-fall of the *Pers Glacier* (there and back 3 1/2 hrs.; see below), 20 fr. — The unimpeded view of the glacier from a bench on the footpath leading to the Bernina road (p. 505) is especially fine in the morning. The bench is 20 min. N. of the Hotel Morteratsch, beyond the *Bernina Falls*.

The ***Diavolezza Tour,** from the station at *Bernina Houses* (p. 505) 6-7 hrs. (guide, 25 fr., necessary; horse to a point near the lake 6 fr.), is one of the finest and easiest of glacier excursions. The path diverges to the right from the road 5 min. above the station, and ascends grassy and stony slopes to the (1 1/2 hr.) dark-green little *Diavolezza Lake* (8460′), where it ascends to the left (S.E.) in windings, finally crossing a snow-field, to the (1 1/4-1 1/2 hr.) *Diavolezza Pass* (9767′; plain inn, 15 beds at 6 fr.), between (l.) the *Piz Trovat* (10,347′) and (r.) the *Munt Pers* ('Mont Perdu'; 10,535′). The **View is of surpassing grandeur, especially in the early morning: from left to right, Piz Cambrena, the three Palü peaks, Bellavista, Crastagüzza, Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva; below us lie the Pers and Morteratsch glaciers. Steep descent over débris to the moraine of the *Pers Glacier;* then obliquely across the glacier to the (1 hr.) rocky *Isla Persa;* and finally down to the left, across the central moraine, to the *Morteratsch Glacier* and the (3 hrs.) **Hotel Morteratsch** (p. 501).

The ***Piz Languard** (10,715′; 4 1/2 hrs.; path distinct; guide 20 fr., desirable for novices on the last cone after much snow) is deservedly a favourite point of view, though the ascent is somewhat fatiguing. Shoes with nails are necessary. We start early to enjoy the best view. We may walk either to the left at the cemetery or to the right through the woods to the (1 hr.) *Alp Languard* (7380′). We next ascend to the right, passing the end of the high-level path (p. 499), and skirt the slope above the Languard Valley to the (1 1/4 hr.) base of the Languard cone (9091′). A narrow, steep zigzag path leads hence to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit (chalet-restaurant, with beds, 1/4 hr. below). The panorama extends S.W. to Monte Rosa, S.E. to the Adamello, N.W. to the Tödi, and N.E. to the Zugspitze.

Mountaineers may descend across the *Languard Glacier* and past the little *Pischa Lake* (9121′), which is sometimes frozen over in summer, to the *Val del Fain* (p. 505) and the (2 1/2 hrs.) Bernina Houses (guide necessary, 25 fr.). It is essential to keep several hundred paces to the right of the fall issuing from the lake, as the other descents are very steep and difficult. From the Languard Alp we may ascend a good path to the (50 min.) *Scheia del Paradies* ('ladder of Paradise'; view), a rocky ridge


Tödi
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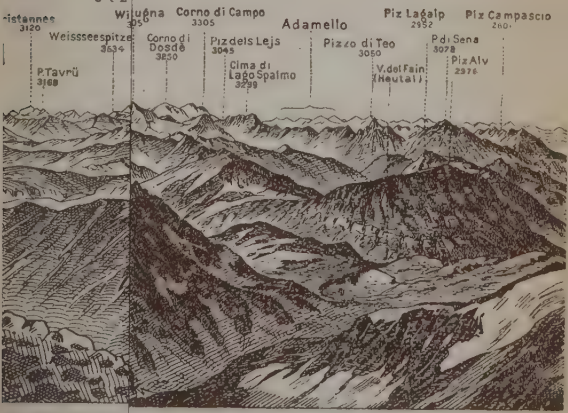
Ötz
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Adamello
Piz Lagalp
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Piz Campascio
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3120
Weissseespitze
3634
Corno di Dosdè
3250
Piz dels Lejs
3045
Pizzo di Teo
3050
P di Sena
3078
P.Tavrü
3168
Cima di Lago Spalmo
2729
V. del Fain (Heutal)
Piz Alv
2976

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descending from the *Paun da Zücher* or *Zuckerhut* (9495'; $2^1/_2$ hrs.; tiring; guide 25 fr.). From the Languard Alp to the *Piz Albris* (10,400'; 3 hrs.; guide 25, by the arête, including the Zuckerhut, 4 hrs., 55 fr.), fatiguing.

Other Ascents. ***Piz Morteratsch** (12,315'; 4-5 hrs. from the Tschierva Hut, $4^1/_2$-5 hrs. from the Boval Hut, guide 50 fr.), though requiring a steady head, is the easiest of the higher peaks, but difficult when there is little snow. The view is imposing and extensive. — **Il Chapütschin** (11,126'), from the Coaz Hut $3^1/_2$ hrs., toilsome (guide 40, with descent to the Fex Valley, see p. 491, 50 fr.). — **Piz Tschierva** (11,713'; 3-$3^1/_2$ hrs. from the Tschierva Hut; 40 fr.), fatiguing but repaying. — **La Sella** (11,770'; $4^1/_2$ hrs. from the Coaz Hut; 50 fr.) and **Piz Glüschaint** (11,811'; $4^1/_2$ hrs. from the same hut; 60 fr., with descent to Sils, see p. 491, 80 fr.) are not difficult, but need experience. — **Piz Cambrena** (11,824'), 5-6 hrs., from the Boval Hut viâ the Pers Glacier and the W. flank, rather difficult but interesting (guide 60 fr., from the Diavolezza viâ the N. arête 70 fr.). — ***Piz Palü** (12,835'), conspicuous for the beauty of its form and the purity of its snow, from the Boval Hut viâ the Morteratsch Glacier and the Bellavista Saddle in 6-7 hrs., or from the Diavolezza viâ the Pers Glacier in 6 hrs., trying, and not advisable except when the snow is firm (guide 60, or for all three peaks, 70 fr.). The three peaks are connected by a narrow arête, descending sheer on the S. side. — ***Piz Zupò** ('Hidden Peak'; 13,120'), from the Boval Hut in $6^1/_2$-7 hrs., toilsome (guide 70 fr.); grand panorama. — **Crastagüzza** (12,705'; guide 95 fr.), a 'sharp crest' between Piz Bernina and Piz Zupò, rising almost sheer from the glacier, $6^1/_2$-7 hrs. from the Boval Hut, very difficult. On the Crastagüzza Saddle (11,804') is the *Capanna Marco e Rosa* of the I.A.C. (open; accommodation for 16), whence most of the above peaks may be climbed in 2 hrs.

***Piz Bernina** (13,295'; 7-8 hrs., halts not included, from the Boval Hut or the Diavolezza; guide 80 fr.), first ascended in 1850 by Coaz (comp. p. 502), is fit for powerful climbers only. The route ascends over the Morteratsch and Pers Glaciers, to the right of the Isla Persa and to the left of the *Chamois Reserve*, to the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Fortezza* (11,040'). Surmounting this we next cross the snowy plateau at the base of the Bellavista in the direction of the Crastagüzza Saddle; then ascend to the right to the base of the E. arête and traverse it to the (4 hrs.) top (trigonometrical signal). Under favourable conditions of the snow the guides go direct across the séracs of the Morteratsch Glacier (the '*Labyrinth*'), the rocks of the *Sass Dell Pos*, and the moderately inclined plateau of névé to the E. arête ($1^1/_2$ hr. shorter). — More difficult is the ascent from the Tschierva Hut (p. 501), viâ the *Fuorcla Prievlusa* (the 'dangerous pass'; 11,325'), the *Pizzo Bianco* (13,117'), and the *Bernina-Scharte* (8-10 hrs.; guide 120 fr.). — From the Capanna Marco e Rosa (see above) the summit is reached in 4 hrs., and from the Rifugio Marinelli (p. 504) in 2-3 hrs. by a difficult rock-scramble. — Still more difficult are **Piz Roseg** (12,936'; 8 hrs. from the Coaz Hut; guide 95 fr.) and **Piz Scerscen** (13,015'; 7-8 hrs. from the Tschierva Hut; 3 hrs. from the Capanna Marco e Rosa; guide 150, over the Piz Bernina to Boval 200 fr.). Between Piz Scerscen and Piz Roseg lies the very difficult **Porta Roseg** (*Fuorcla Tschierva-Scerscen* or *Güssfeldt-Sattel*; 11,573'; guide 170 fr.), first crossed by Paul Güssfeldt in 1872.

Passes. To Sils viâ the *Fuorcla Surlej*, see pp. 501, 491. The route over the **Fuorcla da Fex-Roseg** (10,110'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 40 fr.) is more laborious but also very interesting. From the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) Coaz Hut (p. 501) we ascend to the right over turf, débris, and snow to the (2 hrs.) pass (splendid view); then a steep, toilsome descent to the *Lej Sgrischus* (p. 491). — Over the **Fuorcla Chapütschin** (10,590'), between the Chapütschin and Mongia, or over the **Fuorcla Glüschaint** (11,000'), between the Mongia and Piz Glüschaint, both for experts only ($10^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 55 fr.).

To the Val Malenco, grand but trying ($1^1/_2$-2 days; guide to Poschiavo 80, to Chiesa 100 fr.). From the Coaz Hut we ascend the *Roseg Glacier* and the crevassed *Sella Glacier*, passing the Aguaglioula, to the (3-$3^1/_2$ hrs.)

Sella Pass (10,843′), lying to the S.W. of the huge rock and ice precipices of Piz Roseg (p. 503). Descent over the upper *Scerscen Glacier*, with splendid views of the S. side of the Bernina massif, Piz Scerscen, Piz Bernina, Crastagüzza, and Zupò, and of Monte Nero and Disgrazia to the right, to the (2½ hrs.) **Rifugio Damiano Marinelli** (9225′; inn in summer, 24 beds); thence viâ the (1 hr.) *Bocchetta delle Forbici* (8734′; I.A.C. hut) and through *Val Lanterna* to *Lanzada* and (3-4 hrs.) *Chiesa* (p. 509). — From the Rifugio Marinelli over the *Fellaria Glacier* and the *Fuorcla Bellavista* (12,087′) and down viâ the Fortezza and the Pers and Morteratsch Glaciers (see p. 502) back to Pontresina, 9-10 hrs., laborious (guide 60 fr.).

From the Rifugio Marinelli to the Bernina Hospice, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing but repaying (guide 80 fr.). We cross the Fellaria Glacier and a saddle of névé S. of Piz Palü, to the *Palü Glacier*, skirt the slopes of Piz Palü and Piz Cambrena, to the left, and reach the **Cambrena Pass** (11,155′), between Piz Cambrena and *Piz Carale*. Steep descent over the *Cambrena Glacier* to Lago Nero (p. 505); or better from the snow-saddle S. of Piz Palü (p. 503) to the *Palü Glacier*, avoiding the séracs by keeping to the left, and then over turf and rock, past the Sassal Masone, to the *Alp Grüm* (p. 506; 7-8 hrs. from the Rifugio Marinelli).

From the Rifugio Marinelli to Poschiavo, 6-7 hrs. From the *Fellaria Chalets* (7841′; 1 hr. S.E. of the hut) we proceed E. over the **Passo di Confinale** (8590′) and through the *Val d'Orse*. Or from the Fellaria Chalets we may descend the old moraines to the S.E. and soon, to the left, ascend the *Val Poschiavina* to the (2½ hrs.) **Passo di Ur** (8360′), S. of the *Corno delle Ruzze* (9206′; 1 hr., attractive); descent by *Alp d'Ur* (6350′) and *Val di Gole* to (2½-3 hrs.) *Poschiavo* (p. 507).

99. Bernina Railway from St. Moritz and Pontresina to Tirano *(Colico)*.

37½ M. 2nd and 3rd class only, the latter half the price of the former (reduction of 20% Sun., 25% on return-tickets). To *Pontresina*, ¼ hr., 3rd class 1 fr. 30 c.; *Sanssouci* (comp. p. 498), 20-25 min., 1 fr. 70 c.; *Morteratsch*, 30-35 min., 3 fr. (from Pontresina 1 fr. 70, Sanssouci 1 fr. 30 c.); *Bernina Houses*, 45-50 min., 4 fr. 20 c. (2 fr. 90, 2 fr. 40 c.); *Bernina Hospice*, 60-70 min., 5 fr. 90 c. (4 fr. 40, 4 fr. 20 c.); *Alp Grüm*, 1¼-1½ hr., 7 fr. 20 c. (5 fr. 90, 5 fr. 50 c.); *Tirano*, 2¾-3½ hrs., 15 fr. 50 c. (14 fr. 20, 13 fr. 75 c.). — Passport and customs examination in the train. Return-tickets issued by the Bernina Railway (including luncheon) allow for a visit of one day to Italy.

Interesting excursion to the Bernina Hospice, thence on foot to the (1¼ hr.) Sassal Masone Alp and the (¾ hr.) Alp Grüm. The whole journey to Tirano, with the bold construction of the railway and the rapid transition from the ice and snow of the High Alps to the luxuriant vegetation of the Val Tellina, is most fascinating.

The *Bernina Railway, the highest adhesion line among the Alps, was built in 1907-10 at a cost of 14-15 million fr. Its culminating point is at the station of Bernina Hospice (7400′). The steepest gradients (7:100) are on the S. slope; the shortest radius of the numerous curves is 150-165′. The motive-power is electricity. The construction of tunnels has been avoided as far as possible (the longest, apart from the Charnadüra Tunnel, see below, being but 317 yds.), and the views on almost the whole line are unimpeded. By the use of an American snow-plough the train-service is maintained even in winter.

St. Moritz (5830′), see p. 484. — The Bernina Railway crosses the Inn (waterfall on the right) and leads on the right bank, threading a tunnel 760 yds. in length, through the gorge of *Charnadüra* to the

(1¼ M.) station of **Celerina**, 8-10 min. from the village (see p. 483). To the left is the church of San Gian (p. 483). — 2 M. *Punt Muraigl* (5708′), 5 min. from the station of the Muraigl cable railway (p. 499; right bank). — 3½ M. **Pontresina** (5830′; p. 497).

The railway crosses the Roseg torrent and, turning to the left, ascends through woods to the (4½ M.) station of *Sanssouci* (5981′; p. 498), whence it follows the left bank of the Bernina torrent to (7½ M.) **Morteratsch** (6230′), near the hotel (p. 501). Crossing the Morteratsch torrent and the Bernina falls (p. 502), we now ascend in a large bend, soon enjoying (at 'Montebello') a splendid *View of the Morteratsch Glacier, dominated by the dazzling Piz Palü, Bellavista, Crastagüzza, Piz Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva. The line ascends in easy gradients, crossing the Bernina

10 M. **Bernina Houses** (6720′; inn, 14 beds at 3-4, L. 4, S. 3½ fr., plain but good), near the mouth of the *Val del Fain*, between *Piz Albris* (10,400′), to the left, and *Piz Alv* (9770′), to the right. This is the starting-point for the Diavolezza Tour (p. 502).

The Val del Fain ('Hay Valley') is interesting for its rich Alpine flora. A narrow road, diverging to the left about 500 yds. beyond the Bernina Houses, ascends the valley. A bridle-path, forming the continuation of the road, and scarcely mistakable, ascends viâ the *Alp La Stretta* to the (2½ hrs.) **Colle del Fieno** (8145′), between *Piz Stretta* (10,195′) and *Piz dels Lejs* (9990′), whence a steep and stony footpath descends into the upper *Spöl Valley* and proceeds either to the right to the *Forcola di Livigno* (p. 522) or to the left down the valley to (3 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 522).

The railway traverses a bare Alpine valley, where trees entirely disappear. We cross the Bernina torrent and pass the mouth of the *Val Minor* and the foot of Piz Lagalb (p. 506); to the right are the stony slopes of the Diavolezza (p. 502) and the small lakes *Lej Pitschen* and *Lago Nero* (Romansh *Lej Nair*), which discharge their water to the N. and are separated by a dam from the large *Lago Bianco* (7316′; p. 506), the efflux of which descends to the S. Beyond the latter is the Cambrena Glacier, commanded by Piz Cambrena (11,824′) and Piz Carale (11,250′).

13¾ M. **Bernina Hospice** (7400′; railway restaurant), a station on the E. bank of the Lago Bianco, 10-12 min. below the *Hospice* (7575′; hotel, 65 beds, P. from 9 fr.), situated near the small *Lago della Crocetta* on the Bernina road, in a solitary Alpine valley short of N. of the Bernina Pass.

To the Sassal Masone Alp (1¼ hr.). We ascend the steps to the left of the station, pass behind it, and skirt the Lago Bianco (p. 506) to the S.E. After ¼ hr. we cross the railway, and 25 min. farther on, beyond the dam, the path forks: to the left for the Alp Grüm, to the right up the *Sassal Masone* (9961′) to the (½ hr.) ***Sassal Masone Alp** (7800′; restaurant, adm. to the terrace for non-customers 50 c.). View of the ice-fall of the Palü Glacier and of the Piz Palü above; to the left are the Pizzo di Verona and the Val di Poschiavo. Hence we may go on to the *Alp Grüm* (¾-1 hr.; p. 506), either by descending direct by a steep path or (easier) by returning to the dam and following the path mentioned above, keeping close to the Bernina railway.

Piz Campascio (8535′), 1¼ hr. S.E. of the Bernina Hospice, rising sheer on the E. side, is ascended by a good path. — **Piz Lagalb** (9833′; 2 hrs. N.; guide 20 fr.), to the N., is interesting also. — **Pizzo di Verona** (11,360′), ascended by Alp Grüm and the Palü Glacier in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 70 fr.), **difficult; superb view.**

The Bernina Road (motor post once or twice daily in summer in 50 min. from La Rösa to Poschiavo; 5 fr.) passes through a tunnel and a gallery beyond the pass (6744′) and descends in windings (short-cuts for pedestrians) into the *Val Lagone*, the highest section of the Val di Poschiavo, past the Livigno road (p. 522) and *La Motta* (6510′), to (4 M.) **La Rösa** (6162′; Post, 35 beds, P. from 10 fr.); thence viâ *Sfazzù* (5466′) and *Pisciadello* to (10 M.) *San Carlo* (3590′), at the bottom of the Val di Poschiavo, and (11¼ M.) *Poschiavo* (p. 507).

From the Bernina Hospice viâ the Val Viola Pass to Bormio, 11 hrs. (guide advisable; provisions must be taken). A bridle-path, diverging from the Bernina Road at Sfazzù (see above), ascends the *Valle del Campo* to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Lungacqua* (7281′), at the mouth of the *Val Mera* (the pass over the *Passo di Val Mera*, 8776′, to Livigno is toilsome). We next ascend the *Val Viola Poschiavina* to the right, past several little lakes, to the (1½ hr.) **Val Viola Pass** (8071′; Italian frontier, closed, comp. p. xvii), with a fine view of the Bernina group behind and of the precipitous *Corno di Dosdè* (10,604′) and *Cima di Saosco* (10,719′) to the S.E. Descending to the *Valle Viola Bormina*, we follow the left side of the valley (view of the *Val di Dosdè* to the right), viâ (2½ hrs.) *Campo* and *Arnoga* (6118′; Albergo Viola), to (1¾ hr.) *San Carlo* (5181′). Thence by the Livigno road to (2½ hrs.) *Bormio*, see p. 522.

The Bernina line farther on skirts the Lago Bianco (p. 505), which is dammed up to provide power for the Brusio Electricity Works (p. 508). It then crosses the canalized *Cavagliasco*, the outflow of the lake, and threads a short tunnel.

16¾ M. **Alp Grüm** (6850′; railway restaurant, with terrace, 8 beds at 4, B. 1¾, D. 4½ fr.). Splendid *View of the glistening Palü Glacier and of the verdant Poschiavo Valley and its lake. Above the station are the (2 min.) Restaurant Fanconi (view-terrace; 10 beds, P. 10-12 fr.) and (10 min.) the *Alp Grüm* proper (6998′; Belvedere, with restaurants and view-terrace, 19 beds, P. from 10 fr.), where the path to Sassal Masone begins a little lower down (see p. 505; 1¼ hr.). The descent thence to Cavaglia (1 hr.) is quite interesting.

The railway descends in two curves and through tunnels, with varying views of the Palü Glacier, then traverses the Grüm Tunnel (317 yds. in length) to the N., and enters the *Valle di Pila*, into which it descends in two more curves. — 20½ M. *Cavaglia* (5555′; railway restaurant, 6 beds), a summer-hamlet in a pretty dale. The line traverses the wooded ravine of the Cavagliasco, describes four long loops visible below us as we descend, and passes through several tunnels. Beyond (23½ M.) *Cadera* (4975′) it crosses the gorge twice more and skirts the hillside above the *Poschiavino*. Below are the villages of *Aino*, with the church of San Carlo, and *Privilasco*; on the opposite slope is the Bernina road, and high above it the *Pizzo di Sena* (10,100′) and the Sassalbo (p. 507). Finally we cross the

Valle di Verona (high up on the right, the Pizzo di Verona, p. 506). Short of Poschiavo is the power-station of *Robbia*, belonging to the Brusio Electricity Works (p. 508; 10,800 h.p.) and fed by the fall (1960′ in height) of the Cavagliasco.

27 M. **Poschiavo** (3315′; restaurant near the station), on the left bank of the Poschiavo, which is crossed by three bridges.

Hotels. *Croce Bianca*, 52 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 11-12 fr.; *Albrici & Posta*, a quaint old house in the main square, 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 11 fr.; *Bernina*, 26 beds from 3½, P. from 10 fr.; *Suisse*, 25 beds, P. from 8 fr.

Motor Post to *La Rösa*, see p. 506. Guide, Carlo Giuliano.

Poschiavo, Ger. *Puschlav*, the thriving capital of the *Val di Poschiavo*, with 1700 inhab., lies at the foot of the Sassalbo in a fertile plain extending to the lake of Poschiavo. The late-Gothic abbey church of *San Vittore*, erected in 1497-1503 (restored in 1904), has a Romanesque tower; adjoining the church on the right is a charnel-house. The *Protestant Church* dates from the mid-17th cent., the *Town Hall*, with a massive tower freely restored, from the 16th. The church of *Santa Maria*, a cruciform baroque building 5 min. S., commands a pretty view of the village and its environs.

To the **Sassalbo** (9375′; 6 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), laborious. We ascend E. to the (3½ hrs.) *Alp Sassiglione* (6310′), and thence over the *Forcola di Sassiglione* (8330′) on the S. side to the (2½ hrs.) top. Grand panorama. To the *Val Malenco* over the *Passo di Ur* or the *Confinale Pass* (guide 50 fr.), see p. 504. The ascent of the *Pizzo Canciano* (10,195′; 8 hrs.; guide 35 fr.; comp. p. 509) or the *Corno delle Ruzze* (9206′; 6 hrs.) may be combined with this route.

The railway joins the Bernina Road again and follows the Poschiavino.—28 M. *Sant' Antonio;* 28½ M. *Annunziata.*

29¼ M. **Le Prese** (3165′; *Kurhaus, with alkaline and sulphur springs and grounds on the lake, 60 beds, P. from 12½ fr.) is situated at the N.W. end of the dark-blue *Lago di Poschiavo*, well stocked with trout. View of the *Cima di Gande Rosse* (9265′) to the E., and of the distant Bergamasque Alps to the S.

The railway skirts the W. bank of the lake (1½ M. in length) At the S. end is (31½ M.) *Meschino*, where the water-conduit for the Brusio Electricity Works, with a retaining-sluice, begins. The Poschiavino, on emerging from the lake, flows through the débris of an old landslide. Beautiful retrospect of the lake and the snow-mountains beyond. We cross the stream and descend the E. side of the valley in a double curve.

33 M. **Brusio** (2560′; Pension Nussio, at the lower end of the village, 20 beds); to the right below the station is the picturesque village, with a Roman Catholic and a Protestant church.

We descend to the valley-bottom by a spiral viaduct and then through walnut and chestnut plantations (with the fall of the *Sajento* on the right) to (34¾ M.) *Campascio* (2086′).

35½ M. **Campocologno** (1814′; buffet; Trattoria Pola, near the station; Swiss custom-house) lies above the defile (Italian frontier) between the *Monti di Scala* and the *Sasso del Gallo*. Here are the enormous *Brusio Electricity Works* (45,000 h.p.), which supply not only the Bernina Railway but also most of the factories of N. Lombardy. On the hillside to the right are seen the great pipes by which the water is conveyed along the hill-tops from the Lake of Poschiavo to the turbines, a distance of 3 M. — Beyond the defile vineyards begin.

37 M. **Madonna di Tirano** (1436′). The **Pilgrimage Church*, 5 min. below, is much visited, especially during the three annual fairs held here. Built in 1505-33 by Bramantino and others, it has a W. front in the style of the Certosa di Pavia, a choir in the style of Bramante, and an interior fitted up in the 18th century.

The railway here reaches the *Val Tellina*, Ger. *Veltlin*, the broad valley of the *Adda*, which belonged to the Grisons from 1512 to 1797. The hill-slopes yield a full-bodied red wine (comp. p. 453).

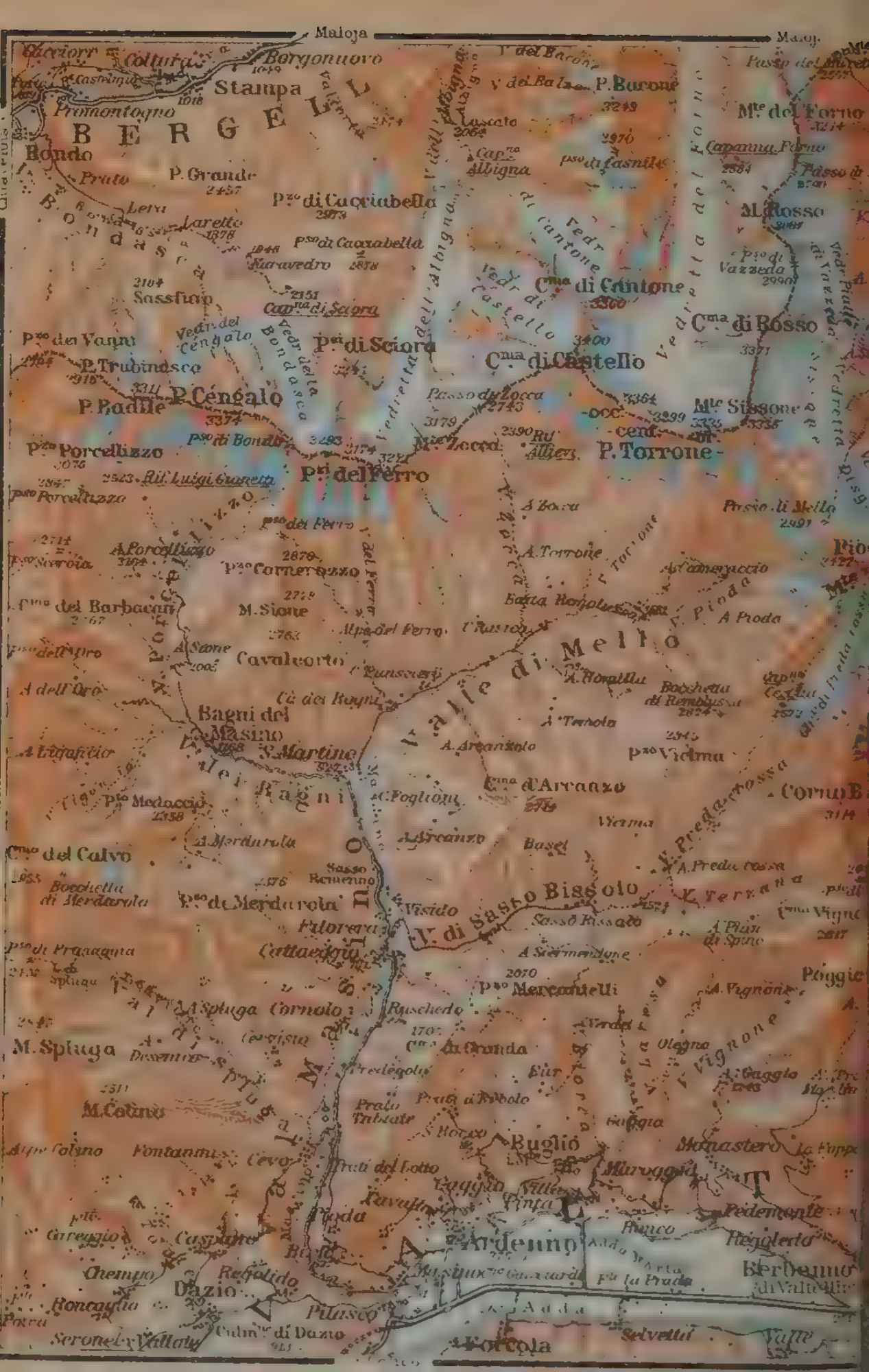
37½ M. **Tirano.** — The Station (Italian custom-house; restaurant) lies next to that of the line to Colico (see below), on the right bank. — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel Tirano*, 90 beds at 10-18, B. 6, L. 12½, D. 28, P. 40-50 *L.*, *Stazione*, with garden, 35 beds at 8-9, B. 4, L. 12, D. 13, P. 20-25 *L.*, *Bernina*, 30 beds at 8-10, P. 25-30 *L.*, these three near the station; *Stelvio & Posta*, Via Nazionale, 24 beds from 8 *L.*, well spoken of.

Tirano (1405′), a quaint little town of 6700 inhab., on the left bank of the canalized *Adda*, has old mansions of the Salis (1560; Via Salis, to the left near the church-tower), Visconti (opposite the church), and Parravicini (near the Hotel Stelvio) families.

From Tirano to Bormio, 26 M., motor post to the Bagni Nuovi 3 or 4 times daily in 1½-2½ hrs. — We ascend the Val Tellina (see above) to (12½ M.) *Bolladore* (2789′; Albergo Posta, 20 beds). — Beyond (15½ M.) *Le Prese* (3104′) the valley ends in a defile 3 M. long, the *Serra di Morignone*. — Farther on we enter the verdant valley of (24¼ M.) **Bormio** (4019′; Clementi, 60 beds at 10-12½, B. 5, L. or D. 15, P. 35-45 *L.*, open June-Oct.; Posta, 70 beds at 8-12, B. 4, L. or D. 12½, P. 30-35 *L.*, good; Nazionale, well spoken of; Albergo della Torre, 50 beds), a quaint little town of 2000 inhab., with old towers and late-Gothic wall-frescoes. From Bormio to the *Bernina*, see p. 506, to *Livigno*, see p. 522. — 26 M. **Bagni Nuovi di Bormio** (4370′; *Grand-Hôtel, 250 beds, P. 45-75 *L.*) and (¼ hr. above) the *Bagni Vecchi*, or Old Baths of Bormio (4575′; 125 beds) are famous for their radio-active springs. — The Stelvio Road (motor post to the Stelvio Pass in 2 hrs.; 21½ *L.*), which is protected by avalanche galleries, ascends the valley of the Braulio in numerous windings, passing three cantoniere (road-menders' huts), to the (35½ M.) *Cantoniera Santa Maria* (8166′), whence a road diverges for the Umbrail Pass and Santa Maria in the Münster-Tal (see p. 523), and to the (37¼ M.) *Stelvio Pass* (p. 521).

From Tirano to Colico.

Railway, 41¾ M. From Tirano to (16¼ M.) *Sondrio*, private railway in ¾-1 hr. (13 *L.* 20, 8 *L.* 65, 5 *L.* 20 c.); thence to (25½ M.) *Colico* by electric railway, express in ¾ hr. (22 *L.* 50, 15 *L.* 20, 9 *L.* 40 c.), ordinary train in 1 hr. (20 *L.* 50, 13 *L.* 80, 8 *L.* 60 c.).


Maloja
Maloja
Cacciorr
Colturas
Borgonuovo
Stampa
Promontogno
BERGELL
Rondo
Prato
P. Grande
2457
Lerta
Laretto
1878
Sassfino
2104
Cap.na di Sciora
P.zo dei Vanni
P.zo di Sciora
P. Trubinasco
P. Badile
P. Céngalo
3374
P.zo Porcellizzo
P.zo di Bondo
3293
Rif. Luigi Gianetta
P.zo del Ferro
Porcellizzo
Cornerozzo
2870
M. Sione
2763
Cima del Barbacan
Cavalcorto
Bagni del Masino
S. Martino
Ca dei Bagni
Medaccio
2358
Cima del Calvo
Boccheta di Merdarola
P.zo de Merdarola
Sasso Remenno
Filorera
Cattaeggio
Spluga
M. Spluga
M. Colino
Fontanna
Cevo
Cassino
Chemp
Refolido
Dazio
Roncaglio
Pitasco
Cima di Dazio
Seronel
Vallata
Forcola
Bondasca
Vedretta del Albigna
Vedretta del Forno
Vedretta di Cantone
Vedretta di Castello
Vedretta di Sciora
Vedretta di Vazzeda
Vedretta di Zocca
Vedretta di Torrone
Vedretta di Predarossa
Vedretta di Preda rossa
Vedretta di Pioda
Vedretta di Melle
Vedretta di Sasso Bissolo
Vedretta di Vazzeda
Vedretta di Vigne
Vedretta di Vigne
Vedretta di Spluga
Vedretta di Spluga
Vedretta di Spluga

Vadret da Fedoz
Tremoggia
Vedretta di Scerscen inferiori
Rifugio Marinelli
Vedretta di Fellaria
Piz Fora
Sasso d'Entova
Scerscen
Caspoggio
Forcella d'Entova
Bocchetta delle Forbia
Alpe Fora
Rosso
A. Entova
M. Nero
M. Fellaria
Forcella Fellaria
Chiareggio
Senevedo
A. M. Nero
Segnale
M. Sasso Moro
M. Senevedo
Carotte
Braccia
A. Campascio
A. Musella
A. Pirola
Sabionaccio
A. Raggione
A. Foppa
Zocca
Ventina
Borchet del Cane
Pratt
Venzuoli
Palù
A. Campolungo
Vallascia
A. Lagazzolo
Franscia
M. Motta
M. Braccia
Albaredo
Cima Sassa
Segnale
Curlo
Passo Ventina
Pedrotti
Vetto
Tornadri
Costi Battaini
Sompreato
Ganda
Lanzada
Chiesa
Caspoggio
M. Acquanera
Pzo Cassandra
A. Pirla
Sasso
A. Giumellino
Lago
Motta
M. Cavaglia
A. Mastabbio
Castellaccio
A. Mosin
Motirolo
M. Palino
A. Altale
Clappanigo
Zarri
A. Rogneda
Cno Brutana
Alpe Piascie
Torre di S. Maria
M. Foppa
M. Caldenno
Alpe Arcoglio
Marveggia
Corno Mara
Spriana
Mte Arcoglio
Alpe Canale
Scilironi
Alpe Colina
Bedoglio
Dosso Liscio
M. Canale
Alpe Vel
Alpe Mara
Cagnoletti
M. Rolla
A. Poverzone
Arquino
Dosso della Foppa
A. Piastorba
A. Rolla
Carnale
Pertungo
Montagna
Postalesio
Triangia
Massini
Colda
Pendolasco
Balzarro
Castione
Triasso
Sassella
SONDRIO
Adda
Fracati
Moja
Engl. Miles

Tirano, see p. 508. — The railway crosses the Poschiavino and skirts the right bank of the Adda. — At (6¼ M.) *Tresenda* (1237′; Albergo Ambrosini, 20 beds at 5-7 *L.*, plain) a road (4¼ M.; motor post twice daily in ½ hr.) branches off to the N.W. for the ancient little town of *Teglio* (2946′; Albergo Teglio, 70 beds; Combolo, 55 beds), situated on a mountain-saddle commanding good views. Note the ruined castle, the Palazzo Besta, a fine 16th cent. building, and the church of San Lorenzo, with frescoes of 1528.

11¼ M. *Ponte in Valtellina*, close to the church of Madonna di Campagna, in the style of Bramante. The village (1640′; Albergo Alpino), with 2500 inhab., lies ½ hr. N.W. of the station.

In the Val Fontana, which opens here to the N., on the *Alp Forame*, is the *Rifugio Antonio Cederna* of the I.A.C. (c. 8850′; accommodation for 20), reached from Ponte in 7 hrs. The hut is the starting-point for the ascents of the *Pizzo Canciano* (10,194′; 2 hrs.), **Pizzo Scalino* (10,899′; 3 hrs.), with a grand panorama, and *Pizzo Painale* (10,656′; 3 hrs.). Passes free from difficulty lead E. from the hut over the *Passo di Saline* (8498′) or the *Passo di Garde* (8530′) to the Val di Poschiavo, and W. over the *Passo Forame* (9364′) to the Val Malenco (see below).

16¼ M. **Sondrio** (1017′; Hôtel de la Poste, with restaurant and garden, 60 beds from 10, P. from 30 *L.*, good; Albergo della Stazione, 35 beds from 8 *L.*, well spoken of), the capital of the Val Tellina, with 9500 inhab., important vineyards, and a cotton-mill, is visited in spring and autumn, on account of its mild climate. The *Castello di Masegra* (1214′) has been converted into barracks. The turbulent Mállero, issuing from the Val Malenco on the N., is now dammed.

Excursions. A road ascends N.W. to the (25 min.) old nunnery of *San Lorenzo*, now a girls' school, with a magnificent view of Sondrio, the Val Tellina, and the distant Monte Adamello. — The ruined castle of *Grumello*, 1 hr. N.E. of Sondrio, affords an equally good view; excellent wine (Grumello and Inferno) is grown in this neighbourhood.

The ascent of the ***Corno Stella** (8596′; 6½-7 hrs.) is easy and attractive. Following a road across the Adda to (50 min.) *Albosaggia* (1575′), we ascend viâ (1¾ hr.) *San Salvatore* (4295′; inn), with the oldest church in the Val Tellina (6th cent.), and (2½ hrs.) *Alp Publino* (6860′) to the (1½ hr.) top. Glorious view.

A road (8 M.; motor post twice daily in 1 hr.) traverses the Val Malenco, first on the left, then on the right bank of the *Mallero*, past *Torre Santa Maria* (3205′; several plain inns; to the Capanna Desio, 8 hrs., p. 510), to (3½ hrs.) **Chiesa** (3156′; *Malenco, 200 beds; Bernina, 90 beds; Mitta, 160 beds; Amilcar, 100 beds; guides), a summer resort with 1830 inhab., in a splendid position. Walks: to the *Palù Lake* (6316′), magnificently situated at the base of *Monte Nero* (9554′), 3 hrs.; viâ *Lanzada* and *Tornadri* to the waterfall at the head of the *Val Lanterna*; to the *Pirola Lake* (7494′). — Passes: viâ the *Muretto Pass* to *Maloja* (8 hrs., see p. 494; viâ the *Tremoggia Pass* or the *Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen* to *Sils* (9-10 hrs.), see pp. 492, 491; to the (5-6 hrs.) *Rifugio Marinelli* and thence viâ the *Sella Pass* to *Pontresina* and viâ the *Passo di Confinale* or the *Passo di Ur* to *Poschiavo*, see p. 504. — The *Monte Disgrazia* may be ascended from Chiesa viâ the *Alp Airale* (6817′; I.A.C. hut); better from the Val Masino (p. 510).

Crossing the Mallero, the train skirts the base of the hill of *Sassella*, famed for its wine, crowned by a 15th cent. church. —

23 M. *San Pietro Berbenno* (889′); the village, above on the right, has a picturesque church. — 27¼ M. *Ardenno-Másino* lies to the E. of the mouth of the Val Masino. The village of *Ardenno* (906′) is 20 min. N.

A road (10½ M.; motor post once daily in 1 hr., 12 *L.*) leads N. in the Val Másino viâ *Masino*, the *Osteria del Baffo* (1808′), and (1¼ hr.) *Cattaeggio* (2595′), at the mouth of the *Val di Sasso Bissolo* (see below), to (1 hr.) *San Martino* (3041′; plain inn; Valle di Mello, see below), then W. in the *Valle dei Bagni* to the (¾ hr.) **Bagni del Másino** (3832′; *Kurhaus, 300 beds at 5-10, B. 7, L. 17, D. 23, P. 45-55 *L.*, open May 15th-Sept. 20th), with a sulphur spring (bath 6 *L.*). — Ascents (guides at Cattaeggio and San Martino). From the Bagni we ascend N. up the valley, henceforward called the *Val Porcellizzo*, to the (4 hrs.) *Capanna Luigi Gianotti* of the I.A.C. (8314′; inn in summer, accommodation for 18), near the old *Rifugio Badile*. The hut lies at the foot of the abrupt *Badile Group: Pizzo Badile* (10,836′; 3½ hrs.), difficult; *Pizzo Cengalo* (11,070′; 3-3½ hrs.), toilsome, but free from danger for experts; **Pizzo Porcellizzo* (11,073′; 2-3 hrs.) and *Cima di Sceroja* (9600′; 3 hrs.), both easier. Over the *Passo di Bondo* to *Promontogno*, see p. 496. — From San Martino a path leads N.E. through the *Valle di Mello*, ascending to the left in the *Val Zocca* near the *Casa Rasica*, to reach the (5 hrs.) *Rifugio Francesco Allievi* of the I.A.C. (7841′; inn in summer, accommodation for 15), 1 hr. below the *Passo di Zocca* (p. 495). Hence we may ascend the *Cima di Castello* (11,155′; p. 495; 4½ hrs.), *Piz Torrone* (11,037′; p. 493; 8 hrs.), *Pizzi di Sciora* (10,633′; p. 496), etc. — **Monte Disgrazia** (12,067′), climbed from Cattaeggio (see above) in 10 hrs., with guide, is arduous and fit for experts only. We take a marked path through the *Val di Sasso Bissolo*, viâ the *Preda Rossa Alp*, to the (5½ hrs.) *Capanna Cecilia* of the I.A.C. (8389′; accommodation for 9), whence we go on across the Preda Rossa Glacier and the S.W. face to the (4-5 hrs.) summit, or *Pizzo Bello*. Superb view. Descent viâ the *Bocchetta di Remoluzza* and through the *Valle di Mello* to San Martino (c. 6 hrs.). — From the Capanna Cecilia a route leads E. to the (1½ hr.) *Passo di Corna Rossa* (9314′), with the *Capanna Desio* of the I.A.C. (accommodation for 12) whence we may descend the left bank of the Torrente Torreggio to (5-6 hrs.) *Torre Santa Maria* (p. 509).

The railway crosses the Masino, penetrates the *Colmo di Dazio* (2995′) by a tunnel, and skirts the left bank of the Adda. — 33½ M. *Morbegno* (837′; Morbegno, 20 beds; Ancora, 12 beds), a prosperous place of 4000 inhab. situated at the mouth of the *Valle del Bitto*, breeds silk-worms and has preserve factories. The Chiesa dell'Assunta (1418-1506) contains a magnificent carved wood high-altar of 1516-22. On the opposite bank of the Adda, to the N., are the electricity works for the Val Tellina and Chiavenna railways. — Keeping *Monte Spluga* (9334′) on the right, we reach (34¼ M.) *Cosio Valtellino-Traóna*. — Beyond (37¼ M.) *Delébio* (712′) our line unites with that from Chiavenna to Colico (comp. p. 529). The new fort of *Fuentes*, on a rocky hill to the right, replaces one built by the Spaniards in 1603.

41¾ M. *Colico*, see p. 580.

100. From St. Moritz to Schuls-Tarasp and Landeck. The Lower Engadine.

35¼ M. Rhætian Railway from St. Moritz to *Schuls-Tarasp* in 2 hrs. (24 fr. 90, 16 fr. 60, 8 fr. 30 c.).

Road from St. Moritz to *Landeck*, 76½ M. — 3¾ M. *Samaden* (5669′; p. 482). — 10¼ M. *Zuoz* (5617′; see below). — 20½ M. *Zernez* (4836′; p. 512). — 20¼ M. *Süs* (4688′; p. 513). — 31 M. *Ardez* (4813′; p. 514). — 38 M. *Schuls* (4081′; p. 515). — Beyond (49¾ M.) *Martinsbruck* (3550; p. 520) we cross the Tyrolese frontier to (56 M.) *Pfunds* (3182′; p. 521) and (76½ M.) *Landeck* (2549′; p. 521).

To (4½ M.) *Bevers* (5623′), see pp. 483, 482. — The railway descends the broad valley of the Inn (view to the right; fine retrospect of the Piz della Margna, p. 491).

7½ M. *Ponte-Campovasto* (5578′), station for **Ponte** (Krone, 15 beds from 2½, P. from 8 fr.; Steinbock, 15 beds; guides, Christian and Hans Zippert), at the junction of the Albula Road (p. 481). On the opposite bank lies *Campovasto*, at the entrance to the narrow *Val Chamuera*, above which rise *Munt Müsella* (8632′; 2½ hrs., guide 18 fr.) and *Piz Mezaun* (9734′).

8 M. *Madulein* (5905′; Pension Piz Kesch, with restaurant, 10 beds from 4, P. from 8½ fr.; Restaurant Guardaval), at the mouth of the *Val d'Es-chia*. On a rock (5873′) on the left is the ruin of *Guardaval*, erected in 1251 to 'guard the valley' by Bishop Volkard of Coire. To the Piz Kesch, see p. 512; to Bergün, see p. 481.

9½ M. **Zuoz.** — Hotels (visitors' tax 30 c. per day). **Concordia*, 70 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz*, 20 beds from 4, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 11 fr., well spoken of; *Schweizerbund*, 15 beds; *Pension Villa Surmulins*, 22 beds, P. from 14 fr.; *Pension Villa Alpina*, 22 beds, P. from 11½ fr. — **Kurhaus Castell* (5920′), in a sunny position (views) 20 min. S.W., above the village, 120 beds from 7, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 (winter from 20) fr. (no consumptives).

Guides. Georg Hosang, Oskar Meier, Martin Solinger, and Vinzenz Wieser.

Zuoz (5560′-5735′; 850 inhab.), a considerable village in a sheltered position on the mountain-side, is frequented as a summer resort and also for winter sports (excellent ski-ing). The Prot. parish church, with its tall Romanesque steeple, was rebuilt in 1507, and the little church of SS. Catherine and Barbara, or *Baselgetta* (Rom. Cath.), was erected in 1499. The old mansions include the ancestral home of the Planta family, dating from 1600, with an old tower (Tuor). — Walks may be taken to the *Crasta* hill, ¼ hr. up the valley, and thence through meadows and woods to (1 hr.) the ruin of Guardaval (see above). Also to the *Alp Belvair* (7405′), 1½ hr.; by the *Segantini-Weg* to the Albula Pass road (p. 481), 2 hrs.; and on the right bank of the Inn through the *Arpiglia Gorge* to the *Alp Arpiglia* (6939′), 1 hr. For the Park-Hütte Varusch and Val Müschauns, see p. 512.

Ascents from Zuoz. ***Piz Griatschouls** (9764′; 3½ hrs., guide 20 fr.; extensive view), not difficult. Descent viâ *Val Sulsanna* to *Capella* (see below). — ***Piz Kesch** (11,221′), 5½ hrs., not difficult for adepts (guide 40 fr.), is reached by a marked path to the *Alp Es-chia Dadour* (6630′), 1¼ hr. from Zuoz and 1 hr. from Madulein; then through the *Val d'Es-chia* and *Val Müra* to the (1½ hr.) *Raschèr Hut* of the S.A.C. (8284′; accommodation for 20). Thence we cross the *Es-chia Glacier* to (1 hr.) the *Fuorcla d'Es-chia* (p. 481), and go on viâ the *Porchabella Glacier* and the N.E. arête to (1½ hr.) the highest of the four peaks (signal; superb view). Descent to the Kesch Hut or Sertig Pass, comp. pp. 480, 469. — On the right bank of the Inn rise **Piz Mezaun** (9734′; 4 hrs., guide 25 fr.; rather toilsome but repaying), **Piz d'Esen** (10,270′; difficult, from Scanfs or Cinuskel in 6-7 hrs.; 45 fr.), and **Piz Quatervals** (10,364′; 8 hrs., difficult; 50 fr.).

11 M. **Scanfs** (5413′; Aurora, 20 beds, well spoken of, Scaletta, 35 beds, Pension Stern, 20 beds, at all three bed from 3, P. from 10 fr., open in winter), with 520 inhabitants.

Passes. To Livigno, 7 hrs. (guide 60 fr.). A bridle-path leads through the *Val Casana*, which opens below Scanfs, to the right, viâ the Alp Casana (7310′), and finally makes a steep ascent to the *Casana Pass* (8832′; Italian frontier; former military barracks), with a magnificent view (more extensive from the *Punta Casana*, 10,085′, rising on the left, 1½ hr. for experts). Steep descent thence to the Val Federia and *Livigno* (p. 522). — To the Val Cluoza (National Park), 8½-9 hrs. to the blockhouse, worth the fatigue (guide 35 fr., advisable). We walk to the (1 hr.) new *Park-Hütte Varusch* (c. 5800′; inn, 8 beds at 4 fr. and 20 hay-beds), at the lower end of the *Val Trupchum*, which diverges to the left from the Val Casana (see above). We next traverse the former valley to the (½ hr.) *Alp Purchèr* (c. 6000′; makeshift accommodation for 25), mount to the left through the *Val Müschauns* (chamois) to the (4 hrs.) **Fuorcla Val Sassa** (9380′), and then descend the *Val Sassa* and *Val Cluoza* to the *Cluoza Blockhouse* (3 hrs.; p. 513).

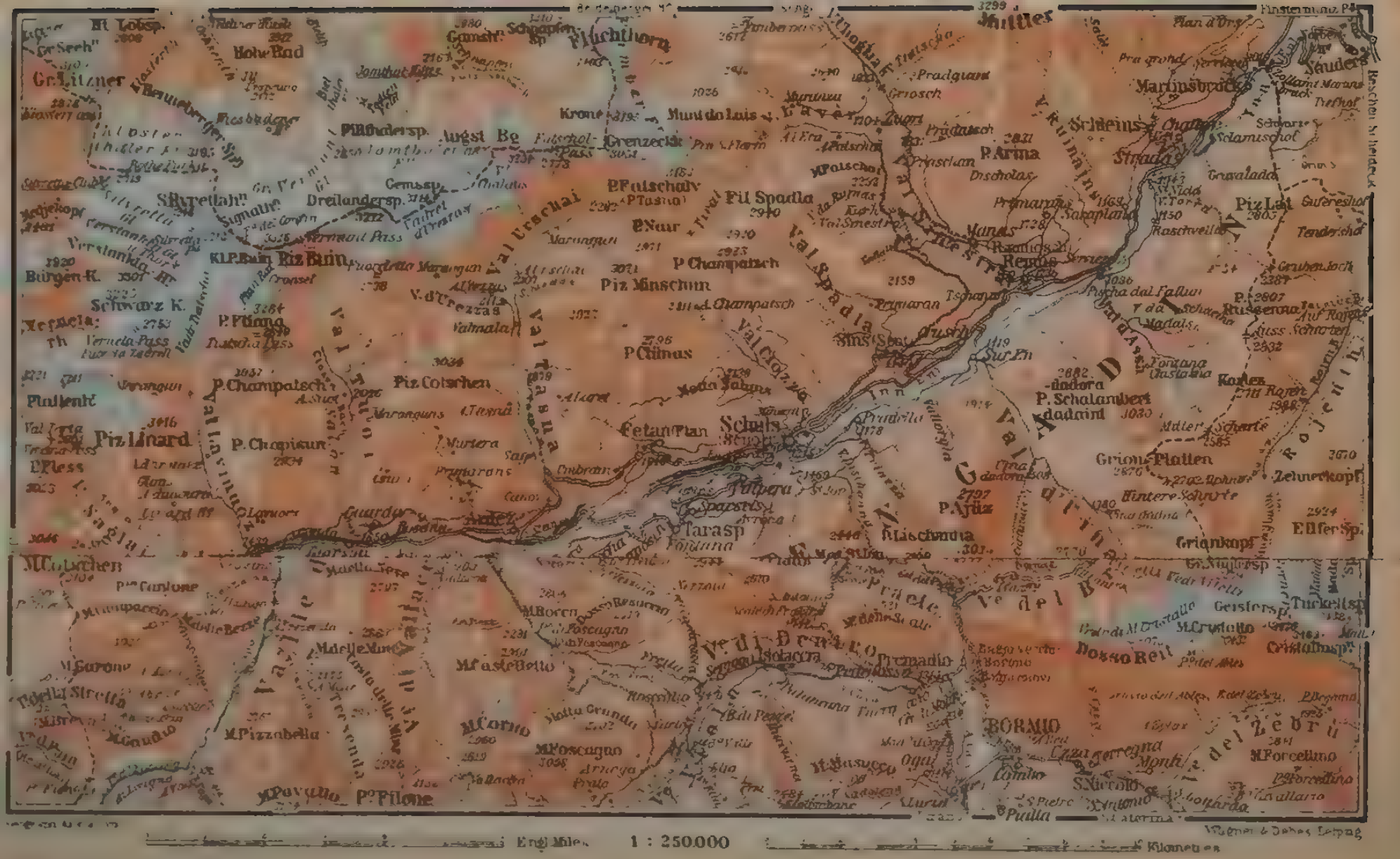
Below *Capella*, with a ruined convent-church, the railway crosses the *Sulsanna* (over the Scaletta or Sertig Pass to Davos, see p. 468). — 13½ M. *Cinuskel* (5351′; Pension Vedutta, 13 beds, P. from 9 fr.) is the station also for *Brail* (Weisses Kreuz, 10 beds). Between the two hamlets the Inn is joined by a stream issuing from the *Val Puntota*, which the road crosses by the *Punt Ota* ('high bridge'), the boundary between the Upper and the Lower Engadine (p. 483). — Viaduct over the Inn, 164′ high. Several tunnels. To the left appears the snow-furrowed Piz Linard (p. 513). We make a great bend to cross the *Spöl*, the chief Swiss tributary of the Inn.

19¾ M. **Zernez.** — Hotels (P. 7-12 fr.). *Bär & Post*, 25 beds; *Adler*, 18 beds; *Filli*, 18 beds, *Weisses Kreuz*, 7 beds, both plain. — Restaurant. *Zum Bahnhof*, opposite the station (4 beds).

Motor Post viâ the Flüela Pass to *Davos-Platz*, see p. 470. — Guides. Rudolf Luzzi and Ulrich Tramèr.

Zernez (4836′), with 1000 inhab., lies in a broad basin, where the cultivation of corn and vegetables begins. In the old part of the village are the loftily situated Romanesque parish church, rebuilt in 1607, the handsome residence of the Planta-Wildenberg family, erected in 1620-30 and enlarged in the 18th cent., and the old 'Mooren-Turm'. The environs of Zernez are well-wooded. — For the Ofen Pass road, see R. 101.

Davos
Leidbachhorn
Hinter den Ecken
Gefroren Horn
Hauptalpen
Monstein
Aelplihorn
Sattelhorn
Kühalptal
Strehl
Mittaghorn
Bodmen
Inneralpen
Plattenhorn
Augstenhörnli
Krachenhorn
Hoch-Ducan
Kühberggrat
Gipshorn
Klein-Ducan
Sertigpass
Bühlenhorn
Mäschengrat
Gletscher-Ducan
P. Crealetsch
P. Murtelet
Stulsertal
P. Ravigliel
Muni Platta naira
P. Val mala
P. Prosonch
P. Forun
Val Tuors
Latsch
Bergün
P. Fregslas
Piz Kesch
P. da Darlux
Cima da Tisch
Val Tisch
Vadret da Porchabella
Muot sureint
P. Blaisun
Zavretta
P. Uertsch
Preda
Palpuogna
Weissenstein
Albula-Pass
P. dellas Blais
P. Palpuogna
P. Mezza val
Crasta mora
Giumels
P. della Piramida
Val Bever
Bevers
Spinas
P. Muottas
P. Spinas
Piz Ot
P. Padella
Samaden
St Moritz
Pontresina


Ortler
Königspitze
Cevedale
Monte Zebrù
Gran Zebrù
Piz Umbrail
Stelvio
Bormio
Livigno
Val Viola
Val Braulio
Val Trafoi
Val Furva
Val Zebrù
Val Cedec
Val Martello
Val Solda
Val Uzza
Val Lia
Val Alpisella
Val Saviner
Val Mora
Val Federia
Val Forcola
Val Vitelli
Val Cantone
Val Vallaccia
Val Vallaccina
Val Vallaccinetta
Val Vallaccinetta
Val Vallaccinetta

Ascents from Zernez. The **Munt della Baseglia** (9780′; 4 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), **Piz d'Arpiglia** (9945′; 5 hrs.; 30 fr.), and **Piz Nuna** (10,260′; 6 hrs.; 35 fr.) are all three rather trying. — **Piz Sarsura** (10,430′; 7-8 hrs.; 35 fr.), through the *Val Sarsura*, fatiguing.

Nature-lovers should not miss the excursion to the wild ***Val Cluoza**, the oldest and most interesting portion of the **Swiss National Park** (comp. p. xxxii), founded in 1909 and subsequently enlarged, extending on the N.E. to the Val da Scarl (p. 518), on the S.E. to the Ofen Pass (p. 522), and on the W. to the Val Trupchum (p. 512), 53 sq. M. in all. The district, consisting chiefly of triassic limestone and dolomite, is remarkable for its rugged mountain-scenery and the diversity of its flora, which includes fine cembra-pines. Thanks to its remoteness, wild life is plentiful, and red deer, roes, herds of chamois, ibexes (since 1920), martens, foxes, and other carnivora flourish. Visitors to the National Park must keep strictly to the paths, and all plants are protected by law. — Following the path leading S.E. from Zernez, we cross the *Spöl* (4987′), ascend to a height of 7054′ through cembra-pines, larches, and Scotch firs, and then above the deep gorge of the Cluoza to (3½ hrs.) the *Cluoza Blockhouse* (6184′), where the park-keeper lives (good meals; 20 mattresses). Not far to the S. the Val Cluoza divides into three bleak débris-covered valleys: *Valletta*, *Val Sassa* (to Scanfs, see p. 512), and *Val del Diavel*, dominated by the Piz Quatervals, Monte Serra, and Pizzo dell' Acqua. — Those desiring to visit the whole of the National Park proceed on the 2nd day (5-6 hrs.) viâ the *Murtèr Alp* (7611′) to the *Punt Praspöl* over the Spöl brook, then by the Ofenberg road to the *Hotel Ofenberg* (p. 522). On the 3rd day (8-9 hrs.) they follow the road to the *Ofen Pass* (p. 522), then to the left viâ the *Alp da Munt* to the *Fontauna da S-charl* (7880′) and *Scarl* (comp. pp. 519, 518). On the 4th day (6-7 hrs.) through the *Val Mingèr* and over the pass of *Sur il Foss* to the *Val Plavna* and down to *Tarasp* and *Fontana* (comp. p. 518).

Below Zernez the railway recrosses the Inn and enters a narrow wooded gorge, threading several tunnels.

24 M. **Süs**, Romansh *Susch* (4689′; Schweizerhof, 40 beds, P. from 10 fr.; Rhätia, 20 beds, P. from 8 fr.), a health resort of 400 inhab. at the end of the Flüela road (p. 471; motor post, see p. 470), was partly destroyed by fire in 1925. On the right bank are the ruins of the castle of *Caschinas*.

Excursions (guide, Rudolf Planta). To the *Baldiron Gorges*, ¾ hr.; up the *Piz del Ras* (9961′; 5 hrs.; worth the fatigue) and the *Schwarzhorn* (10,335′; comp. p. 470; 5½-6 hrs.), guide necessary for both (30 fr.).

Beyond two short tunnels we cross the *Saglains* brook (p. 464).

26 M. **Lavin** (4690′; Piz Linard & Post, 20 beds, P. from 9 fr.; Weisses Kreuz, 12 beds, P. from 7 fr.), at the mouth of the *Val Lavinuoz*. To the S.W. is the large Sarsura Glacier.

Excursions (guide, Thomas Wieser). *Muott'auta* (8763′; 4 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), easy and interesting. — Through the *Val Lavinuoz* to the *Tiatscha Glacier*, 3 hrs., attractive. — **Piz Mezdi** (9593′; guide 30 fr.) is ascended through the *Val Zeznina* in 5 hrs., the last part steep. Magnificent view of the Engadine, Silvretta, etc. The Val Zeznina ends in the mountain-basin of *Macun* (8645′), with its small glaciers and six little lakes.

***Piz Linard** (11,200′; 7 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), the highest peak of the Silvretta group, dominating the Lower Engadine and affording a most superb panorama, is not difficult for experts. From Lavin or Süs by a marked path to the (3 hrs.) *Linard Hut* of the S.A.C. (7634′; accommodation for 24), in the *Val Glims;* thence to the (1 hr.) base of the peak and up a steep and fatiguing couloir, covered with snow and screes, for

1/2 hr.; finally, turning to the right, by a not very difficult scramble to the (2 1/2 hrs.) summit. Steady-headed climbers may descend on the W. side through the highest part of the *Val Saglains* to the (3 hrs.) *Vereina* or *Val Torta Pass* (p. 464) and the *Vereina Hut* (p. 463).

From Lavin to *Klosters* over the *Vernela Pass* (guide 42 fr.), arduous, see p. 464.

The line threads a tunnel, and crosses a viaduct (134′ high) over the *Val Tuoi*, at the head of which is Piz Buin.

28 M. *Guarda* (4708′), station for (1 1/2 M.; diligence; footpath toilsome) the high-lying village of **Guarda** (5423′; Meisser, 40 beds from 3 1/2, B. 1 3/4, L. 5, S. 4, P. 10-12 1/2 fr.; Weisses Kreuz, 8 beds, P. from 8 fr.; guide, Stephan Viletta), a health resort amid meadows and woods, commanding a splendid view of the entire chain from the Piz Vadret to the Piz Lad near Martinsbruck. — Walks: to the (3/4 hr.) *Waldsee* ('Lai'); to (20 min.) *Bos-cha* (5478′; inn), a hamlet affording a view of the Lower Engadine; to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Alp Sura* (6988′), with a view of Piz Buin and the Fermunt, Sarsura, aud Grialetsch glaciers; up the (2 1/4 hrs.) *Muot del Hom* (7658′; views), the S.E. spur of the Piz Cotschen.

To the N. (marked path) up the Val Tuoi (rich flora) to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Alp Suot* (6647′) and the (1 hr.) **Tuoi Hut** of the S.A.C. (7382′; accommodation for 25; no meals), on the W. slope of the *Piz dellas Clavigliadas* (9800′). Ascents: *Piz Cotschen* (9954′; 2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide 28 fr.), toilsome but interesting; *Piz Fliana* (10,775′; 4 hrs.; 40 fr.), interesting also; **Piz Buin* (10,880′; 4-5 hrs.; guide 45 fr.), a magnificent point of view. Passes: to *Klosters* over the *Silvretta Pass* (to the Silvretta-Haus 6 hrs.; guide 36 fr.), see p. 461; to the *Montafon* over the *Fermunt Pass* (to the Wiesbadener Hütte 5 1/2 hrs.; to the Madlener-Haus 7 1/2 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

The railway skirts a stony slope, high above the Inn, and passes through a short and then a long tunnel (2087 yds.).

30 1/2 M. **Ardez** (4812′; Aurora, 20 beds from 3 1/2, P. from 9 fr., well spoken of; Alpina, 10 beds), a village of 600 inhab., picturesquely dominated by the ruin of *Steinsberg* (5000′), with its well-preserved tower. — A road affording fine views describes a large bend in the Val Tasna, and then skirts the N. slope of the Inn valley, past the ruin of *Umbrain* to *Fetan* (3 3/4 M.; p. 515).

The Val Tasna ascends N. between (l.) Piz Cotschen (see above) and (r.) *Piz Minschun* (10,076′) and is traversed by a route to Galtür (8-9 hrs.; guide 48 fr.). Diverging to the left from the Fetan road beyond the bridge, we ascend the left bank of the valley, which beyond the defile of *Val Mala* divides into (l.) *Val Urezzas* and (r.) *Val Urschai*. We ascend the latter viâ the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Alp Marangun* (7264′), then bear to the left for the (1 1/2 hr.) *Futschöl Pass* (9095′), commanding excellent views of the mighty Fluchthorn (11,165′). Descent thence to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Jamtal Hut* in the Tyrolese *Jamtal* and (2 hrs.) *Galtür* in the Paznaun (see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites').

The railway skirts the hillside at a considerable height (two short tunnels) and beyond the bridge across the *Tasna* torrent enters a tunnel 2570 yds. in length. Next comes a viaduct 174′ above the *Pitzza Gorge*.

33 1/2 M. *Fetan* (4389′). Above, to the N., is the village of **Fetan** (5407′; Bellavista, 50 beds from 3 1/2, P. from 11 fr., plain but good), a popular summer resort, reached by motor post from Schuls-Tarasp (see below). Fine view of the mountains on the S. side of the valley (best from the Restaurant Paradies, 10 min. W.). Excursions, see p. 517 (to Motta Naluns 2 hrs., to Clünas 4 hrs.).

More viaducts. On the right, at the entrance of Val Plavna, appears Schloss Tarasp; farther S., the entire chain of the Lower Engadine: Piz Nair, Plattas, Plavna, Zuort, Pisóc, San Jon, Lischanna, and Ajütz. Below on the right bank of the Inn appears the Kurhaus Tarasp, with the Vulpera hotels on the hill above.

35 1/4 M. **Schuls-Tarasp.** — Hotels. Near the station: *Terminus*, 30 beds from 4, B. 1 3/4, L. 4 1/2, S. 4, P. from 12 fr., *Bahnhof*, 40 beds from 3, B. 1 1/2, L. or D. 3, P. from 9 fr., both well spoken of. — In Schuls village: **Engadinerhof*, 140 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 6 1/2, S. 5 1/2, P. from 17 1/2 fr.; **Belvedere*, 100 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 6 1/2, S. 5 1/2, P. from 17 1/2 fr., with restaurant and view-terrace; **Victoria* (Jewish), with restaurant, 50 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, S. 5, P. from 16 fr.; **Post*, 75 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, S. 5, P. from 15 fr., next to the Belvedere, also with terrace; **Hohenfels*, above the left bank of the Inn, next to the bridge, 40 beds, *Bigler* (same management), higher up, 40 beds, at both R. from 4, B. 2, L. 5 1/2, S. 4-4 1/2, P. from 13-14 fr.; *Quellenhof*, 45 beds from 3 1/2, B. 2, L. 5, S. 4 1/2, P. from 13 fr.; *Könz*, 44 beds from 3 1/2, B. 2, L. 5 1/2, S. 5, P. from 13 fr.; *Filli*, 30 beds, with café-restaurant, *Valentin*, 25 beds, at both P. from 12 fr.; *Krone*, 20 beds from 3 1/2, B. 1 3/4, L. or D. 3 1/2-4, P. from 11 fr., on the left bank of the Cloazza brook, *Alpenrose*, 18 beds, both plain but good, *Bären*, 15 beds, at these three P. from 9 fr. — At Lower Schuls: **Hôtel du Parc*, 70 beds from 4 1/2, B. 2, L. 5, S. 4, P. from 12 1/2 fr.; *Central*, 30 beds from 4, B. 1 3/4, L. 4 1/2, S. 4, P. from 12 fr., well spoken of. — Lodgings numerous.

At Tarasp: **Kurhaus Tarasp*, 300 beds from 7, B. 2 1/2, L. 8, S. 7, P. from 20 fr. — At Vulpera: **Waldhaus*, 350 beds from 7, B. 2 1/2, L. 8, S. 7, P. from 20 fr.; **Schweizerhof*, 275 beds from 6, B. 2 1/2, L. 8, S. 7, P. from 17 1/2 fr.; *Villa Silvana*, 40 beds, *Villa Maria*, 10 min. above the Schweizerhof, 35 beds, at both P. from 12 1/2 fr.; *Villa Engiadina*, 40 beds, P. from 17 1/2 fr. — At Fontana (p. 516): *Tarasp*, 40 beds, P. from 9 1/2 fr., well spoken of.

Confectioners. *Bigler* and *Valentin*, in the above-mentioned hotels.

Post Offices at Schuls, next to the Hotel Post, 1/4 hr. from the station (telegraph and telephone office nearly opposite), in the Kurhaus Tarasp, at Vulpera (Waldhaus), and at Fontana (p. 516).

Motor Post from the station viâ the Kurhaus Tarasp (50 c.) and Vulpera (1 fr. 15 c.) to the village of *Tarasp*, thrice daily in summer in 25 min. (2 fr. 20 c.); to *Fetan* (see above), thrice daily in summer in 1/4 hr. (1 fr. 90 c.); to the *Kurhaus Val Sinestra*, see p. 519.

Visitors' Tax 40 c. daily. — Band several times daily at Schuls, at Bad Tarasp, and at Vulpera. — Inquiry Offices in the Graubündner Kantonal-Bank, opposite the Hotel Belvedere, in the Kurhaus Tarasp, and at Vulpera. — Tourist Agent. *Kuoni*, at Schuls.

Carriages (there and back, including 1 hr.'s wait). To the station with one horse, for 1-2 pers. 6, 3 pers. 8 fr., with two horses, 4 pers. 10, 5 pers. 12 fr.; Kurhaus Tarasp 8, 10, 12, and 15 fr.; Vulpera 10, 12, 15, and 18 fr.; Sent (p. 519) 12, 15, 20, and 25 fr. Gratuity 10% extra. — Motor Cars. To the station for 1-4 pers. 8, 5-6 pers. 10 fr.; Kurhaus Tarasp 10 and 12 fr.; Vulpera 13 and 16 fr.; Sent 18 and 20 fr.

English Church near the Kurhaus Tarasp (services in July & Aug.).

Golf Course (9 holes), at Vulpera.

Guides. Thomas Lanz, Jakob Neuhäusler, Anton Johann Feuerstein, Georg Parolini, and Heinrich Gritti Perner, all at Schuls.

From *Schuls Tarasp* station (1230′) roads lead on the left to Schuls (5–20 min. from the hotels) and on the right to the (20 min.) Kurhaus Tarasp and Vulpera (see below).

Schuls (4082′; pop. 1300), Romansh *Scuol*, the capital of the Lower Engadine, situated on a sunny slope, with a grand view of the Piz Linchanna and the range of mountains extending from the Piz Lad on the E. to the Piz del Ras on the W., consists of *Upper Schuls*, the tourists' quarter, and the old village of *Lower Schuls*. The *Bade Halle* or baths-establishment, in Upper Schuls, below the main road, is set in the midst of gardens; it is supplied from the Vihquelle, a spring 20 min. N., and the Solsana spring (carbonic acid gas; ¼ hr. N.E.). A pleasant footpath leads from the Vihquelle to (1½ hr.) Fetan (p. 515). The parish church of St. Georg, in Lower Schuls, on a rocky height on the bank of the Inn, has a late Romanesque tower and a nave of 1516. — About ¼ hr. from the station an iron bridge, 131′ high, crosses the Inn to the opposite hill-slope, where the road (to the left for San Jon, see p. 517) ascends to (20–25 min.) Vulpera (see below). — Short of the bridge a pretty path diverges to the right, crosses the Inn above the influx of the Clemgia, and then divides: the right branch follows the Inn and the Kur Promenade to (¼ hr.) Bad Tarasp; the left branch ascends through woods to (½ hr.) Vulpera.

Bad Tarasp (3945′) lies in a small expansion of the deep valley of the Inn. The large *Kurhaus* (p. 515) and the English Church are on the left bank, while the famous mineral springs (alkaline, saline, and chalybeate), resembling those of Karlsbad, are on the right bank. The *Lucius*, *Bonifazius*, and *Emerita Springs* are those chiefly used for drinking. The baths are supplied with chalybeate water from the *Carola Spring*.

A road and several paths ascend in zigzags to (¼ M.) **Vulpêra** (4136′, hotels, see p. 515), situated on a sunny plateau, with flowery meadows and woods affording delightful walks.

A visit should be paid to Schloss Tarasp (1 hr. from Vulpera). We ascend gradually by the road to the W., passing (35 min.; r.) a road to *Florins* (4449′, restaurant), which is reached also by a woodland path from Bad Tarasp in ¾ hr. Our road next circles round the castle-hill of Tarasp, via (7 min.) the hamlet of *Fontana* (4639′; hotels, see p. 515), a favourite point for excursions, 2¼ M. from Vulpera. Just short of Fontana a road ascends to the left (N.E.), passing above the little Lake of Tarasp, to (8 min.) *Sparsels* (r. the Restaurant zum Schloss). On entering the village we ascend to the left to the handsome and loftily situated **Schloss Tarasp** (4938′; open 3 and 4 p.m. on week days, 3 fr.). The main tower

and chapel date from the 11th cent. and the rest of the castle from the late middle ages and the 16-18th cent.; it was the seat of the Austrian governors down to 1803, was recently restored, and is now the property of the ex-Grand Duke of Hesse. — When returning (3/4 hr.) a visit should be paid to the *Kreuzberg (4846′; 10 min. E. of Sparsels), which commands an extremely picturesque view (best by evening-light). About 10 min. farther to the E. the path forks: to the left for Vulpera, to the right for Avrona (see below).

From Fontana a road leads W. viâ *Chaposch* to (25 min.) *Valatscha* (4440′), whence a path to the left ascends to (1 1/2 hr.) **Muntana* (6440′), with a splendid view of the whole of the Lower Engadine. We may return S. to the (25 min.) *Alp Laisch* (5995′), at the entrance of the picturesque Val Plavna (p. 519), and to (1 hr.) Fontana.

Another walk from Vulpera ascends S. to (3/4 hr.) the farm of *Avrona* (4790′; Old and New Restaurant, both good). Then either to the right to the (20 min.) *Lai Nair* ('black lake'; 5072′) and back to Vulpera viâ Fontana (2 1/2 hrs. in all), or by a path to the left to (1/4 hr.) three benches looking up and down the *Clemgia Gorge*. We now descend steeply to (1/4 hr.) a bridge across the Clemgia (4884′) and return to Vulpera (40 min.) or Schuls (1 hr. to the station) viâ the gorge, or, crossing the bridge, we may ascend to the (25 min.) Scarl valley road (p. 518) and return by it in 1 1/4 hr.

On the hillside E. of the Clemgia Gorge is the farm of *San Jon* (4819′; restaurant), reached by road through the larch-woods in 1 hr. from the iron bridge over the Inn (p. 516) or by footpath in 3/4 hr. Splendid view of the Inn valley and the Lischanna and Pisóc massifs.

A path follows the right bank of the Inn, passing (3/4 hr.) *Pradella* (3868′; Restaurant Waldheim), to (1 1/2 hr.) *Sur En* (3686′; Bären Inn; Restaurant zur Uina Schlucht), at the mouth of the *Val d'Uina*, opposite Crusch (p. 520). A tolerable road ascends the picturesquely wooded valley, passing waterfalls and threading a wild rocky gorge, to the chalets of (1 1/2 hr.) *Uina Dadora* (4980′) and (1 hr.) the farm of *Uina Dadaint* (5845′).

Here begins the *Path through the grand gorge of *Il Quar*, which closes the valley, at first ascending gradually to the foot of the rocks, then blasted out of the side of the cliff for 2/3 M. (beware of falling stones) and leading high above the bottom of the gorge, amid magnificent rocky scenery, to the *Grossläger Alp* (1 1/2 hr.; 7093′) at the upper end. Thence over meadows by a marked path (guide advisable, from Sur En to Mals 45 fr.) and across the *Schlinig Pass* (Sur Sass; 7539′), the Italian frontier, to (1-1 1/2 hr.) the *Rifugio di Rassass* or Pforzheimer Hütte (7382′), occupied by Italian frontier-guards and no longer used, the view from which extends as far as the Ortler. This is the starting-point for ascents of the Piz Sesvenna (p. 518; 4-5 hrs.), Piz Cristannes (10,151′), Piz Cornet or Piz d'Immez (9951′), etc. Descent to (3 hrs.) *Mals* (p. 457), see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

Ascents. The **Motta Naluns** (7008′; 2 1/2 hrs., guide unnecessary) is ascended by a route opposite the Hotel Belvedere, through the Clozza gorge, to (1 1/2 hr.) the *Motta Naluns Restaurant* (5807′), whence a footpath leads to the summit. — Better view from the **Clünas** (9175′; 5 hrs.,

guide 25 fr.), not difficult: road to Fetan (1 hr.; p. 515), then to the left from the Motta Naluns path to the foot of the cone and again to the left between Clünas and Muot del Hom to the *Lai Minschun* (8734′) and the top.—More extensive panorama from **Piz Champatsch** (9596′; 5 hrs., 25 fr.): through the Val Clozza to the *Alp Champatsch*, and thence round the peak to the right, ascending finally on the N.E. side. The ascent from the S. is very steep, stony, and arduous.

***Piz Lischanna** (10,200′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), well worth the fatigue involved: from San Jon (p. 517) we follow a good marked path round the base of *Piz San Jon*, to the left, and ascend the *Val Lischanna* through pastures and woods to the (3½ hrs.) *Lischanna Hut* of the S.A.C. (8258′; accommodation for 30). Farther on we pass over débris and round two rocky knobs to the *Lischanna Glacier*, whence we ascend to the S.E. arête and the (2½ hrs.) summit. The view is superb: in the foreground rise the bare and riven peaks of Piz San Jon, Ajüz, and Pisoc; far below lies the green Engadine from Lavin to Martinsbruck; S. are the Ortler, the Val Tellina Alps, and the Bernina; in the distance, W., the Bernese Alps, the Tödi, and nearer us Piz Linard and Piz Buin; N. the Augstenberg and Fluchthorn; E., the Ötztal Alps with the Wildspitze and Weisskugel, and farther distant the fantastic Dolomites.—Adepts (with guide) may descend the Lischanna Glacier to the *Val Sesvenna* and *Scarl* (see below; 5½-6 hrs. to Schuls). The ascent of the Piz Lischanna from Scarl takes 4½-5 hrs.

***Piz Sesvenna** (10,525′), 4½-5 hrs. from Scarl (see below), not difficult for experts and very interesting (guide 35 fr.). From Scarl we ascend through the *Val Sesvenna* and across the *Sesvenna Glacier*, at the foot of the *Montpitschen* (10,375′), and finally by a rocky arête to the summit. Descent over the Sesvenna Glacier and across the *Fuorcla Sesvenna* (9268′) to the Rifugio di Rassass (p. 517), in 3 hrs. The descent viâ the S. arête to Cruschetta and Scarl (3 hrs.) is extremely steep and fitted only for the steadiest heads.

**Piz Pisoc* (10,427′; 8 hrs.; guide 55 fr.), *Piz Plavna Dadaint* (10,413′; 8 hrs.; 60 fr.), *Piz San Jon* (10,000′; 7 hrs.; 40 fr.), and *Piz Madlain* (10,174′; 7 hrs.; 50 fr.), all four for experts only. *Piz Cotschen* (9951′; p. 514) and *Piz Minschun* (10,080′; from Fetan 5 hrs.; 25 fr.), to the N.W., are less difficult.

From Schuls to the Münster-Tal (p. 523), 8 hrs. to Santa Maria, interesting (guide needless). We ascend from the iron Inn bridge to the wooded plateau on which San Jon lies (p. 517), farther to the left. The road gradually descends through sparse woods into the *Val da S-charl* (the E. boundary of the National Park, comp. p. 513), enclosed by the furrowed slopes of Piz Pisoc (r.) and Piz San Jon and Madlain (l.), and follows the right bank of the Clemgia. After 2½ hrs. the *Val del Poch* diverges to the left, and the wooded *Val Mingèr* to the right; a path leads up the latter and over the pass of *Sur il Foss* (7628′) to the Val Plavna (p. 519). Passing a deserted foundry (on the right is the *Val Tavrü*, with *Piz Tavrü*, 10,394′, at its head), we reach (35 min.)—

Scarl (5948′; Alpina, 11 beds, P. from 9 fr., well spoken of; Touristenheim, 12 beds, P. from 8 fr.), a hamlet at the mouth of the *Val Sesvenna*, whence *Piz Cornet* (Piz d'Immez; 9951′; 4 hrs.; 25 fr.), *Piz Sesvenna* (see above), *Piz Cristannes* (10,237′; 5½ hrs.; 30 fr.), and *Piz Tavrü* (p. 522; 60 fr.) may be ascended.

To the left, ½ hr. above Scarl, a bridle-path where the road ends leads over the *Cruschetta* (*Kreuzjöchl*; 7600′), and down the pretty *Val Avigna* in 3½ hrs. to *Taufers* or *Münster* (p. 523; guide 20 fr.). We continue up the left side of the Scarl valley (beautiful cembra pines), between (r.) *Piz d'Astras* (9803′) and (l.) *Piz Murtèra* (9836′), and, passing the alps of *Praditschöl*, *Astras Dadora* (7014′), and *Astras Dadaint* (7087′; to the right for the Ofen Pass, see p. 519), reach in 2 hrs. the **Scarl Pass** (7385′). We descend to the right, keeping on the right side of the brook and leaving the *Alp Champatsch* (7031′) on the left bank, and then descend either to the right to (2 hrs.) *Cierfs* (p. 522), or cross a bridge by a marked path to the left bank for (1 hr.) *Lü* (p. 522).

From Schuls to the Ofenberg (p. 522), 7 hrs. To Astras Dadaint, see p. 518. Keeping to the right viâ the Plan Matun, we reach (3/4 hr.) the *Fontauna da S-charl* (7880'), then skirt the *Munt della Bes-cha* to (1 1/4 hr.) the *Ofen Pass* (p. 522), whence we continue by road. — A somewhat shorter route, from Fontana (p. 516), traverses the lower part of the wooded, wild *Val Plavna*, passes the *Alp Plavna* (7055'), near which, on the left, we are joined by the path from Sur il Foss (p. 518), then makes a steep ascent to the *Furcletta della Val del Botsch* (8785') and the wild *Val del Botsch*, which it descends to the Ofenberg road.

From Schuls to the Val Sinestra.

From Schuls-Tarasp station to the Kurhaus Val Sinestra, 7 1/2 M., in summer Motor Post twice or thrice daily in 50-70 min. (5 fr. 95 c.), in winter Diligence to Sent in 65 min. (1 fr. 35 c.).

Diverging to the left from the Engadine Valley road at the E. end of Schuls, our road ascends the slope to the N.E. to (3 1/4 M.) **Sent** (4724'; Rhätia, 25 beds from 3 1/2, L. 4, S. 3 1/2, P. from 9 1/2 fr.; Restaurant Engiadina), a village of 820 inhab. partly destroyed by fire in 1921. A rocky spur here is surmounted by the picturesque ruins of the Romanesque chapel of St. Petersburg (late 12th cent.). — Our road runs N.W., high up on the slope above the Val Sinestra, a gorge formed by the *Lavranca* torrent, through fir and larch forests. — 7 1/2 M. **Kurhaus Val Sinestra** (4826'; 145 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6 1/2, S. 5 1/2, P. from 15 fr., open June-Sept.), in a sheltered spot, has powerful arsenical and chalybeate springs, used both for bathing and drinking. Many of the beautiful walks in the environs are on the level. A woodland path leads below Manas (p. 520) to *Remüs* (1 1/4 hr.; p. 520).

From the Kurhaus a footpath leads up the valley to the (1 hr.) farm of *Zuort* (5640'; inn; Swiss custom-house), below which the valley forks into (r.) the *Val Chöglias* and (l.) the *Val Lavèr*. A little to the E. are some earth pyramids.

Ascents from Zuort. **Piz Arina* (9292'; p. 520); *Muttler* (10,820'; guide 40 fr.), 5 hrs., not difficult; *Stammerspitze* (Piz Tschütta; 10,698'; 65 fr.), 5 1/2 hrs., difficult (comp. p. 520); *Piz Tasna* (10,143'; 40 fr.); *Piz Roz* (Vesilspitze; 10,220'; 35 fr.; p. 521), 5-6 hrs. — Passes. Viâ the *Val Chöglias* and the *Fimber Pass* (8570') to the Heidelberger Hütte (7431'; inn), then through the Fimber-Tal to *Ischgl* in the Paznaun (8-9 hrs.; guide from Sent 40 fr.), comp. Baedeker's 'Tyrol and Dolomites'; viâ the *Val Tiatscha* and the *Fuorcla Maisas* (9357'), or viâ the Val Chöglias and the *Fuorcla Chamins* (9252') to *Samnaun* (p. 520; guide 30 or 35 fr.), 5 1/2-6 hrs.

From Schuls to Martinsbruck and Landeck.

39 1/2 M. In summer: Swiss Motor Post from Schuls-Tarasp station to (19 3/4 M.) *Pfunds*, twice daily in 2 1/4 hrs. (9 fr. 30 c.); thence Tyrolese motor post to (20 3/4 M.) *Landeck* station in 1 3/4 hr., express in 1 1/2 hr. (7*S*, express 10*S*); at Landeck connection is made with the motor post viâ the *Fern Pass* to (47 1/4 M.) *Garmisch-Partenkirchen*, in 4 1/2 hrs. (22*S*; through railway and motor post tickets from St. Moritz, Pontresina, and Schuls-Tarasp to Munich and vice versa). — In winter: Diligence to *Pfunds* in 3 3/4 hrs. (7 fr. 75 c.); thence by motor post to Landeck (see above).

The road leaves the Sent road (p. 519) on the left and follows the slope above the left bank of the Inn, with a view of Piz Lischanna. — At (4½ M.) *Crusch* (4074′; Weisses Kreuz Inn) a road from Sent joins ours on the left. Another road diverges across the Inn, farther on (r.) to reach (1¼ M.) Sur En, at the mouth of the *Val d'Uina* (p. 517). Our road crosses the deep ravine of the *Val Sinestra* (p. 519), above which is the ruin of *Tschanuf*, to (5¾ M.) *Remüs* (4002′; Bellavista, 12 beds); the village, above the road, to the left, has the late-Gothic abbey-church of St. Florin (1522).

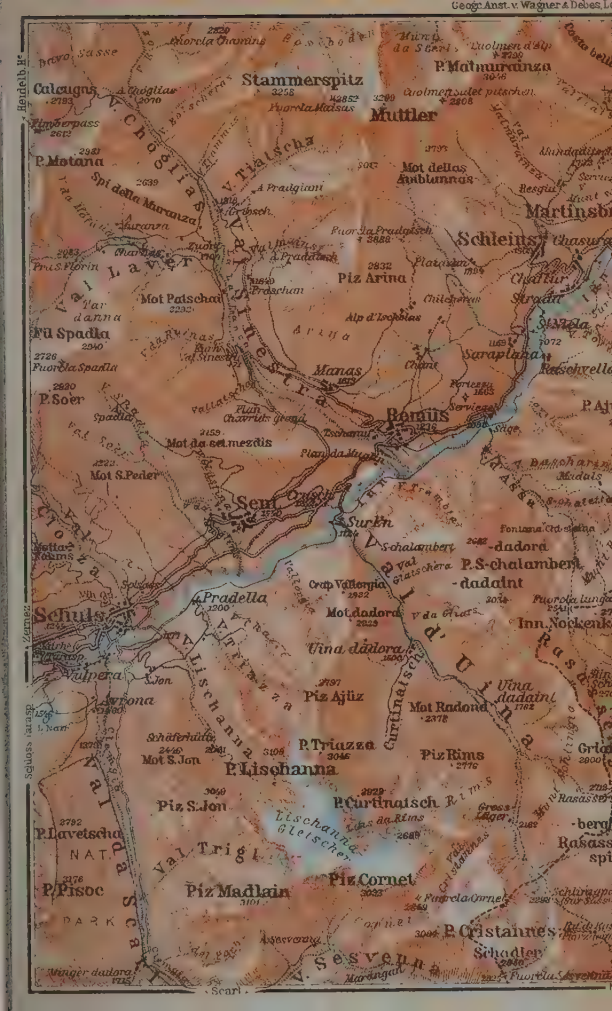
From Remüs a road ascends N.W. in windings to the village of (1¼ hr.) **Manas**, Ladin *Vnà* (5290′; Pension Arina, 12 beds, P. from 7½ fr.), on the E. side of the Val Sinestra, facing the Kurhaus (p. 519). **Piz Arina* (9290′) may be scaled hence in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 25 fr.; not difficult; grand view and rich flora); also the *Muttler* (10,820′; 6-7 hrs.; 40 fr.) and *Stammerspitze* (10,689′; 60 fr.; difficult; comp. p. 519).

The valley contracts; to the right are the ruin of *Serviezel* and a bridge over the Inn. On the right opens the narrow *Val d'Assa* (fine waterfall at the entrance), in which are the (2½ hrs.) intermittent *Fontana Chistaina*, flowing once in 3 hrs. only, and a stalactite cavern near it (guide from Remüs 22 fr.). — A fine view of Schleins is soon revealed to the left; above it, the *Piz Mondin* (10,325′); farther to the left, the Muttler (see above); to the right, *Piz Lad* (9203′). — 9¼ M. *Strada* (3537′; Löwen, 6 beds). A road ascends hence in many windings to the little village of *Schleins* (5062′; two inns). The scenery becomes grander.

11¾ M. **Martinsbruck** (3550′; Post, 20 beds, simple; passport and customs examination) is the last Swiss village. The old road crosses the river, which forms the frontier between Switzerland and Tyrol from here to the Schalklhof, and winds up to *Nauders*.

The Swiss road descends the left bank of the Inn to (15 M.) *Weinberg* (3510′), a lonely inn on the **Finstermünz Pass** (3300′). To the right, above, are the houses of *Hoch-Finstermünz;* below, *Alt-Finstermünz* (3264′), with fortifications built in the middle ages to defend the pass and the bridge and subsequently often restored. — At the end of the pass is the (15¾ M.) *Schalklhof* (3241′), where the impetuous *Schalklbach* or *Schergenbach*, descending from the Samnaun valley, forms the Austrian frontier.

From Weinberg a road (motor post in summer to Compatsch in 25 min., 4 fr. 35 c.) ascends steeply to the **Samnaun Valley** and continues above the right bank of the Schergenbach (avalanche galleries), crossing several ravines and passing the *Pfandshof* (4941′) and the mouth of the wild *Val Sampuoir*, to the (4½ M.) *Spisser-Mühle* (4650′; inn; Austrian custom-house). Then along the left bank, which also belongs to Switzerland at this point, to (7½ M.) **Compatsch** (5630′; Steinbock, 12 beds, Piz Urezza, 28 beds, at both P. from 7 fr.), with the parish church of the valley. — Thence we proceed viâ *Laret*, *Plan*, and *Raveisch* to (2½ M.) **Samnaun** (6050′; inn, simple), a pleasantly situated village. — Ascents: *Piz Mondin* (10,325′; guide 45 fr.), 4½-5 hrs. from the Pfandshof, for adepts only; *Stammerspitze* (10,689′; p. 519; 65 fr.), 5 hrs. from Samnaun, difficult; *Muttler* (10,820′; p. 519; 40 fr.), 4 hrs. from Samnaun,


Calcugns
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Saraplana
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Mot da set mezdis
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Surlei
Schuls
Pradella
Mot dadora
Vina dadora
Piz Ajliz
Mot Radond
P. Triazza
P. Lischanna
Piz Rims
Piz S. Jon
P. Curtinatsch
P. Lavetscha
Piz Madlain
Piz Cornet
P. Pisoc
P. Cristannes
Schadlen
Sesvenna
Val Trigl
Val Lischana
Val Tavrü
Val Tuoi
Val Laver
Val Tiatscha
Val Trupchun
Val Sesvenna
Val d'Uina
Val Vallorgia
Val Plazer
Val Sinestra
Val Tasna
Val Sampuoir
Val Fraele
Val Assa
Val Sagliains
Val Plavna
Val Mingèr
Val Scarl
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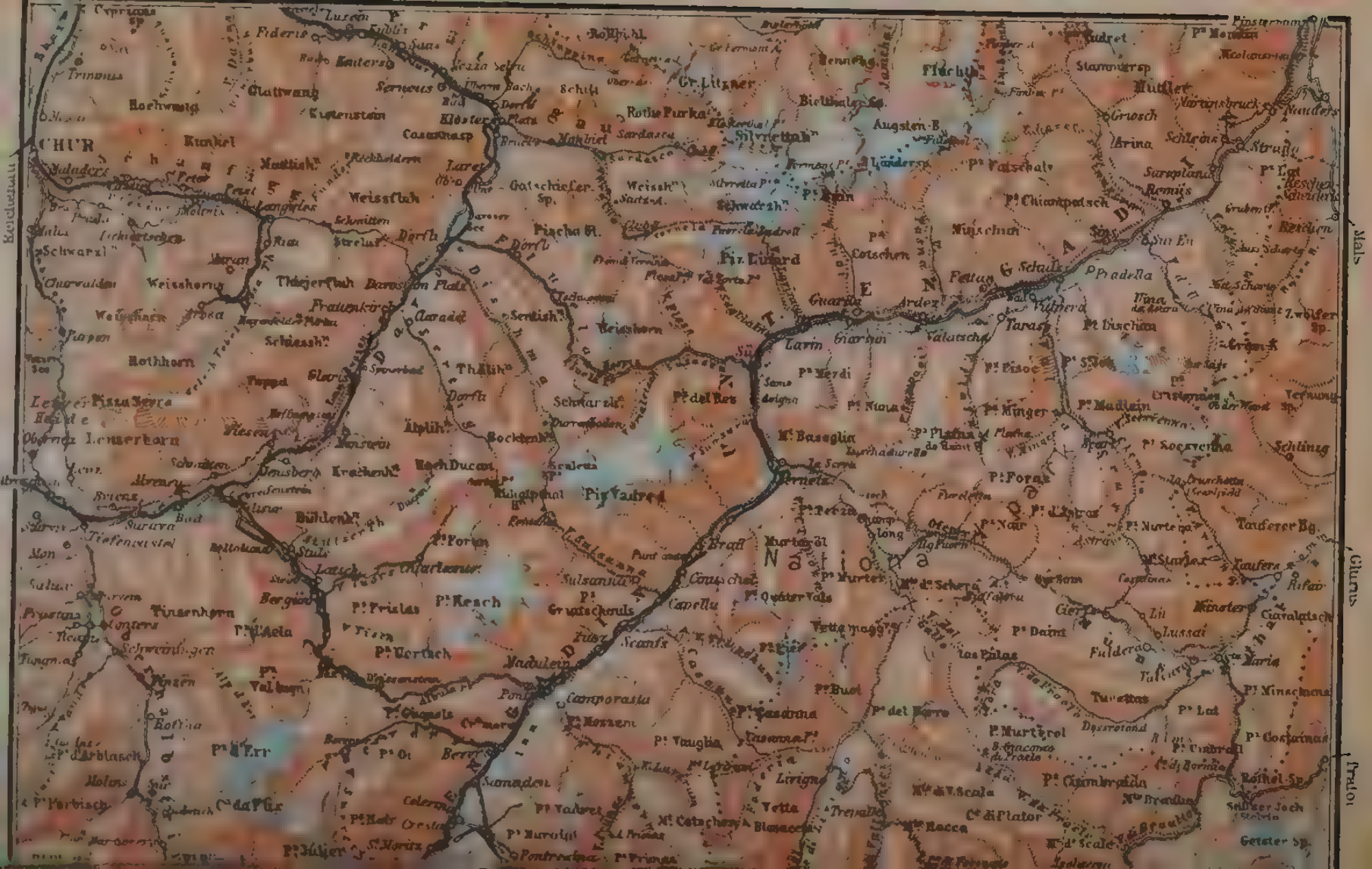

CHUR
Rothhorn
Weisshorn
Piz Vadret
Piz Linard
Piz Vaul
Piz Forun
Piz Frisal
Piz Kesch
Piz Vertsch
Piz Val Sup
Piz Julier
Piz Nair
Piz Surlej
Piz Corvatsch
Piz Rosatsch
Piz Murtel

Passo del Tonale
TIRANO
EDOLO
SONDRIO
MORBEGNO
Bormio
Grosio
Grosotto
Pontagna
Verza
Vezza
Vione
Madonna
Tovo
Mazzo
Tirano
Sernio
Lovero
Bella
Villa
Stazzona
Madriso
Desco
Torricella
Teglio
Tresenda
Ponte
Montagna
Pendolasco
Triasso
Tovo
Sondrio
Colorina
Dazio
Cerasco
Albosaggia
Fratelli
Castello dell'Acqua
Caiolina
Berbenno
Postalesio
Arcane
Ruginella
Cirò
Gerola
Campo
Polaggia
Fusine
Arquino
Arigna
Arquino
Arcolo
Ardenno
Sirta
Buglio
Caiolo
Caspoggio
Lanzada
Chiesa
Chiareggio
Torre
Primolo
Prato
Piazzi
Piatta
Cavaglia
Carolina
Cancano
Fraele
Livigno
Trepalle
Trepalle
Trepalle

not difficult; *Piz Roz* (10,220′; p. 519; 30 fr.), 3½ hrs., viâ the Samnauner Joch. — Passes: to the *Val Sinestra*, see p. 519; over the *Samnauner Joch* or *Zebles-Joch* (8360′; Tyrolese frontier) to *Ischgl* in the Paznaun, 6 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

Farther on, the road crosses the Schergenbach and passes near the *Cajetan Bridge* (3248′), by which the road (r.) coming from Nauders (p. 520) viâ Hoch-Finstermünz crosses the Inn.

19¼ M. **Pfunds** (3182′) consists of two villages: *Stuben* (Post, 40 beds; Kreuz, plain), on the left bank, and *Pfunds*, on the right.

We cross the Inn several times. — 28 M. *Ried* (2875′; Post, 35 beds), with the castle of Sigmundsried. — 29¾ M. *Prutz* (2841′; Post, 40 beds) lies at the mouth of the Kaunser Tal.

38½ M. **Landeck** (2550′; *Post, 100 beds from 3*S*; Goldner Adler, 50 beds, Schwarzer Adler, 35 beds, both good, R. from 2½*S*) is a busy town of 5000 inhabitants. — 39½ M. *Landeck Station* (good restaurant), on the Austrian Federal Railways, which run E. to *Innsbruck* and W. over the Arlberg to *Bludenz, Feldkirch,* and *Bregenz.* See Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'

101. From Zernez viâ the Ofen Pass to the Münster-Tal.

Swiss Motor Post twice daily in summer viâ *Santa Maria* to (24¾ M.) *Münster* in 2½ hrs. (15 fr. 90 c.; diligence in winter in 6 hrs., 9 fr. 95 c.). — Italian motor post from Münster to (12½ M.) *Spondinig* in 1 hr. (12 *L.*). — Swiss motor post in summer from Santa Maria viâ the *Umbrail Pass* to the (10½ M.) *Stelvio Pass* in 1½ hr. (7 fr. 70 c.). Italian motor post in summer from the Stelvio Pass to *Bormio* and *Tirano*, see p. 508; to *Trafoi* and *Spondinig* in 2 hrs. (28 *L.*).

Zernez (4910′), see p. 512. — The road ascends the Spöl-Tal, high above the right bank of the brook, through the wooded defile of *La Serra,* soon commanding a view, on the right, of the wild *Val Cluoza* (p. 513), with the glacier of the Piz Quatervals (p. 513) in the background. On the left are the ravines of *Val da Barcli* and *Val Laschadura.* Beyond the wooded *Champ Sech* the *Piz del Diavel* (10,155′) appears on the right. The road now descends in a curve and at a road-mender's house crosses a (4¾ M.) bridge (5997′) over the ravine of the *Ova d'Spin,* beyond which the shorter bridle-path (no view; not recommended) diverges to the left, leading viâ *Champ Löng* to the Ofenberg (1 hr.). Our road, however, crosses the Ova d'Spin, then the Spöl and the *Ova del Fuorn* (which comes from the Ofen Pass), and skirts the wooded hill of *Crastatscha,* down beyond which it crosses (1 hr.) the *Punt della Drosa* (5610′) to the left bank of the Ova del Fuorn.

At the Punt della Drosa a bridle-path to the right leads to Livigno (4½-5 hrs.). This ascends the ridge of *La Drosa* (6168′) through woods, where the path to Bormio branches to the left, viâ the *Alp la Schera* (6863′), *Valle del Gallo, Valle Bruna,* the *Fraele Pass,* and the *Valle di Fraele* (6½ hrs. in all; guide from Zernez 39 fr.). The Livigno path descends into

the Spöl valley and reaches the Italian frontier at the bridge over the *Acqua del Gallo* (5555′). Beyond this point we ascend the wide green valley, alternately on the right and left bank of the Spöl.

Livigno (5965′; Bernina-Silvestri, 40 beds from 13, P. from 32 *L.*, well spoken of; Alpina-Silvestri, 40 beds; ski-ing) is a parish of 1130 inhab., with houses and churches dotting a verdant upland valley.

Passes from Livigno. To Scanfs viâ the *Casana Pass*, see p. 512. — To the Bernina Pass, 5 hrs. We follow the road up the valley, first on the left, then on the right bank of the Spöl; recrossing to the left bank by the Ponte del Verde (6483′), we bend to the right into the Valle della Forcola di Livigno (to the right, the path viâ the Colle del Fieno to the Val del Fain, comp. p. 505), ascend to the *Forcola di Livigno* (7638′; Swiss frontier), then descend to the *Val Lagone* and the *Bernina Pass* (see p. 505). — To Bormio, 7½-8 hrs., motor post in summer in 2¾ hrs. (25 *L.* 60 c.). The new road leads E. over the *Dheira Pass* (7247′) to the (2 hrs.) hamlet of *Trepalle* (6788′), then over the (1½ hr.) **Foscagno Pass** (7517′; view; plain inn and Italian customs) and turns S. into the *Valle Viola Bormina*. Beyond *San Carlo* (5184′; bridle-path to the Bernina road, see p. 506) we curve back to the *Val di Dentro* and descend viâ (1½ hr.) *Semogo* (4780′; plain restaurant) and *Isolaccia* (4413′) to *Premadio* (2 hrs.; 4118′). Thence across the *Adda* and to the right to (½ hr.) *Bormio* or to the left to the (¼ hr.) *Bagni Nuovi di Bormio* (p. 508).

From the Punt della Drosa the road gradually ascends, recrosses to the right bank, and reaches (½ hr.) —

9½ M. **Il Fuorn** or *Ofenberg* (5919′; good hotel, 35 beds, P. from 7 fr.), in a lonely upland valley, named after a former iron-foundry. — Ascending once more through coniferous woods, we pass the mouths of the *Val del Botsch* (p. 519), the *Val da Stavelchod* (at the foot of the *Piz Nair*, 9872′), and the *Val Nüglia* (with the *Piz Tavrü*, 10,394′, at its head), and in view of the *Munt da Buffalora* (8626′), to the right, traverse the (12½ M.) marshy *Alp Buffalora* to the (14 M.) **Ofen Pass** (*Sür Som*, 7070′), where a *View of the Ortler group is disclosed. The road next descends in wide curves (short-cuts). To the S. rises Piz Daint (see below). Then through woods viâ *Aint a som Cierfs* (5692′) to the church of —

17¾ M. **Cierfs** (5460′; Alpina-Post, 25 beds from 3, P. from 7 fr., below the village; Sternen, above the church), the highest village in the Münster-Tal (Romansh *Val Müstair*), which is watered by the *Rombach*.

Excursions. *Piz Daint* (9748′; guide 25 fr.), 4 hrs. W., with a view of the Ortler to the S.E. and the Bernina group to the S.W. — At the N. end of Cierfs a sign-post indicates the road to Lü and through the Scarl valley to *Schuls* (comp. p. 518). — **Lü** (6283′; Casper's Inn), in a sunny, sheltered position, affords a fine view of the mountains to the S. of the Münster-Tal and of the Ortler. The *Urtiolaspitze* (p. 523) may be ascended hence in 3½ hrs. From Lü a road leads S.E. viâ *Lusai* (5725′) and across the Rombach to the Münster-Tal road, between Fuldera and Valcava (see below; ½ hr.).

The road crosses the Rombach and runs almost on a level along the wooded S. slope. On the left are the swamps of *Palus dels Lais* (fishing). — 20 M. *Fuldera* (5384′; Zur Post, plain). To the left, on the hill, lie Lusai (see above) and *Valpaschun*. — Soon we descend more rapidly to (21½ M.) *Valcava* (4625′; Central, 20 beds from 2, P. from 8 fr.), where cherry and apple trees begin to flourish.

22½ M. **Santa Maria.** — Hotels. **Schweizerhof*, at the lower end of the village, with a view down the valley, 40 beds from 4½, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Stelvio*, at the upper end, 35 beds from 3, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Piz Umbrail*, 10 beds, *Weisses Kreuz*, 12 beds, both modest.

Motor Post viâ the Umbrail Pass to the *Stelvio Pass*, see p. 521. — Guide. Dominikus Solinger.

Santa Maria (4555′), with 450 inhab. (Protestants), is the capital of the Münster-Tal, which turns to the N.E. at this point. On the S. is the mouth of the *Muranza* valley (Umbrail road, see below). The church dates from 1491 and has old tombstones with armorial bearings by the churchyard wall. Looking down the valley we see the castles of Taufers and the Ötztal Alps with the snowy Weisskugel.

Ascents. *Piz Umbrail* (9948′; see below; 5½ hrs.), reached by a path up the *Val Vau*, past the *Rimser See* (7848′); *Urtiolaspitze* (*Piz Terza*, 9554′; 4½ hrs.); *Piz Ciavalatsch* (9071′; 4 hrs.); and *Piz Minschuns* (9632′; 4½-5 hrs.).

The Münster-Tal Road passes (23 M.) *Sielva* and crosses the Rombach (view on the right of the picturesque *Pischa* waterfall).

24¾ M. **Münster,** Romansh *Müstair* (4094′; Münsterhof, 20 beds), the last village in the Grisons, has 600 inhab. and a large Benedictine nunnery founded in 1087, now a school. The church, rebuilt in the late-Gothic style after a fire in 1499, has a Carlovingian choir with 9th cent. frescoes; in the cloisters (11th and 16th. cent.) is the two-storied chapel of SS. Ulrich and Nikolaus, with Romanesque stuccoes.

About 1 M. beyond Münster we cross the Italian frontier (Italian passport examination). — 2 M. *Taufers* or *Tubre* (4042′; Adler, Post, both modest; Italian custom-house), a loftily situated village of 900 inhab., with two churches, is overlooked by two ruined castles. — The road now passes through the *Calven* defile, where 6000 Swiss defeated an imperial army of 12,000 men in 1499, Benedict Fontana, leader of the League of the House of God (comp. p. 454), falling in the battle. — Beyond the defile a road diverges to the left for Laatsch and (6¾ M.) *Mals* or *Malles*, the terminus of the Vintschgau railway. The motor post follows the road viâ *Glurns* (Glorenza) and *Schluderns* (Sluderno) to (12½ M.) *Spondinig-Prad* (Spondigna-Prato; 2904′; Post-Hotel Hirsch, 90 beds at 6-15 *L.*), on the Vintschgau railway from Mals to Meran (comp. Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites').

The Umbrail Road diverges from the Münster-Tal road at Santa Maria (see above) and ascends in many windings past the *Restaurant Platatschas* (5873′) and the motor post stations of (3½ M.) *Plan Teal* (6426′), where it enters the Val Muranza, and (6 M.) *Alp Muranza* (7145′; small inn). The view of the Monte Cristallo glaciers and the Geisterspitze is gradually disclosed. — 8½ M. **Umbrail Pass,** *Wormser Joch*, or *Giogo di Santa Maria* (8220′), the frontier between Switzerland and Italy, 4-4½ hrs.' walk from Santa Maria. On the right towers the *Piz Umbrail* (9948′). The

Umbrail Pass is the highest road-pass in Switzerland. Pedestrians may turn to the left just short of it and follow a path on Swiss territory to (1¼ hr.) the Dreisprachenspitze.

About 220 yds. beyond the pass we reach the *Cantoniera Santa Maria* (8159′; plain inn). The Stelvio Pass road, which we join here, winds up to the left to the (10½ M.) **Stelvio Pass** (*Giogo dello Stelvio, Stilfser Joch;* 9049′; Albergo dello Stelvio, 50 beds), the former frontier between Italy and Austria. About ¼ hr. N. is the *Dreisprachenspitze* (Pizzo Garibaldi, 9327′; hotel in ruins), the meeting-point of the Romanic, German, and Italian languages and formerly of the frontiers of Switzerland, Austria, and Italy; now, however, it forms the frontier between Switzerland and Italy only. Superb view of the whole of the Ortler group, the snowy dome of the Ortler itself rising immediately opposite, of the Ötztal Alps (N.), and of the Bernina group (S.W.).

The road now descends in curves, with continuous views of the Ortler, to (8½ M. from the Stelvio Pass) *Trafoi*, and then viâ (11¼ M.) *Gomagoi* (4176′), at the mouth of the Sulden-Tal, and (15½ M.) *Prad* (2953′) to (17 M.) *Spondinig* (p. 523).

102. From Thusis viâ Andeer and the Splügen to the Lake of Como. Averser Tal.

41½ M. to Chiavenna. Motor Post thrice daily in summer viâ *Andeer* (8¼ M.; 1 hr.) to *Splügen*, 16¾ M. in 1¾ hr. (10 fr. 80 c.; comp. p. 530); in winter diligence in 4¼ hrs. (6 fr. 60 c.). At Andeer connection is made with the motor post (in summer only; diligence in winter) to *Avers-Cresta*, 13¾ M. in 2 hrs. (10 fr. 60 c., 16 fr. from Thusis), and at Splügen with the motor post viâ the *Splügen Pass* to *Monte Spluga*, 7¼ M. in 1 hr. (1 fr. 75 c.); thence by Italian motor post to *Chiavenna*, 7¾ M. in 2½ hrs. — Electric Railway to *Colico*, see p. 529. — Pedestrians will find the walk through the *Via Mala* to *Zillis* (2 hrs.) interesting.

Thusis (2369′), see p. 477. — The Splügen Road, built in 1818-1823, ascends on the left bank of the Hinter-Rhein and by means of the 'Verloren Loch', which the old bridle-path avoided, enters the famous ***Via Mala,** a wooded gorge hemmed in by limestone cliffs 1600′ high. At the (1½ M.) *Känzeli* the view downwards (Hohen-Rhätien, Thusis, and the Heinzenberg) is very fine. A little farther on the road passes through a tunnel 79 yds. long (2683′), beyond which we have views of the river in its profound gorge.

Below the (¼ hr.; 2 M.) hamlet of *Unter-Rongellen* (2950′; two restaurants), where the old bridle-path from Thusis viâ Ober-Rongellen (p. 478) comes in, the gorge expands into a small basin, but it soon contracts again. The road crosses the river three times. Beyond the (3½ M.; 20 min.) *First Bridge*, built in 1738, we have a fine view of the second bridge. A little farther on a path with 257 steps descends to the right into the gorge, where a gallery 130 yds. in

length is carried along the foaming river; the erosion of the cliffs is interesting (adm. 1 fr.; length of visit 15-20 min.). — The (3 1/2 M.; 5 min.) **Second Bridge* (2885′) was built in 1739. The Rhine, 160′ below the road, winds through a ravine so narrow that its sides almost meet. — At the (1/4 hr.) *Third Bridge* (2903′) the Via Mala ends. About 2 min. farther on is the (4 1/2 M.) *Rania Inn.*

We now enter the pleasant **Schams Valley**, Romansh *Sassàm;* above on the left are the houses of *Reischen* (3336′). In the background, to the S., rises the pointed Hirli.

5 3/4 M. **Zillis,** Romansh *Ciraun* (3060′; Conrad, 25 beds from 2 1/2, P. from 7 fr., Alte Post, 12 beds, P. from 7 fr., both plain), is a village of 250 inhabitants. The Romanesque church (early 13th cent.), with a choir of 1509, has a wooden ceiling, entirely covered with contemporary painting (comp. p. 49).

Ascents. **Piz Beverin* (9849′; p. 535; 6-7 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), trying. By road (diligence) viâ (1 1/4 M.) Donath (see below) to (5 M.) *Mathon* (4990′); then viâ the *Alp Obrist* (7172′) and the *Alp Nursin* to the top in 5 hrs. (the last part of the climb pathless). — **Piz Curvèr** (9761′; p. 474), 5 1/2-6 hrs., worth the fatigue (guide 30 fr.). We ascend N.E. viâ Reischen (see above) to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Nasch* (5391′), then S.E. viâ silver-mines (7221′) and the Alp Taspin to the *Neza-Sattel* (3 hrs.; 8793′), and finally by the N.W. arête to the (1/2 hr.) top.

Above *Donath* (3369′; road to Mathon, see above), on the *Schamser Berg,* the valley-slope opposite Zillis, stands the ruined castle of *Fardün* (3980′), once the seat of the Counts of Sargans (p. 84). The brutality of one of them is said to have led to the peasants' rising of the 15th century. Entering the cottage of a peasant whom he disliked, the tyrant spat into the broth served for dinner. The peasant, Johann Calcar, seized him by the throat, plunged his head into the scalding liquid, exclaiming "Malgia sez il pult cha ti has condüt" ('Eat thyself the soup thou hast seasoned'), and strangled him.

Near the bridge over the *Pignieuer Bach,* which descends from the Piz Curvèr (see above), is an alkaline and chalybeate spring, the water of which is conducted to Andeer. To the left, in the valley, is the village of *Pignieu;* opposite are the hamlet of *Clugin* and the square tower of the ruin of *Cagliatscha.*

8 1/4 M. **Andeer.** — Hotels. **Kurhaus Fravi*, with mineral and peat baths, 100 beds from 4, B. 1 3/4, L. 4 1/2, S. 4, P. from 10 1/2 fr.; *Sonne,* 48 beds, P. from 7 fr., with temperance restaurant. — Café. *Splügen.*

Andeer (3210′), the chief village in the Schams Valley, at the foot of the *Piz La Tschera,* with 560 inhab., is frequented as a health resort. On a hill at the N. end is the large Protestant parish church. The fir-woods in the environs are intersected by good paths.

A pleasant route leads S.W. viâ *Mulin* and *Dros* to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) *Lai Lung* (6070′; milk at the dairy), a mountain-lake; a rocky eminence, the *Müttung* (6562′), 1/2 hr. S., commands a view of the Surettahörner and the Rhine valley extending to beyond Sufers.

Ascents from Andeer. **Piz Vizan** (8110′; 4½ hrs. W.; guide 20 fr.), viâ *Burgias*, not difficult; splendid view. — **Piz La Tschera** (8632′; 5 hrs.; guide unnecessary), also interesting. Diverging to the left from the road this side of Bärenburg (p. 527), we go on viâ *Bagnusch* to the (3¼ hrs.) *Alp Albin* (6726′), then follow the S. arête to the (1¾ hr.) summit. — **Piz Curvèr** (9761′; p. 525; 6 hrs., worth the fatigue; guide 26, with descent to Savognin or Tiefencastel 35 fr.) is ascended viâ Pignieu (p. 525), *Bavugls* (6236′), *Alp Neza*, and the N.W. arête.

The road (motor post, see p. 524) through the Áverser or Avner-Tal diverges to the left from the Splügen road (p. 527) ¾ hr. beyond Andeer and ascends the wild Ferrera valley first on the left and then on the right bank of the tempestuous *Averser Rhein* (several fine waterfalls). To the left are Piz Gurschüs (9465′) and Piz Grisch or Fianell (10,000′), to the right the Surettahorn (p. 528). We pass deserted foundries and reach (4¼ M.) *Ausser-Ferrera* (4334′; Pension Edelweiss, 8 beds), in an expansion of the valley, whence a path crosses the Fianell Pass to Savognin (comp. p. 474). We continue along the right bank, passing the *Val d'Emet* opposite, with a torrent forming a fine waterfall as it joins the Rhein.

At (7 M.) **Inner-Ferrera,** Romansh *Canicül* (4855′; Alpenrose, 15 beds, P. from 7 fr.), the road crosses to the left bank of the Rhine.

To Madesimo, 4½ hrs. Immediately beyond the bridge a steep marked footpath on the right ascends the Val d'Emet to (1¼ hr.) the *Alp Emet* (6194′) and then (retrospect of Piz Beverin and Calanda) to the (1¾ hr.) *Passo di Madesimo* or *d'Emet* (7480′; Italian frontier). Descent to the *Capanna Giovanni Bertacchi* of the I.A.C. (inn in summer, accommodation for 12), on the little *Lago d'Emet* (7031′), and through the *Val Madesimo* to (1½ hr.) *Madesimo* (p. 529).

The road ascends the left bank, passing through an arch in the rock and skirting the hill-slope. We leave the mouth of the *Val Starlera* on the opposite bank and cross the torrent issuing from the *Valle di Lei*. Under the bridge (5147′) is the frontier-stone of Italy, to which the Lei valley belongs.

The road now reaches the lower portion of the Avers valley, crosses to the right bank of the Rhine by an iron bridge, passes the farms of (10¾ M.) *Campsut* (5498′; Stoffel, 12 beds) and (11½ M.) *Cröt* (5634′), and returns to the left bank. The bridge affords a view (r.) of the *Madris Valley*, with the Cima di Lago and Piz Gallegione (p. 496) in the background. We ascend in windings along the wooded hillside, cross the Rhine again, and climb to the upper valley.

13½ M. **Cresta.** — Hotels. **Kurhaus*, 40 beds from 4, B. 1½, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 12 fr.; **Heinz*, 50 beds from 3½ fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 4, S. 3, P. from 9 fr. — Guides. Bartholomaus and Johann Heinz, Simon Heinz-Stoffel, Rudolf Hartmann, and Christian Safier.

Cresta or *Avers-Cresta* (6394′-6440′), a health resort sunnily situated amid pastures (rich flora), has the parish church of the valley, whose German-speaking inhabitants adopted the Reformation as early as 1530.

Ascents from Cresta. To the N. rises the *Äusserer Weissberg* (10,030′), ascended viâ the Tälifurka in 3 hrs. (guide 20 fr.; not difficult). — **Piz Platta* (11,109′; comp. p. 474; 4-5 hrs. N.E.; guide 35, with traverse of the Jupperhorn 50 fr.) is more difficult, while the *Jupperhorn* (10,335′; 5-5½ hrs. E.; 45 fr.) is for expert climbers only. — *Tscheischhorn* (9888′; 3½-4½ hrs. S.; 22 fr.), not difficult. — *Piz Piot* (9974′; 30 fr.), 3 hrs. from Juf (see below), and *Gletscherhorn* (10,190′; 33 fr.), viâ the Val Bregalga and the N. arête in 4-5 hrs., both laborious.

Passes from Cresta. To Mühlen in the Oberhalbstein viâ the *Tälifurka* (9193′) or the *Berclafurka* (9554′), sec p. 474. — To Soglio in the Val Bregaglia, 9-10 hrs., not difficult (guide 45 fr.). Our route lies S. through the *Val Bregalga* (see below), viâ the (2 hrs.) *Hintere Bregalga Alp* (6759′; plain accommodation and Alpine fare), to the (3 hrs.) **Duan Pass** (9187′), between (l.) the Gletscherhorn (see above) and (r.) the *Weissberg* (Bregalga-Weissberg, 9790′). Thence to the uppermost part of the Val Duan and up to the (1 hr.) *Duanhöhe* (8514′), between (l.) the Piz Duan (p. 495) and (r.) the *Marcio* (9530′). Descending steeply, enjoying a beautiful view of the Bregaglia mountains, especially of the Val Bondasca and the shovel-shaped Piz Badile (p. 510), we reach *Soglio* (3 hrs.; p. 496).

The road continues past the Podestats-Haus (6699′), where the *Val Bregalga* (see above) opens on the right, and ends at (1½ hr.) **Juf** (6998′; Alpenrose, 16 beds, P. 7 fr., modest), formerly the highest permanently inhabited village in the Swiss Alps, but now only occupied in summer.

Passes. To Bivio, 3½ hrs. (guide, 20 fr., advisable in bad weather). A red-marked path ascends to the left over pastures and finally through a boulder-strewn upland valley to the (1½ hr.) pass of the *Stallerberg* (8748′; splendid view of the Julier mountains); descent (bear to the left) to *Bivio* (p. 475) in 2 hrs. — To Maloja, 7½ hrs. (guide 40, to the Lunghino Pass 25 fr.; no inn, so provisions must be taken). A red-marked path, skirting the right bank of the Jufer Rhein and passing below the Fuorcla di Valletta, leads viâ the *Forcellina* (8770′) to the (2½ hrs.) *Septimer;* thence over the Fuorcla di Lunghino to (5 hrs.) *Maloja*, see p. 494. — From the Forcellina Pass we may ascend (with guide) to the top of the *Pizzo Turba*, formerly called the Pizzo della Forcellina (9918′; 1½ hr. S.; extensive view); descent S.E. through the *Val Turba* to the Septimer route and on to *Casaccia* (p. 495).

The Splügen Road beyond Andeer ascends viâ (9 M.) the hamlet of *Bärenburg* (3418′), with a castle-ruin on the right among the trees. It then crosses the *Averser Rhein* as it emerges from the Ferrera valley and reaches the picturesque ***Ravine of Roffla** or *Rofna*, ¾ hr. from Andeer, in which the Hinter-Rhein forms a series of falls. The ravine, rendered accessible by a gallery (1 fr.), is entered from the inn (3599′; 20 beds, P. from 7 fr., plain). The road ascends in curves, leaving (10¼ M.) the Avers road (p. 526) on the left. After 40 min. we cross the torrent descending from the *Suretta Valley* and then (10 min.) pass through the rocky gateway of *Sassaplana* (4465′); the valley expands. — 14½ M. *Sufers* (4670′; Hinterrhein, 40 beds, P. 7½-9 fr.); the village is on the left bank. We enter a wood and cross (20 min.) the brawling river in its deep gorge. Soon we survey the Alpine scenery of the Val Rhein *(Rheinwald-Tal):* on the left, the Pizzo Tambo, Guggernüll,

and Einshorn, at the head of the valley, the Hochberghorn; on the right, the bare Kalkberg.

16¾ M. **Splügen.** — Hotels. *Bodenhaus & Post*, 75 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Splügen*, 70 beds, P. from 10 fr. — Guides. Johann Martin Simmen and (at Sufers) Julius Dettli.

Splügen (4429′), where the roads to the Bernardino (see p. 530) and the Splügen divide, is the capital of the Rheinwald-Tal, with the Swiss custom-house. — Pleasant walk N.E., past the church (1690), to the tower known as the 'Burg' (5009′), a relic of the fortifications defending the old road, with a view down the valley and of Pizzo Tambo. Fine views from the *Fluhgründ*, a spur of the Stutz Alp, 1 hr. N.W., and from the *Danatzhöhe* (6811′), a spur of the Tambo Alp, 1 hr. S.W.

To the (2½ hrs.) **Suretta Lakes** (*Unter*, *Ober*, and *Inner Berysee*; 7448′), amid magnificent surroundings at the foot of the Seehorn and Surettahorn. We follow the Splügen road to the first bridge over the Häusernbach (see below). Here we either pass through the gate on the left and ascend a steep footpath which joins the usual route above the wood; or we may ascend by the easier path to the left immediately beyond the bridge, then along the Splügen road to (40 min.) the second bridge over the Häusernbach; after following its right bank for 5 min. we take the footpath to the left, ascending along the slope through pastures and woods, cross (40 min.) a brook, and ascend the hill, following the way-posts. The *Seehorn* (9055′; not difficult; guide 20 fr.) may be ascended from the lakes in 2 hrs. — The **Guggernüll** (9472′; guide 20 fr.), 4½ hrs. S.W. of Splügen, viâ the *Tambo Alp*, is a fine point and not difficult; the **Einshorn** (9672′) is reached in 5 hrs. by crossing the Hinter-Rhein to the left short of Nufenen and ascending viâ the Areue Valley and the *Passo Vignone* (7812′).

From the Splügen Pass (2½ hrs.; see below) the **Surettahorn** (9944′; 3½ hrs.; guide 35 fr.) and the ***Tambohorn** (*Pizzo Tambò*, 10,748′; 4 hrs.; not difficult for experts; guide 30 fr.), both commanding wide prospects extending on the S. to Milan, may be ascended.

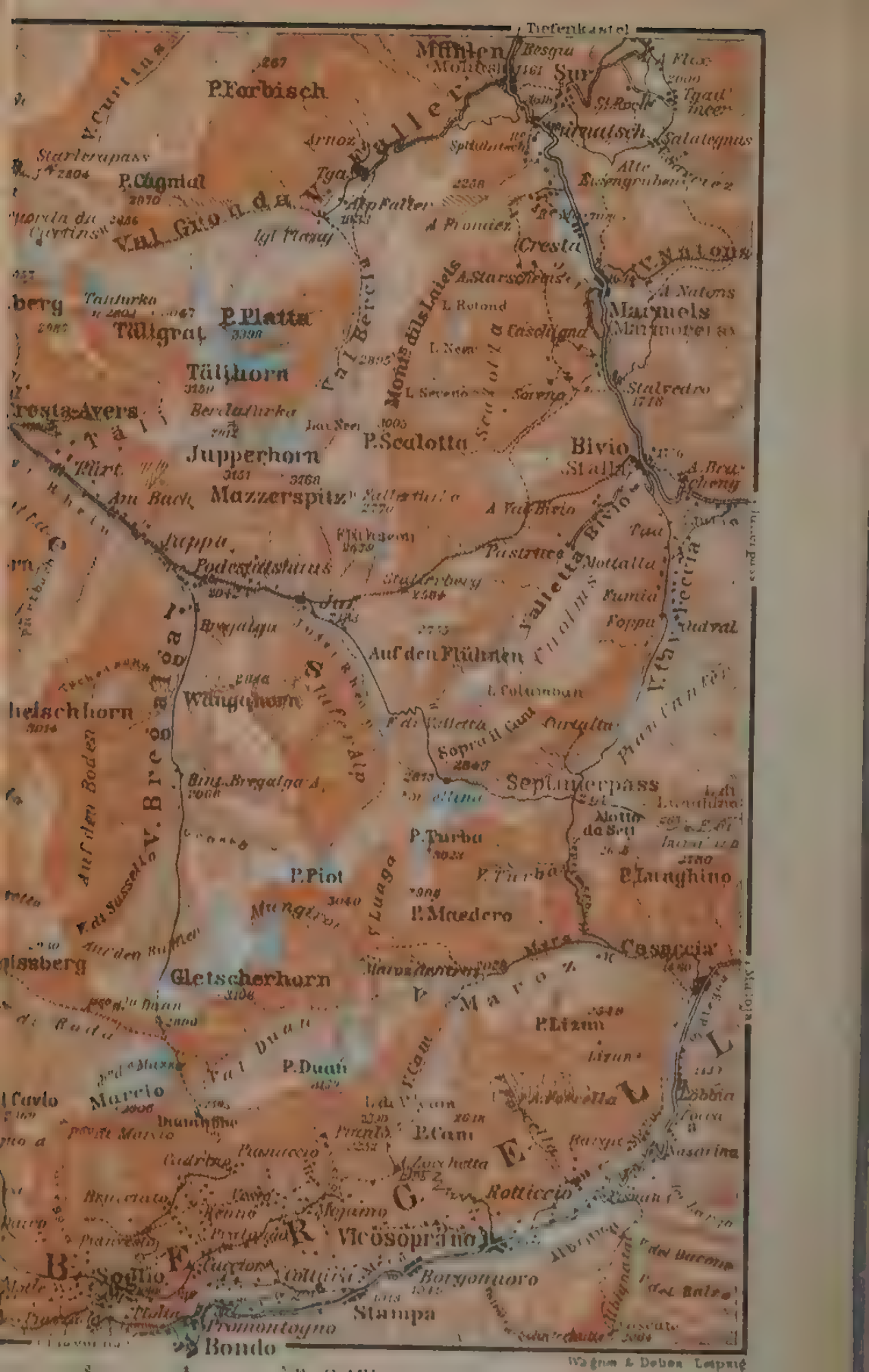
Pass from Splügen viâ the *Löchliberg* to the *Safien-Tal*, see p. 535.

The Splügen road crosses the Hinter-Rhein and then the *Häusernbach*, to the right, ascends in great windings (short-cuts), and passes through a rock-gallery beside a deep ravine, beyond which we see the top of the pass. We cross the Häusernbach twice in a bleak valley, at the end of which the old bridle-path ascends on the left direct to the pass. The road ascends in zigzags, past a Swiss road-menders' hut (6660′; plain inn, 4 beds) and through a gallery, to the top of the pass (23 M.; 2½ hrs.' walk from Splügen village).

The **Splügen Pass** (6945′), the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, lies between the Pizzo Tambo and the Surettahorn (p. 461), and was used by the Romans. A memorial-stone (1922) commemorates the opening of the Splügen road in 1822. — The Italian custom-house (dogana) is ½ hr. farther on, near the hamlet of (24 M.) *Monte Spluga* (6246′; Edelweiss Inn), situated at the upper end of a dreary basin in which the road descends.

Near (27 M.) *Teggiate* we obtain a fine view of the valley of the Liro. — Beyond (29 M.) *Pianazzo* (4527′) is the mouth of the

Tiefencastel
Curtins
Alpnora
Falotta
Piz d'Err
Piz Mezza
Pd'Arblasch
Molins
Sur
Chancmegn
Mal Pass
Cima da Flix
Val P. Forbisch
Fallerschein
Cresta
Suvretta
Weiss B.
Grenda
Marmorera
Manteratsch
Sulzer
Platta
Lenz
Julierpass
Julier Alp
Cresta-Avers
Sculoue
Bivio
Stalla
Piz Julier
Supperhorn
Surpare
Surpasch
Juppa
Fluhegen
Pedestalhaus
Bregalga
Wangah
Gross Horn
Klein Horn
Ischeisch Horn
Gletscherhorn
Casaccia
Marcheto
Cam
Vicosoprano
Soglio
Stampa
Borgonuovo
Bondo
Castasegna
Cacciabella
Cd. Canile
Cd. Cantone
Cd. Castello
Cd. Rosso
Cd. Tschingel
Cd. Droso
Cd. Stopadura
Cd. Barbacan
Cd. Sciascia
Cd. Oxilio
Cd. Bruciato
Cd. Drosa
Cd. Soglio
Cd. Scieri
Cd. Vanni
Cd. Lunga
Cd. Lago
Cd. Forno
Cd. Bacone
Cd. Largo
Cd. Lantana
Cd. Abbigna
Cd. Martino
Cd. Fedoz
Cd. Roso
Cd. Forbicina
Cd. Ventina
Cd. Pioda
Cd. Pisgrazia
Cd. Sirovo
Cd. Drosa
Cd. Bruciato
Cd. Oxilio
Cd. Sciascia
Cd. Stopadura
Cd. Barbacan
Cd. Tschingel
Cd. Droso



Tiefenkastel
Mühlen
Sur
P. Forbisch
Val Gronda
Val Bercla
Val Natons
Marmels
Cresta
P. Platta
Tälihorn
Cresta-Avers
P. Scalotta
Bivio
Jupperhorn
Mazzerspitz
Podestatshaus
Auf den Flühnen
Wängahorn
Septimerpass
P. Turba
P. Piot
P. Maedero
P. Lunghino
Casaccia
Gletscherhorn
P. Lizun
P. Duan
Marcio
P. Cam
Rotticcio
Vicosoprano
Borgonuovo
Stampa
Promontogno
Bondo
Soglio
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Val Madesimo, in which the rushing torrent forms a waterfall 656′ high, which is well seen from a platform by the roadside.

From Pianazzo a road (motor post in summer from Chiavenna) ascends the Val Madesimo to (½ hr.) **Madesimo** (5033′; Grand-Hôtel, 150 beds; Cascata, 40 beds), with a chalybeate spring and a hydropathic. — Viâ the *Passo di Madesimo* to *Inner-Ferrera*, see p. 526.

The road descends in great curves to the débris-strewn Liro Valley, or Valle San Giacomo. — 32½ M. *Campodolcino* (3618′; Posta, with a hydropathic, 80 beds; Croce d'Oro) is frequented as a health resort. — 35½ M. *Galivaggio;* 38½ M. *San Giácomo-Filippo.* Italian vegetation (chestnuts). We cross the *Maira.*

41½ M. **Chiavenna.** — Hotels. *Conradi-Poste*, with garden, 70 beds at 10-15, B. 5, L. 14, D. 18, P. 40-50 *L.*, good; *National & Engadiner Hof*, 30 beds at 10-15, B. 5, L. 14, D. 18, P. 30-40 *L.*; *Albergo Crimea*, on the Promenade, 12 beds from 6, B. 3, L. 12 *L.*

Electric Railway to *Colico* in 1 hr.; the station, with a good café-restaurant, lies to the S.E. of the town. Through-tickets are issued to the steamer-stations on Lake Como (see p. 580). — Motor Post to the *Splügen* (see p. 524) and to *Maloja* (see p. 485); the booking-offices are at the station.

Chiavenna (1089′; 5000 inhab.), the Roman *Clavenna*, magnificently situated at the junction of the Splügen and Maloja roads (see p. 497), has been famous from time immemorial as the key of both these Alpine passes and was held by the Grey Confederates (p. 452) from 1512 till 1797. The castle-rock above the town, now known as the *Paradiso*, played a notable part in their wars with the Dukes of Milan and commands a picturesque view. At the foot of the rock is the unfinished château of the Count of Salis, the last governor appointed by the Grisons. *San Lorenzo*, the principal church, has a slender detached campanile rising from the old burial-ground, which is surrounded by arcades. The octagonal baptistery contains a font of 1156, adorned with reliefs; in the treasury is a gold plate ('La pace di Chiavenna') decorated with reliefs and precious stones, probably a cover for a book of the Gospels (12th cent. German work).

The Railway to Colico (see above) passes (r.) the power-station of *Mese* (constructed in 1927), the largest in Italy, utilizing the fall of the Liro and Maira and capable of producing 130,000 h. p. We follow the broad valley (Piano di Chiavenna) of the Maira, with its many ramifications. — Before (8¾ M.) *Novate* we reach the *Lago di Mezzola* (656′), now separated from the Lake of Como, on the S., by the deposits of the Adda. The pyramidal Monte Legnone (p. 581) appears on the S. — We skirt the E. bank of the lake viâ *Campo* and *Verceia* and beyond (12½ M.) *Dubino* cross the *Adda*. The Val Tellina railway (p. 510) joins ours on the left; to the right is the fort of Fuentes.

17 M. *Colico* (722′), see p. 580. The station is 8 min. from the lake (omnibus).

103. From Splügen *(Thusis)* over the Bernardino to Bellinzona.

45½ M. Motor Post in summer from *Thusis* viâ *Splügen* (16¾ M.; comp. p. 524) and *Hinterrhein* (23 M.; 2½ hrs.) to *Mesocco*, 43 M. in 5 hrs. (27 fr. 55, 20 fr. 65 c.); in winter diligence to Hinterrhein in 9¼ hrs. (9 fr. 20 c.) and thence to Mesocco in 5¼ hrs. (7 fr. 90 c.). — Electric Railway from Mesocco to *Bellinzona*, 19½ M. in 1¼ hr. (5 fr. 70, 3 fr. 40 c.). Views to the left.

Splügen (4760′), see p. 528. — We ascend the Rheinwald-Tal, passing the hamlet of (1½ M.) *Medels* (5030′). Then (4 M.) *Nufènen* (5145′; Rotes Haus, 10 beds), at the mouth of the *Areue-Tal*. On the left are the rocky massif of the Guggernüll (p. 528) and the Einshorn (p. 528).

6½ M. **Hinterrhein** (5330′; Post, 15 beds, plain) is the last village in the Rheinwald-Tal, which is shut in on the W. by the snow-peaks and glaciers of the *Rheinwald* or *Adula Mountains*.

Excursions (guide, Samuel Gredig). To the Source of the Hinter-Rhein (4 hrs.; guide 18 fr.). Diverging to the right from the Bernardino road beyond the bridge (see below), we follow a path, good at first but rough later on, along the right bank of the foaming Hinter-Rhein, the bed of which is covered in places with avalanche-snow. This side of the (2½ hrs.) *Zapport Alp* (6417′) we cross to the left bank and proceed past the *Hölle*, a rocky gorge, with a view (l.) of the boulder-strewn meadow of *Paradies*. — The (1¼ hr.) **Zapport Hut** of the S.A.C. (7612′; accommodation for 25) lies on the edge of the *Paradies Glacier*, the lower part of the *Rheinwald Glacier*; the *Ursprung* (7270′), an aperture in the ice, forms the source of the Hinter-Rhein. The hut is the starting-point for ascents in the Rheinwald Mountains (all somewhat difficult and fit only for experts). The **Rheinwaldhorn** (11,175′; extensive view) may be ascended in 4 hrs. viâ the *Lenta-Lücke* (9692′), toilsome, but when the snow is in good condition not difficult for experts (guide 35, with descent to Olivone 60 fr.). *Güferhorn* (11,142′; 3½-4 hrs., viâ the Lenta-Lücke; 36 fr.). *Vogelberg* (10,892′) and *Rheinquellhorn* (10,499′), each 4 hrs., over the *Rheinwald-Firn* (35 fr.). The *Zapporthorn* (10,331′; 4 hrs., over the *Zapport Glacier*) may be climbed also from the Bernardino Pass viâ the Muccia Glacier in 3 hrs. — Passes (all toilsome): to the *Lenta Hut* (p. 538; guide 50 fr.) viâ the *Lenta-Lücke* (9692′; see above), 4 hrs.; to *Malvaglia* in the Val Blenio (p. 546) viâ the *Vogel-Joch* (9639′), 9-9½ hrs., viâ the *Passo del Cadabbi* (9679′), 10 hrs., or viâ the *Zapport Pass* (10,138′), 11 hrs. (guide 80 fr. each).

From Hinterrhein over the *Valser Berg* to the *Lugnez Valley*, see p. 537.

The Bernardino road, built in 1818-23, crosses the Hinter-Rhein above the village by a bridge of three arches and ascends the steep slope below the Mittaghorn (8559′) in sixteen curves (a short-cut diverges to the right from the third curve). Looking back, we have a view of the Rheinwald-Tal and the mountains to the N., the Kirchalphorn, Lorenzhorn, Schwarzhorn, and Hochberghorn. On the left, before we cross the *Masek-Bach* (5680′), is the solitary chalet of *Dürrenbühl*. Traversing a bleak upland valley and passing the *Thäli Alp*, we reach (12 M.; 2 hrs. from Hinterrhein) the —

San Bernardino Pass (6770′), possibly used as an Alpine pass in the bronze age and later named after St. Bernardine of Siena, who preached the gospel here early in the 15th century. There is a

simple hospice (8 beds) at the N. end of the little *Lago Moèsola*. This pass was formerly known as Vogelberg, an alternative name for the *Pizzo Uccello* (8911′), which rises to the E. On the W. is the *Marscholhorn* (9521′). Superb view from a large white boulder, $^3/_4$ hr. N.W. of the hospice (poles mark the way). For the ascent of the Zapporthorn, see p. 530.

The road descends in windings on the left bank of the *Moèsa*, which issues from the lake. To the W. rises the Zapporthorn (p. 530) with the Stabbio-Grat and the Muccia Glacier; to the E. are Piz Lumbreda, Piz Mutun, and Piz Curciusa. Lower down we cross the Moèsa by a handsome bridge, and descend in a last bend.

16$^3/_4$ M. **San Bernardino.** — HOTELS. *Victoria*, 130 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 11 fr., *Brocco & Posta*, 70 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr., both good; *Ravizza*, 60 beds from 3, P. from 9 fr.; *Minghetti-Sport*, 50 beds, P. from 9$^1/_2$ fr.; *du Lac*, 20 beds, P. from 10 fr. — *Café Suisse.* — The waters of a chalybeate spring are drunk (pump-room).

San Bernardino (5270′), the highest village in the *Val Mesocco* or *Mesolcina* (Ger. *Misoxer Tal*), all the inhabitants of which are Roman Catholics and speak Italian, attracts many visitors in summer. — Marked paths lead to the *Belvedere*, $^1/_2$ hr. W., through the woods; to the small *Lago d'Osso* (5400′), $^1/_2$ hr. S.E.; and to the fine *Moèsa Waterfall* ($^3/_4$ hr. S.), by diverging to the right from the road at the S. end of the village and following a path first on the left and then on the right bank (from the waterfall to San Giocomo, see below, 20 min.).

To the N. rises the sharp tooth of the **Pizzo Uccello** (8911′; see above), climbed in 3$^1/_2$–4 hrs. (guide 18 fr.), with a glorious view. — A path leads W. over the *Passo Tre Uomini* (8671′) to the (1-5 hrs.) splendid cirque of the *Stabbio Alp* (6591′), the highest section of the Val Calanca (p. 532).

The road ascends a little, and descends, at first gradually, then in numerous zigzags (short-cuts). Excellent view far below of the steeply stepped Misox Valley. In a gorge a little to the right of the road is the Moèsa waterfall (see above). — Beyond (22 M.) *Pian San Giacomo* (3845′; inn) the road crosses the Moèsa (the footpath from the waterfall rejoins the road here) and again descends in zigzags, with *Cèbbia* below on the left.

26 M. **Mesocco,** properly *Cremeo* (2495′; Posta, 20 beds from 3$^1/_2$, L. or D. 3$^1/_2$, P. from 10$^1/_2$ fr.; des Alpes, 15 beds from 3, L. or D. 3$^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.), is the capital of the parish of Mesocco. On a rocky knob 20 min. below the village rises the grand ruin of *Misox* (2454′), destroyed by the Grey Confederates in 1526; this was the ancestral castle of the Barons and Counts Sax of Misox, who sold it to the Trivulzi of Milan in 1483; it has been undergoing restoration since 1922. The church of Santa Maria di Castello (12th cent.), at the base of the castle-rock, contains wall-paintings of the 15th cent.; opposite, to the E., is a beautiful waterfall.

Routes lead from San Giacomo over the *Passo di Balniscio* (7339′; 7 hrs., with guide) or the *Passo di Barma* (8355′; 8 hrs., with guide) to *Pianazzo* on the Splügen road (p. 528).

The Electric Railway to Bellinzona (see p. 530) descends the right bank of the Moèsa. Walnut-trees and chestnuts appear. From the slopes descend numerous cascades. — 1¾ M. *Soazza* (2044′; Rezia, 15 beds, P. from 7½ fr.). The church of San Martino (1639), charmingly situated on a hill, is fitted up in an ornate baroque style. To the left is the mouth of the *Val della Forcola*. Farther on to the right the *Buffalora* forms a fine fall. — 6¼ M. *Lostallo* (1395′; Bianchi, 17 beds), with an old church. — 9¼ M. *Cama* (1158′) lies opposite the mouth of the *Val Cama*, through which a path leads over the *Forcellina del Notaro* (6880′) to (14-15 hrs.) Chiavenna (p. 529). — 10 M. *Leggia* (1125′). Vines and fig-trees appear.

11½ M. **Grono** (1102′; Calancasca, 14 beds, P. from 7½ fr.), a large village with an old tower at the mouth of the Val Calanca.

A road (motor post twice daily in 1¾ hr.; 5 fr. 70 c.) ascends the picturesque Val Calanca, viâ (6¾ M.) *Arvigo* (2684′; inn, 15 beds), with a church of 1611 (richly decorated), and (11¼ M.) *Augio* (3392′), to (11¾ M.) **Rossa** (3570′; inn, 10 beds), the capital of the valley. Hence a toilsome pass leads over the *Passo di Giumella* (6956′) to (6 hrs.) *Leggiuna* in the Val Blenio (p. 546). The ascents of the *Pizzo di Termine* (9406′; 6-7 hrs.) and *Pizzo delle Streghe* (9514′; 5 hrs.), both viâ the Passo di Giumella, are interesting (guide necessary). — From Rossa a bridle-path leads to *Valbella* (4380′; 1 hr.), the spring-pasture of Augio; hence a pass free from difficulty leads over the *Passo di Tresculmine* (7064′) to *Mesocco* (5 hrs.; p. 531.) — About 1 hr. higher up is the *Alogna Alp* (4695′), whence we may follow a route E. viâ the *Passo di Passetti* (6808′) to *San Bernardino* (4-5 hrs.; p. 531). The Stabbio Alp is more easily reached from San Bernardino (comp. p. 531).

The **Sasso della Paglia** (8520′; 7 hrs., with guide) is either ascended from Grono through the *Valle di Grono* and over the S. arête or (somewhat easier) from Leggia (see above) viâ the *Valle di Leggia*, the *Alp di Mea* (6089′; accommodation), and the N. arête. Glorious view.

The railway crosses the *Calancasca*, which issues from the Val Calanca, and beyond (12¼ M.) *Sant' Antonio* crosses to the left bank of the Moèsa. — 12¾ M. **Roveredo** (975′; Angelo; Albergo della Stazione, 10 beds), with 1300 inhab., the capital of the lower Val Mesocco, has a ruined castle. — We return to the right bank to reach (13½ M.) *San Vittore* (915′), with another ruin and a former abbey-church (17th cent.) — 16¼ M. *Lumino* (840′), the first village in Canton Ticino, has two old towers, to the E. and W. — 17½ M. *Castione* (800′) is also a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 552). We cross the Moèsa near its confluence with the *Ticino*. — 18¼ M. *Molinazzo* (784′).

19½ M. *Bellinzona* (760′), see p. 552.

104. From Coire to Andermatt through the Vorder-Rhein Valley. Flims.

50¼ M. Rhætian Railway to *Disentis*, 36¾ M. in 2-2½ hrs. (23 fr. 70, 15 fr. 80, 7 fr. 90 c.); thence by the Oberalp-Furka Railway (comp. pp. 148, 150) to *Andermatt*, 13½ M. in 1½-1¾ hr. (17 fr. 40, 12 fr. 20, 8 fr. 70 c.). — The journey, which is an interesting one, takes us through the *Grisons Oberland*.

Road, 59 M. — 6¼ M. *Reichenau* (1978′; see below.) — 13½ M. *Flims* (3511′; see below). — 15 M. *Flims-Waldhaus* (3619′; p. 531). — 20½ M. *Ilanz* (2303′; p. 536). — 39¼ M. *Disentis* (3740′; p. 540). — 52½ M. *Oberalp Pass* (6716′; p. 542). — 59 M. *Andermatt* (4738′; p. 143).

From Coire to *Reichenau-Tamins* (1992′; railway restaurant), see p. 476. — An iron bridge crosses the Rhine to **Reichenau** (Adler, 4 min. from the station, 20 beds at 3-4, L. or D. 3-4, P. 8 fr.), at the union of the *Vorder-Rhein* (the main branch of the Rhine) and the rushing *Hinter-Rhein*. The *Castle*, first mentioned in the 15th cent., has belonged since 1817 to the Planta family; the fine garden (visitors admitted), next to the Adler Hotel, affords a view of the meeting of the rivers. To the W. the snowy Brigelser Hörner (p. 539) tower above the Oberland mountains. — The village of **Tamins** (5473′; Krone, plain) lies in a hilly district ¼ hr. N.; the hill bearing the parish church commands an extensive view of the Domleschg (p. 476) and the whole valley of the Vorder-Rhein; to the N. is the Kunkels Pass (p. 89).

From Reichenau to Flims. — Motor Post 5 times daily in summer from Reichenau-Tamins station viâ *Flims* (7½ M. in 50 min.; 4 fr. 80 c.) to *Waldhaus-Flims* (8½ M. in 1 hr.; 5 fr. 55 c.), thrice daily in winter (heated caterpillar cars). Motor post from *Ilanz* to Flims, see p. 536.

The road leads from Reichenau to Tamins (see above), then runs W. past the ruin of *Hohentrins* to (3¼ M.) *Trins* (2920′; Zum Ringel, 15 beds, P. 7-8 fr.). Turning N. above the picturesque village of *Digg*, it passes through the *Porclas* defile, and crosses the remains of the Flims landslide (see below). — Near (4¾ M.) *Trinsermühle*, Romansh *Mulins* (2730′; inn), are several picturesque waterfalls on the right. To the left, short of (5½ M.) *Felsbach*, is the dark-blue *Cresta Lake* (2790′; Pension, with restaurant, 15 beds, P. from 8 fr.), surrounded by spruce-firs.

7½ M. **Flims.** — Hotels. *Bellevue Sport-Hotel*, 40 beds from 4½, B. 3¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 10½ fr., well spoken of; *Vorab*, 25 beds from 4, P. from 10 fr. — At Fidaz (p. 534): *Kurhaus Fidaz*, 15 beds from 4½, B. 3¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 10 fr. — At Scheia (½ hr. higher up, to the N.E.): *Pension Haldenhaus*, 10 beds, P. from 8 fr.

Flims, Romansh *Flem* (3510′; 850 inhab.), a village with several old mansions, is much frequented in summer and for winter sports. It is built on the upper edge of the landslide which descended in the glacial period from the upper Segnes-Tal between the Flimser

Stein and the Piz Grisch, and filled the Rhine valley (area 20 sq. M.). — About ½ hr. E. by road lies *Fidaz* (3901′; hotel, see p. 533), with a good view.

The road curves S.E. and crosses the *Flembach* or *Segnesbach*.

8½ M. **Flims-Waldhaus.** — Hotels (some open in winter also). **Park Hotel Waldhaus*, a series of villas with large assembly rooms, electro-hydropathic institute, and open-air baths, 340 beds from 7, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 18 fr., **Segnes & Post*, 90 beds from 5, P. from 12½ fr., *Bellavista*, 50 beds from 4, P. from 12½ fr., all three under the same management; **Grand-Hôtel & Surselva*, 120 beds from 7, B. 2¼, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 18 fr.; **Schweizerhof & Villa Helvetia*, 115 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15 fr.; **Walther & des Alpes*, 100 beds from 5, P. from 13½ fr.; **Caudrian*, private, 40 beds, P. 14-18 fr.; **Adula*, 80 beds from 5, P. from 12½ fr.; *Flimserhof*, 50 beds from 4½, P. from 11½ fr.; *National*, 50 beds from 4½, P. from 12½ fr.; *Pension Cauma-See*, 12 beds, *Pension Waldeck*, 15 beds, at both P. from 9 fr. — Furnished Apartments at numerous villas.

Inquiry Office. — Visitors' Tax 40 c. daily.

Bathing in the Cauma Lake 1 fr., afternoon 70 c. (summer temperature 63-70° Fahr.); rowing boats on the lake.

Golf Course (9 holes) in the Prau, ¼ hr. to the W.

Guides. Johann Joseph Item, at Flims-Waldhaus; Caspar Meiler, at Flims; and Stefan Padrun at Trinsermühle (p. 533).

Waldhaus (3618′) forms, together with the village of Flims, a large health resort and also a winter sports centre (ski-ing). In the environs are extensive larch and beech woods, intersected by well-kept paths. To the S.W. is the (20 min.) charming *Cauma Lake* (3280′), the largest of the seven lakes in the Flims district.

Walks and Excursions. A walk may be taken to the (½ hr.) *Segnes Waterfall* and the (¾ hr.) *Runca Bridge*; a path diverging to the left from the latter route leads to (1 hr.) the *Runcahöhe* (4462′; restaurant), a splendid point of view. To the (20 min.) *Buchen* ('beeches') we proceed N.E. from Waldhaus. This walk may be extended to the (¾ hr.) *Cresta Lake* (p. 533). — From Waldhaus beautiful woodland-paths lead S.W. to (1 hr.) *Salums* (3330′; restaurant), and S.E. to (1 hr.) *Conn* (3248′; restaurant), both with surprise views of the beautiful Rhine gorge; return routes viâ the Cauma Lake. **Flimser Stein** (*Crap da Flem*; 8665′), 3-4½ hrs., interesting. A road ascends viâ (½ hr.) Fidaz (see above), then through woods, round the S.E. angle of the mountain, to (1¼ hr.) *Bargis* (5085′; tavern); here we avoid crossing the brook and ascend a stony path to the left to the undulating plateau of (1¾ hr.) *Alp Sura* (6896′; milk and bread), ¼ hr. S. of which is a rock affording a good survey of the Oberland Mts. and the Tödi. In 1½-2 hrs. more (guide desirable, 20 fr. from Flims) we ascend to the arête (highest point 8845′), where we obtain a splendid view, especially towards the N., of the Ringelspitz and Piz Dolf. We may descend W. by *Segnes Sura* to the *Segnes Hut* and return to Flims viâ *Foppa* or *Muletg* (**a round of 8-9 hrs.; guide 28 fr.**).

Ascents. **Piz Segnes** (10,177′): from Flims by road to the Desch bridge (5751′), then to the left by a footpath to the (3½ hrs.) *Segnes Hut* (6988′; inn, accommodation for 30) on the *Alp Platta* (ski-ing); thence by an arduous but repaying route (comp. p. 99) to the top (4½ hrs.; guide 40 fr.). **Vorab** (9925′; 6 hrs. from Flims; guide 32 fr.; comp. p. 99), viâ the Schleuis Alp (6562′) and the *Bündnerbergfirn*. Superb view, particularly of the neighbouring Tödi group; also of the Sernf-Tal and the Bernese Alps from the (20 min.) N. peak, the *Glarner Vorab* (9910′). **Piz Grisch** (*Lauxer Stöckli*, 9420′; 6 hrs.; guide 22 fr.), from Flims viâ *Alp Nagens*, not difficult (comp. p. 99). **Trinser Horn** (*Piz Dolf*; 9935′), from the

Segnes Hut (see p. 534) in 4 hrs., laborious (guide 25 fr.; comp. p. 89). — **Tristelhorn** (*Piz da Sterls*, 10,220′), from Bargis (p. 534) viâ the *Culm da Sterls* in 6 hrs., difficult (guide 45 fr.). — **Ringelspitz** (10,665′; guide 60 fr.), from Bargis viâ *Lavadignas* in 7½ hrs., difficult, for adepts only (comp. p. 89).

Passes from Flims. Over the *Segnes Pass* to *Elm*, see p. 99 (8 hrs.; guide 35 fr.); the *Martinsloch* (p. 99) is reached from Flims in 5½ hrs. — Over the *Trinser Furka* to *Vättis* (9-10 hrs.; guide to the Sardona Hut 25 fr.), see p. 89.

The Railway from Reichenau to Disentis diverges to the right from the Albula line beyond the bridge over the Hinter-Rhein (p. 476), crosses the *Vorder-Rhein*, and follows the latter river as far as Kästris through the deep ravine, 9¼ M. long, it has hollowed for itself across the Flims Landslip (p. 533). Several short tunnels. — 9 M. *Trins* (2010′), station for the village of that name (p. 533), high above on the right (1¼ M. by road). The train passes to the right bank above the influx of the *Rabiusa*, which descends from the wild *Versamer Tobel*.

11¾ M. *Versam-Safien* (2095′; restaurant at the station). From the station a road (motor post in summer to Tenna in 1 hr., 5 fr. 60 c.; to Safien-Platz twice daily in 1½ hr., 7 fr. 80 c.) leads to the village of (2½ M.) **Versam** (2982′; Signina, 25 beds, P. from 8½ fr.), high above the Rabiusa, and thence up the wooded Safien-Tal (Romansh Stussaria), watered by the Rabiusa, viâ (3 M.) *Arezen* (3333′) and the wild *Aclertobel*, to (5½ M.) *Acla* (4100′). About 1 M. farther on we diverge to the right from the valley road (see below) and ascend in windings to the (8½ M.) summer resort of **Tenna** (5426′; Kurhaus Alpenblick, 60 beds from 3, P. from 9 fr., well spoken of; Pension Waldhaus, 30 beds, P. from 7 fr.; Pension Alpina, 15 beds, P. from 7 fr.), on the hill to the right. Fine view from the *Tennerkreuz* (6624′; 1 hr.).

Beyond Acla the Safien-Tal road (motor post, see above) continues viâ (7½ M. from Versam-Safien station) *Egschi*, (9¼ M.) *Neukirch* (4111′; Post, 25 beds), and (10½ M.) *Rütti* to (12 M.) **Safien-Platz** (4429′; inn, 5 beds, plain), at the mouth of the *Carnusa-Tal* (fine waterfall). — The road ascends more steeply below the *Camana Alp* to (14 M.) *Thalkirch* (5545′), and the (16¾ M.) *Thurahaus* (5584′; inn, 10 beds, P. from 6½ fr.), with a view of the beautiful head of the valley, overlooked by the *Alperschellihorn* (9990′). Ascents hence: *Weissensteinhorn* (9682′; p. 537; 4 hrs.; guide 22 fr.); *Bärenhorn* (9620′; 5 hrs.; 24 fr.). — Passes: viâ the *Safterberg* (*Löchliberg*, 8169′) to *Splügen* (p. 528; 4 hrs.; guide 30 fr.); viâ the *Tomül Pass* (7930′) to *Vals* (p. 537; 3½ hrs.; 30 fr.).

From Safien-Platz a bridle-path crosses the Carnusabach, then ascends, at first steeply, finally at a moderate gradient, to (1¾-2 hrs.) the *Glas Pass* (6079′; Piz Beverin, 20 beds), the best starting-point for an ascent of the ***Piz Beverin** (9849′; 4 hrs., not difficult; guide 30 fr.), which affords a magnificent panorama of the Rheinwald group, W. of the Valais and Bernese Alps, N. of the Tödi, N.E. of the Rhætian Alps, E. of the Ortler, and S.E. of the Bernina group. From the Glas Pass the descent may be made N.E. to (½-¾ hr.) *Ober-Tschappina* (5194′); thence to (6¼ M.) *Thusis*, see p. 478.

The railway follows the romantic gorge to (14¼ M.) *Valendas-Sagens* (2205′). On the left bank lies the village of *Sagens*. The line now emerges from the gorge and ascends the open valley of *Gruob* to (16¾ M.) *Kästris*, beyond which it crosses the *Glenner*.

18 M. **Ilanz.** — Hotels. *Oberalp & Post*, 30 beds, P. from 9 fr., well spoken of; *Krone*, 15 beds, plain but good, *Bahnhof*, 15 beds, *Rhätia*, 12 beds, *Mundaun*, 16 beds, *Lukmanier*, 10 beds, at these five P. from 8 fr.

Motor Post (starting from the station; diligence in winter) viâ *Laax* to *Flims Waldhaus*, 7½ M. in ¾ hr. (4 fr. 10, 3 fr. 10 c.; comp. below); viâ *Bad Peiden* to *Vals Platz*, 13 M. in 1¼ hr. (8 fr. 50, 6 fr. 40 c.; comp. p. 537); viâ *Cumbels* to *Vrin*, 14 M. in 1¾ hr. (9 fr., 6 fr. 75 c.; comp. p. 538). — Motor Post viâ *Vallata* to *Obersaxen*, 6¼ M. in ¾ hr. (4 fr. 20 c.; comp. below). — Guide. Caspar Lutz.

Ilanz (2303′; 1300 inhab.), Romansh *Glion*, the 'first town on the Rhine', is mentioned in a charter as early as 766 and was the capital of the Grey League (p. 452). As a result of a conference here in 1526, the Three Rhætian Leagues allowed the Reformed doctrines to be preached on equal terms with those of Roman Catholicism. — The older part of the town, on the right bank of the Rhine, above the mouth of the Glenner, has narrow streets and old-fashioned houses, decorated with armorial bearings. Ilanz is beautifully situated, overlooking the Rhine Valley with the Frisal Glacier and Brigelser Hörner (p. 539), and the broad Lugnez Valley to the S. The view is especially fine from the 15th cent. church of *St. Martin* (2570′), ¼ hr. S., and from the chapel of the neat village of *Luvis* (3280′), ½ hr. higher.

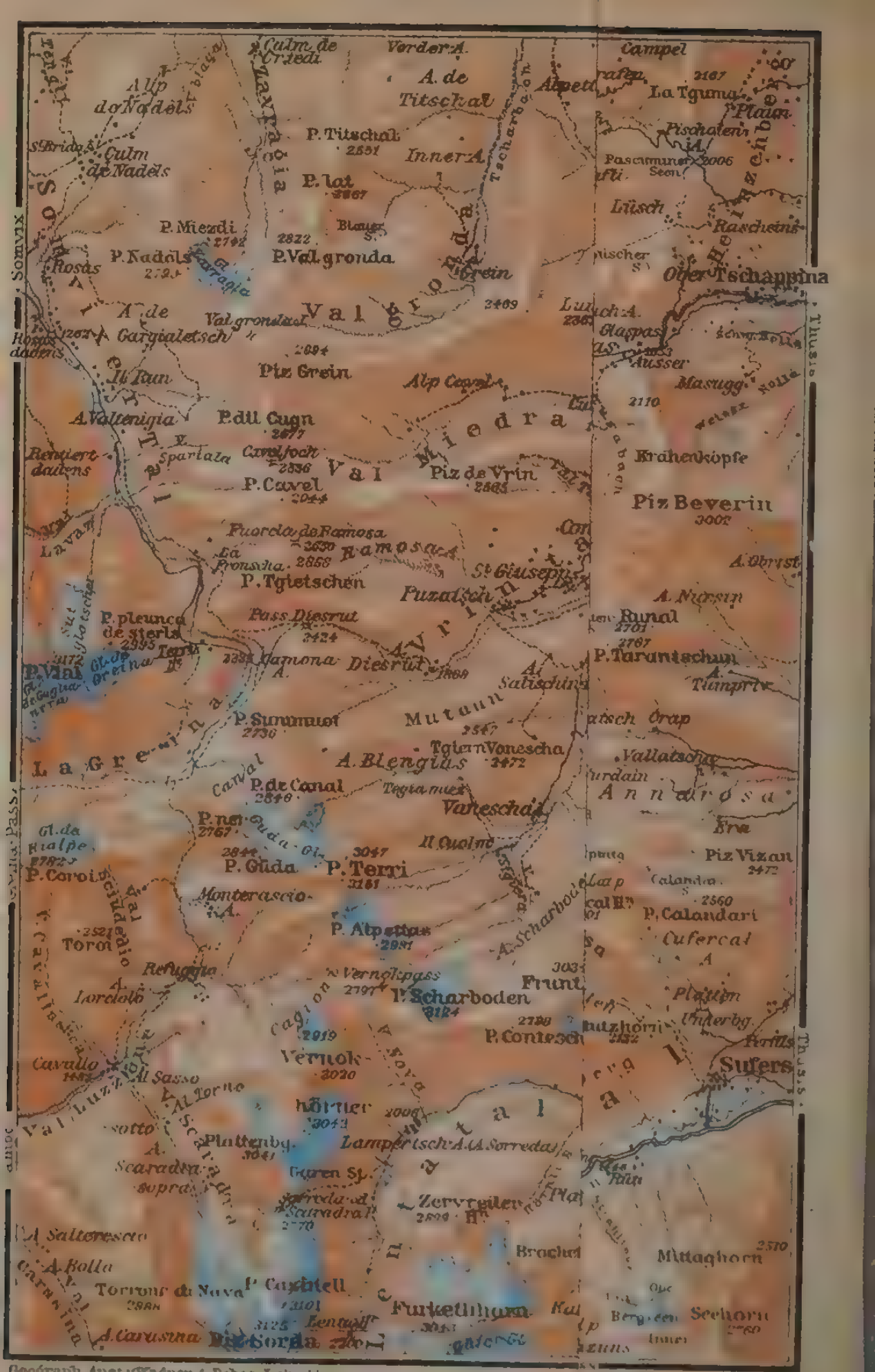
From Ilanz to Flims (motor post, see above). The road ascends N.E., on the left bank of the Rhine, with pretty glimpses of the Rhine valley, Piz Mundaun, etc. — 1¼ M. *Schleuis* (2500′). — 4 M. **Laax** (3356′; Seehof, 40 beds, P. from 8 fr.; Post, 15 beds; Pension Waldheim) is a summer resort prettily situated below the *Laaxer See*. The church, built in 1675-1678, contains large baroque altars. Thence past the profound *Laaxer Tobel* or Val Draus to *Flims Waldhaus* (p. 534; 6¾ M.) and down to *Flims* (p. 533; 7½ M.).

From Ilanz to Obersaxen (motor post, see above). The road ascends S.W. above the right bank of the Rhine. — 4 M. *Vallata* (3937′), for the hamlet of *Neukirch* (4511′), ½ hr. higher up, at the N.W. foot of the Piz Mundaun. — 5 M. *Affeier* (4229′). — 6½ M. **Maierhof** (4271′, Maierhof, 10 beds, Central, 6 beds; ski ing), the largest village of the parish of *Obersaxen* (Romansh Surraissa), is a summer resort on the W. slope of Piz Mundaun (see below). To Tavanasa, see p. 539.

A superb prospect of the Grisons Oberland, and especially of the Tödi chain, rising to the N., just opposite, and of the Rhine Valley down to Zizers, is commanded by the ***Piz Mundaun** (6780′), 3½-4 hrs. from Ilanz (red marked path, guide unnecessary). From (¼ hr.) *Luvis* (see above) the path ascends S.E., skirting the wood, crosses a flat basin obliquely towards the left, and mounts the pastures to the (1¾ hr.) *Hotel Mundaun Bundner Rigi* (18 beds, P. from 8 fr.), near the chapel of *San Carlo* (5265′), and thence W. by an easy path over the ridge to the (1¼ hr.) top. The ascent from *Morissen* (p. 538) takes 2 hrs., from *Maierhof* (see above) 2½ hrs., via Platenga and Neukirch (sign post 'Nach Morissen'), and the Hotel Mundaun.

From Ilanz over the *Panixer Pass* to *Elm* (12 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), see p. 100.

Elm
Kärpf
Thierbodenhorn
Hahnenstock
Erbserstock
Mittaghorn
Letterberg
Zwölfihorn
Mättlenstock
Hausstock
Ruch
Wichlenberg
Kalkhorn
Vorab
Rinkenkopf
Rotstock
Crap Ner
Crap Masegn
Crap Tgietschen
Crap Surscheins
Panix
Culm
Andest
Walteitsburg
Brigels
Flond
Neukirch
Piz Mundaun
Morissen
Hitzecke
Auf d. Boden
Auf den Stocken
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



Geograph Anst v Wagner & Debes Leipzig

The **Lugnez Valley,** S. of Ilanz, with its upper branches, the Valser Tal and Vrin-Tal, ascending to the Rheinwald and Terri glaciers, is one of the finest valleys in the Grisons.

The Vals road (motor post, see p. 536) ascends the valley high above the left bank of the *Glenner* and below the ruin of *Castelberg* (2801′) crosses a bridge (2395′) to the right bank, which it henceforth follows. Farther on we cross the profound *Rieiner Tobel*, and by the (3¾ M.) *Pitasch Saw Mill* (2658′) the *Pitascher Tobel.* — 5 M. *Bad Peiden* (2690′; Kurhaus, 40 beds, P. from 7½ fr.), with gypsiferous and chalybeate springs, lies amid woods at the exit of the *Duviner Tobel.* — 6½ M. *Furth* (2979′), at the junction of the Vriner Glenner and the Valser Glenner, the latter, whose valley the road now ascends, known also as the *Valser Rhein.* The village of *Igels* (3681′), higher up, to the N.W., has two late 15th cent. churches (with late-Romanesque towers). — The road turns to the left into the Valser Tal (to the right the Vriner Tal, comp. p. 538). Picturesquely situated on the hillside to the right is the hamlet of *Oberkastels* (3274′). — 7 M. *Tersnaus* (3007′); 8½ M. *St. Martin* (3290′). We then enter a magnificent *Gorge resembling the Via Mala (p. 524), in which the stream far below forms foaming waterfalls. — 9¾ M. *Lunschania* (3937′). Beyond the chapel of *Buccarischuna* (3838′) the road crosses the river by the 'Hohe Brücke' and reaches the valley-bottom at the hamlet of *Campo* (4130′). Beyond the Kurhaus Therme (see below) we cross to the right bank again.

13¼ M. **Vals-Platz.** — Hotels. **Kurhaus Therme*, 50 beds from 3½, B. 4, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 10 fr., with a spring (82° Fahr.) containing iron and gypsum, **Adula*, 60 beds from 3, P. from 9 fr., both ½ M. to the N. of the village; *Pension Albin*, 20 beds; *Alpenrose*, 8 beds. — Guides. Friedrich Schmid, at Vals-Platz; Caspar Derungs, at Camuns.

Vals-Platz (4094′), a considerable village with an old parish church, is a favourite summer resort and mountaineering centre. The district is of great interest for botanists, geologists, and entomologists. The wooded Valser Tal, beyond the hamlet of *Valle*, and the *Peiler Tal*, to the S.E., afford pleasant walks.

Ascents. *Ampervreiler Horn* (9235′; 4½ hrs.; guide 20 fr.), viâ Valle and the lower summit, *Hochbühl* (8094′); *Fanellahorn* (10,275′; 5-6 hrs.; 30 fr.), viâ the Peiler Tal and Alp Fanella; *Piz Seranastga* (9435′; 4 hrs.; 20 fr.), viâ Brand; *Faltschonhorn* (9920′; 5 hrs.: 25 fr.), viâ the Fuorcla da Patnaul (see below); *Frunthorn* (9957′; 5 hrs.; 27 fr.). All these are easy and attractive. — ***Weissensteinhorn** or *Piz Tomül* (9682′; 4½ hrs.; guide 25 fr.), viâ Alp Tomül, not difficult (grand view). — **Piz Aul** (10,250′; 6 hrs.; guide 37 or 35 fr.), viâ the Sattelte-Lücke (see below) or (easier) viâ the *Seranastga-Lücke* (8616′), not difficult for experts. Superb view.

Passes from Vals. To the Hinter-Rhein Valley, 5½ hrs. (guide, 25-27 fr., advisable). A red-marked path leads through the Peiler Tal S.E. to the (2 hrs.) *Vallatsch Alp* (6178′) and crosses the *Valser Berg* (8225′; view of the Rheinwald group) to (3½ hrs.) *Nufenen* or *Hinterrhein* (p. 530). — To Vrin over the *Fuorcla da Patnaul* (9113′), between the Piz Aul and Faltschonhorn, or over the *Sattelte-Lücke* (9082′), between Piz Aul and Piz Seranastga, both laborious (6-7 hrs.; guide 30 fr.).

Continuing up the Valser Tal we may follow either the right bank of the Valser Rhein viâ *Valle* and *Kalvariberg* (5905′), or the left bank viâ *Leis* (5016′), *Moos*, and *Frunt* (6545′), to (3 and 4 hrs. respectively) **Zervreila** (5840′; Berni's Inn), a hamlet inhabited only in July and August, where the valley forks for the last time. On the S.W. rises the sharp tooth of the *Zervreilerhorn* (9511′), ascended from the S. side in 4 hrs. (not particularly difficult for experts; guide from Vals 35 fr.).

In the Kanal-Tal, 1 hr. S. of Zervreila, is the *Kanal Alp* (6470′), where the valley ends in a grand amphitheatre of glaciers. A laborious route (guide necessary, 37 fr.) leads hence across the *Kanal Glacier* and the *Plattenschlucht* (Kanal-Lücke, 9314′) and then descends rapidly to the (4½ hrs.) *Zapport Hut* and to (3½ hrs.) *Hinterrhein* (p. 530). — In the wild Lenta-Tal, 1¼ hr. above Zervreila, is the *Lampertsch* or *Sorreda Alp* (6580′), and ¾ hr. farther up the **Lenta Hut** of the S.A.C. (7211′; accommodation for 25), ½ hr. from the end of the *Lenta Glacier*, descending from the Rheinwaldhorn. The *Rheinwaldhorn* (11,175′; p. 530; 4½-5 hrs., guide 50 fr.), *Güferhorn* (11,141′; p. 530; 5 hrs., guide 50 fr.), *Grauhorn* (10,695′; 4 hrs., guide 40 fr.), *Piz Casinell* (10,173′; 3½ hrs., guide 30 fr.), *Piz Cassimoi* (10,256′; 3½ hrs., guide 35 fr.), and *Piz Jut* (10,262′; 3½ hrs., guide 35 fr.) may be ascended from the Lenta Hut. Passes: over the *Vernok-Lücke* (9177′) and the *Vanescha-Lücke* (c. 9200′) to *Vrin* (see below), 6-7 hrs. (guide 35 fr.) and over the *Sorreda* or *Scaradra Pass* (9088′) or the *Bocca di Fornei* (9435′) to *Olivone* (p. 545), 8 hrs. (guide 45 fr.), two toilsome routes; over the *Lenta-Lücke* (9692′; superb view) to *Hinterrhein* (p. 530; 9-10 hrs.), difficult (guide 40 fr.).

The road through the Vrin-Tal (motor post, see p. 536), or S.W. branch of the Lugnez Valley, ascends from Ilanz to the church of St. Martin (p. 536), then along the hillside below Luvis (p. 536) and above the Castelberg (p. 537). Beyond the *Frauentor* (3346′), once the key of the valley, we reach (4 M.) *Valgronda* (3405′), where the old road diverges for Bad Peiden (p. 537) viâ *Peiden* (3051′). — 4½ M. *Cumbels* (3756′; Bellevue, 15 beds, P. from 7½ fr.) lies at the S.E. base of Piz Mundaun, higher up which is seen the village of *Morissen* (4429′; Piz Mundaun, 15 beds, P. from 8 fr.), for which a side-road soon ascends to the right (ascent of Piz Mundaun, see p. 536). — 6 M. *Villa* (4081′; Post, 10 beds). *Pleif*, a little to the E., has a church dating from the Carlovingian period (choir 15th cent.). — 7 M. *Vattiz* (4055′); 7½ M. *Vigens* (4071′); 9½ M. *Lumbrein* (4626′; Piz Regina, 10 beds), with an old church; 11½ M. *Nussaus* (4662′).

14 M. **Vrin** (4770′; Piz Terri, 20 beds, P. from 7½ fr.; Post, 5 beds, plain) is the highest village in the valley.

Ascents. *Piz Regina* (8294′; 4 hrs.), a fine point, ascended without difficulty viâ Surrhin. — *Piz Cavel* (9660′; 5½-6 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), viâ the Fuorcla de Ramosa (8694′), not difficult; descent N. to the Cavel-Joch (p. 540). — *Piz Aul* (10,250′; p. 537; 6-7 hrs.; 35 fr.), viâ Val Seranastga, not difficult for experts. — In the highest branch of the valley, 1¾ hr. from Vrin, is the summer-hamlet of *Vanescha* (5873′), whence we may ascend the pyramidal **Piz Terri** (10,338′), viâ the Alp Blengias and the Güda Glacier (not especially difficult, guide 40 fr.; better from the Terri Hut, p. 540), or we may cross the Vanescha-Lücke to *Zervreila* (see above).

Farther up the VRIN-TAL (guide to Olivone 35 fr.) we ascend to *St. Giusepp, Puzatsch, Alp Diesrut*, and the ($3^1/_2$-4 hrs.) **Pass Diesrut** (7953′), S. of *Piz Tgietschen* (9377′). Descent to the left to the *Camona Alp* (7333′), and then a gradual ascent through the upland valley of *La Greina*, between *Piz Vial* (10,387′) and *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243′) on the right, and *Piz Coroi* (9130′) on the left, to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) **Greina Pass** (*Passo Crap*, 7743′). We descend the steep Scaletta to the wild *Val Camadra* or upper *Val Blenio*, with the Piz Medel (p. 544) to the N.W., and then viâ Ghirone to ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Olivone* (p. 545). — From the Camona Alp a marked path leads W. to the *Terri Hut* (p. 540; 1 hr.). — Halfway between the Camona Alp and the Greina Pass we may follow a path to the left to the *Monterascio Alp* (7218′), and descend (easier) viâ *Refuggio* and *Cavallo* (4862′) in the *Val Luzzone* to Campo near Olivone.

Beyond Ilanz (p. 536) the RAILWAY crosses to the left bank of the Rhine to (20 M.) *Schnaus-Strada* (2360′). We then cross the *Sether Bach* and near ($21^3/_4$ M.) *Ruis* (2415′) the *Panixer Bach*. On a wooded hill to the right is the ruin of *Jörgenberg* (3100′); the valley is here called *Pardella*. We return to the right bank short of ($22^1/_4$ M.) *Waltensburg* (2539′), the village (3514′) of which lies 2 M. higher up to the N. We cross the wild *Tscharbach*.

From ($25^1/_2$ M.) *Tavanasa-Brigels* station (2620′) a road (motor post in 25 min., 2 fr. 35 c.) runs viâ *Danis* and *Dardin* to ($3^1/_2$ M.) the health resort of **Brigels** (4229′; Kistenpass 30 beds, well spoken of, Fausta Capaul, 15 beds, at both P. from 9 fr.; guide, Joseph Sigrist), situated amid sunny meadows (ski-ing) affording pleasant walks: 5 min., *Crest la Crusch;* 20 min., *Naul;* 20 min., *Crest St. Sievi* (4493′; three chapels); $^1/_2$ hr., *Runs*.

To the N. of Brigels extends the VAL FRISAL, which ends on the W. in the *Frisal Glacier*, between the *Bifertenstock* (11,240′), the *Piz Frisal* (10,810′), and the *Kavestrau Grond* (10,663′), the main summit of the *Brigelser Hörner*, three extremely difficult climbs (comp. p. 540; guide 55-70, 40, and 55 fr. respectively). — Over the *Kisten Pass* to *Linthal* (11 hrs.; 40 fr.), see p. 94.

The footpath from Tavanasa TO MAIERHOF (p. 536; 2 hrs.) ascends steeply past the ruin of *Heidenberg* to *Canterdun* (4052′). At the crucifix above the chapel we avoid the ascent to the right and descend to the left through the ravine of the *Tscharbach* and past the mill of *Grosstobel* (4432′).

The train crosses the Rhine again and passes through two tunnels. To the left, at the mouth of the *Zavragia Ravine*, is the ruin of *Rinkenberg*. The valley-slopes are dotted with villages, chapels, and ruined castles.

$29^1/_4$ M. **Truns** (2835′; Tödi, 20 beds, Krone, 10 beds, at both P. from 8 fr.), a village at the entrance of the *Val Ponteglias*. To the right of the station is the chapel of *St. Anna*, erected in 1716 on the spot where the Upper or Grey League (p. 452) was renewed in 1424, restored in 1924-25, and decorated with frescoes by Baumberger. The parish church of *St. Martin*, with a Romanesque tower, was re-erected in 1660-62. A room of the town hall is adorned with the arms of the members of the Grey League and of the magistrates since 1424.

Up the VAL PONTEGLIAS (pron. 'pontéllyes'), which is noted for its minerals, a somewhat steep ascent brings us to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Ponteglias*

(5052′), with a fine view of the Brigelser Hörner, Piz Mut, Piz Ner, etc. About 3 hrs. farther up, on a rocky knoll near the end of the Ponteglias Glacier, is the **Ponteglias Hut** of the S.A.C. (7743′; accommodation for 30), whence the *Tödi* (11,887′; viâ the Porta da Gliems in 6-8 hrs., guide 55 fr.; see p. 94), *Bündner Tödi* (10,226′; 3 hrs., 35 fr.), *Piz Tumbif* (10,040′; 3 hrs., 37 fr.), *Kavestrau Grond* (10,663′; 5-6 hrs., 50 fr.), *Piz Urlaun* (11,060′; 5-6 hrs., 45 fr.), *Bifertenstock* (11,240′; 5-6 hrs., 55-70 fr.), and *Piz Frisal* (10,810; 4 hrs., 45 fr.) may be ascended by experts, some being very stiff climbs.

The line ascends more rapidly. — 31½ M. **Rabius-Surrhein** (3051′; Hotel Bahnhof) is the station for *Rabiūs* (Post, 15 beds) and also for the village of *Surrhein* (2927′), 1¼ M. to the S.W., on the right bank of the Rhine, at the entrance of *Val Somvix*, at the head of which the Vial group of the Medelser Mts. are seen to the S.

A road ascends the wooded Val Somvix, on the left bank of the *Somvixer Rhein*, to the (2 hrs.) **Teniger-Bad,** Romansh *Bagn Sumvitg* (4176′; Waldhäuser, 130 beds from 4, P. from 12 fr., Tenigerbad, 70 beds from 3½, P. from 9 fr., both with springs containing 'Epsom salts' and gypsum; visitors' tax), the season at which lasts from June to September. — We go on, getting a view of the glaciers of Piz Vial, viâ the (¾ hr.) *Valtenigia Alp* (4396′), pass below the mouth of the Val Lavaz, and cross to the left bank (route on the right bank to the Pass Diesrut, p. 539). Mounting a steep marked path, we next reach the (3½ hrs.; guide 20 fr.) **Terri Hut** of the S.A.C. (7349′, accommodation for 23), starting-point for the ascents of the *Piz Terri* (10,338′; 3 hrs.; guide 30 fr.; comp. p. 538), *Piz Vial* (10,407′; 2½ hrs.; guide 30 fr.), and *Piz Coroi* (9127′; 3 hrs.; guide 40 fr.). From the hut we may proceed E. to the (1 hr.) *Camona Alp*, on the path from Vrin viâ the Greina Pass to Olivone (comp. p. 539); another route leads through the *Val Lavaz* to the *Medelser Hut* on the *Lavaz-Joch* (p. 544).

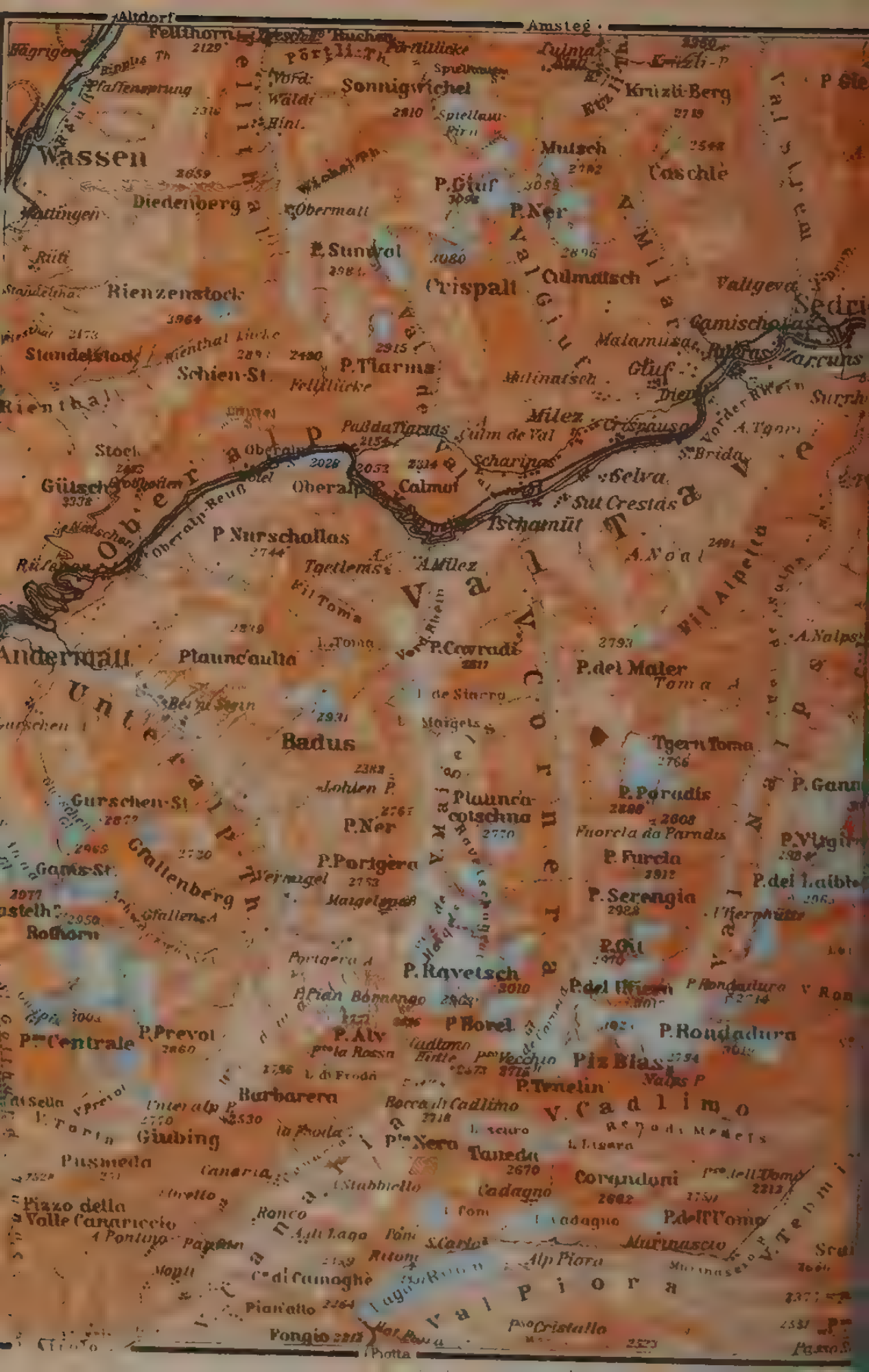
Passes from Teniger-Bad. Over the *Cavel-Joch* (8320′) to *Vrin* (p. 538), 7 hrs., not difficult. From the pass the *Piz Cavel* (9659′; fine view) may be ascended in 1¼ hr. — Over the *Valgronda-Joch* (9120′) to *Tavanasa* (p. 539) or *Maierhof* (p. 536), 8 hrs., with guide, rather difficult. — To the (S.W. marked path) viâ the *Alp Rentiert* (6670′) and the *Fuorcla de Stavelatsch* (8376′) to the *Val Lavaz* and the Medelser Hut on the *Lavaz-Joch* (p. 544), 5 hrs.

32¼ M. *Somvix-Compadials* (3230′). Conspicuous on the right is the village of *Somvix*, Romansh *Sumvitg* (3440′; Krone, 10 beds); to the left, on the Rhine, is *Compadials* (3166′; Badus, 42 beds, P. from 10 fr.). — The railway skirts the precipitous rocky slopes high above the river. A viaduct, 180′ in height, carries it over the *Ruseiner Tobel*. We then cross the Lumpegnia Bridge (145 yds.; to the right, the old road-bridge and a waterfall).

36¾ M. **Disĕntis.** Hotels. **Kurhaus Disentiser Hof*, 10 min. N.E. of the station, with grounds and a radio-active mineral spring, 110 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 6, D. 8, P. from 14 fr. Near the station: *Post*, 45 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Krone*, 40 beds; *Lukmanier*, 25 beds from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Central*, 12 beds, *Oberalp*, 20 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 8 fr., both plain.

Guides. Nikolaus Bundi; Fidel Huonder; Heinrich Petschen; and Joseph Anton Schuoler.

Disentis (3711′), Romansh *Mustèr*, a market-town of 1700 inhab. (mostly Romanic), is frequented as a health resort and for winter sports. Near Disentis the *Medelser Rhein* or *Mittel-Rhein*, up which runs the Lukmanier road (p. 543; R. 105), joins the Vorder-Rhein.



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Andermatt
Plauncaulta
Badus
Gurschen-St.
Gams-St.
Gfallenberg
Rothorn
Pso Centrale
P. Prevot
Giubing
Pusmeda
Pizzo della Valle Canariccio
Pianalto
Fongio
Piotta
Sonnigwichel
Krüzli-Berg
Mutsch
Caschle
P. Giuf
P. Ner
P. Sunwol
Crispalt
Culmatsch
Valtgeva
Sedrin
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Malamusa
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Wichel-Th.
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P. Furcla
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P. Borel
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Piz Blas
P. Tenelin
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Bocca di Cadlimo
V. Cadlimo
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Taneda
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Cadagno
P. dell'Uomo
Murinascio
Alp Piora
Val Piora
Pso Cristallo
Val Tavetsch
Unteralp
Oberalp
Val Cornera
Val Canaria
Val Termine

Val Ruseni
Compadials
Reichenau
Somvix
Rotis
Laus
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Surrhein
Stabuls-Pr.
Distal
Val Paragmat
Cavardiras
DISENTIS
Mamnitz
Runs
Ruseras
Acletta
Val Aclella
Segnes
Plaun Segnes
Mompé Medel
Mompé Tujetsch
A Sura
Solva
Val Solva
Rotas
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P. Rentieri
P. Pazzola
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P. Casclegliu
Fuorns
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Lavazjoch
P. Valdraus
Refugi Camotsch
P. Medel
Val Cristallina
P. Curvel
P. Cristallina
P. Uffiern
Cavanadra
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The *Benedictine Abbey,* above the 'new village', founded in 614 by St. Sigisbert of Ireland and practically rebuilt at the end of the 17th cent., is now a school; the abbey-church of St. Martin, with two towers, dates from 1696 to 1712 and was restored in 1926; the little museum is open on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. at 4-6 (small fee). To the S., at the head of the Val Medel, appears the beautiful Piz Valatscha (p. 544).

Walks. About 8 min. from the road-fork at the W. end of the town we ascend to the right from the Oberalp road to the (1/4 hr.) chalets of *Clavaniev,* where we cross the stream to the left and mount to the (1/4 hr.) **Crest Muntatsch* (4284′). Glorious view E. as far as the Rhætikon, N. of the Tödi chain, and S. of the glaciers and peaks of the Medel group. We may continue to the W. across the Aclettabach to (1/4 hr.) the chapel of *Acletta* (4235′; old picture of the Madonna), which affords a beautiful view by evening-light of the picturesque valley. We return in 1/2 hr. by the Oberalp road. — To the S. viâ the (25 min.) chapel of *St. Gada* (frescoes of the 15-16th cent.) to (40 min.) *Mompè-Medel* (4271′), on the right bank of the Rhine, and to (1/4 hr.) the hill of *Bellavista* (view). — Along the *Lukmanier Road to (1 1/2 hr.) *Curaglia,* see p. 543.

A comprehensive view is enjoyed from the **Plaun Grond** (6529′), 2 1/2-3 hrs. from Disentis, viâ *Segnes* or viâ *Mompè-Tavetsch* and the *Bostg Alp.*—*Piz Ault* (9957′), through Val Acletta in 6-7 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), not difficult for experts. — From Disentis through the *Val Acletta* and over the *Brunni Pass* (8975′) to the *Maderaner-Tal* (to the Hotel Alpenclub 9 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), see p. 147; over the *Sandalp Pass* (9209′) to *Linthal,* 14-15 hrs. (guide 45 fr.), see p. 94.

The Oberalp Railway (comp. p. 533) threads a tunnel 270 yds. long, crosses the Aclettabach, and ascends by means of a rack-and-pinion section to (1 1/4 M.) *Segnes* (3999′); above, on the right, lies the village (4383′). The train skirts the hill of *Mompè-Tavetsch* (4584′), follows the hillside at a great height above the Rhine, and finally crosses the *Val Bugnei* by a viaduct 120 yds. long.

3 3/4 M. **Sedrun** (4738′). The village (4597′; Oberalp, 40 beds from 4, P. from 10 fr., Krone, 30 beds from 3, P. from 9 fr., both on the E. side, 10 min. to the left of the station), below the station, is the capital of the *Val Tavetsch* (Romansh Tujetsch), and is visited both in summer and for winter sports. The church of St. Vigilus (1693), with a Romanesque tower, has a carved altar of 1491.

Ascents. ***Piz Pazzola** (8471′; 4 hrs.; guide 18 fr., unnecessary for experts) is very repaying. We cross the Vorder-Rhein to *Surrhein* and the Nalpser Rhein to the (1/2 hr.) Alpine hamlet of *Cavorgia* (4426′); then cross the *Gierm* and ascend to the right, over pastures and through woods, to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Pazzola Alp* (6150′) and thence to (2 hrs.) the top. Magnificent view. Descent to Curaglia (p. 543).—*Alp Tgom* (6351′), 2 hrs., viâ Surrhein (a more extensive view is obtained from the point marked 2257 m. (7404′) on the map, 1 1/4 hr. higher up). — *Piz Giendusas* (9784′; guide 20 fr.), 4 1/2 hrs., not difficult. — *Oberalpstock* (10,925′; comp. p. 147; guide 45 fr.), viâ the Krüzli Pass in 7 hrs., difficult.

Passes from Sedrun. Viâ the *Krüzli Pass* to *Amsteg* (7 hrs.; guide, 30 fr., unnecessary for experts), see p. 146. — Through the *Val Nalps* viâ the *Nalps Pass* (9035′), between the *Piz Rondadura* (9905′; p. 544) and *Piz Blas* (9918′), to the *Val Cadlimo* and the *Cadlimo Hut* (p. 550), 6 hrs. (guide 35 fr.). — From the head of the Val Nalps to the E. viâ the *Rondadura Pass* (8904′) to *Santa Maria* by the Lukmanier Pass (p. 544), 7-8 hrs. (guide 35 fr.).

Beyond (4½ M.) *Rueras* (4657′; Hotel Post) the train crosses the brook of *Val Milar*, and short of *Dieni* the torrent of *Val Giuf*, by a viaduct 77 yds. long. To the left is a fragment of the castle of *Pontaningen*.

At Dieni a 'summer route' (for walkers) diverges to the right from the main road and leads viâ the spring-pastures of *Milez* (6112′) and *Scharinas* (6273′.) It then turns to the right up the valley, crosses the Gämmer-Rhein near the *Alp Culm de Val* (6420′), and ascends to the *Pass da Tiarms* (7080′; p. 543), whence we descend again to the highroad (3 hrs. from Rueras to the Oberalpsee, p. 543).

The railway runs above the road, on which (l.) are visible the chapel of *St. Brida* and the hamlets of *Selva* and *Sut Crestas*.

7½ M. **Tschamut** (5591′; the hamlet (5407′; Rheinquelle, 20 beds, P. from 9 fr., plain but good) lies on the road below. To the left rises the Badus, behind the terrace of Lake Toma, from which descends the Vorder-Rhein.

Lake Toma (7690′; 2 hrs.) is reached from Tschamut by a path (red marks; guide unnecessary for the tolerably expert) ascending to the left between kilometre-stones 71 and 71.5 on the Oberalp road and over pastures to the (1 hr.) *Alp Tgetlems* (6598′), where it forks. The branch to the left (green marks) crosses the Rhine to Val Maigels (see below); to the right, following the red marks beyond the chalets, we ascend to the rocky barrier behind which lies the lake, 270 yds. long and 160 yds. broad, enclosed by precipitous slopes covered with rocks and débris. — The **Badus** (*Sir Madun*, 9616′), which rises above the lake, may be scaled without difficulty in 2 hrs.: ascending S.W. to the gap between the Badus and *Pix Tom* (9117′), we cross the snow-field to the S.E. to the summit.

To the S. of Tschamut the Val Cornera, the mouth of which is a pathless ravine, ascends to the frontier-chain of Ticino; from the valley-head we may cross the Cornera Glacier to the (5 hrs.) *Passo Vecchio* (8908′), whence we may either go on to the right, keeping almost level, to the *Cadlimo Hut* (1 hr.; p. 550), or descend and turn to the left into the Val Cadlimo to reach (2½ hrs.) *Santa Maria* by the Lukmanier Pass. — From the Val Maigels, which branches off to the W. from the Val Cornera 2 hrs. S. of Tschamut, routes lead S. over the *Passo Pian Bornengo* (8650′) to the *Val Canaria* and *Airolo* (p. 548; arduous), and W. over the *Maigels Pass* (7910′) or the *Lohlen Pass* (7835′) to the *Unteralp-Tal* and *Andermatt* (p. 143).

Railway and road cross the *Gämmer-Rhein*, issuing from the Val de Val, and turn into the *Val Surpalix*, in which the railway ascends at a steep gradient (11:100; rack-and-pinion and the road mounts in twelve windings (short-cuts ascend to the left at the first curve and bear half-right; 1¼ hr. from Tschamut to the pass), affording retrospective views of Piz Cavradi, Piz del Ufiern, and Piz Ravetsch. The **Oberalp Pass** (6716′; plain inn, 6 beds at 2½, paillasse 1 fr.) is the boundary between the Grisons and Uri. At the top of the pass are fortifications and block-houses. The road

rounds the E. end of the *Oberalp-See* (6654′; trout-fishing), $^3/_4$ M. long, and skirts its N. bank.

$10^3/_4$ M. **Oberalpsee** (6670′; hotel-pension, 40 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.), at the W. end of the lake. To the S.W. opens a view of the Furka; to the left, the Blauberg and Muttenhorn; to the right, the Furkahorn and, nearer, Piz Orsino. Rich flora.

Ascents. ***Calmot** (7592′), 1 hr., easy and interesting: ascend to the left at the E. end of the lake to the *Pass da Tiarms* (7080′), then to the right. — **Crispalt** (10,105′), $5^1/_2$-6 hrs., for experts only with guide: across the Pass da Tiarms, then to the N. through the upper *Val de Val* and up the W. side of the ridge, tackling the summit from the N. — ***Stock** (8146′), attractive, easily ascended from the hotel direct in $1^3/_4$ hr., or past the pretty *Lautersee* (7745′) in $2^1/_4$ hrs. We may descend viâ the *Grossboden Alp* to the Oberalp road and (2 hrs.) *Andermatt* (p. 143). — The ***Piz Nurschallas** or *Pazollastock* (9002′), from the hotel direct in 2 hrs., or (better) from the (20 min.) Oberalp Pass in $1^3/_4$ hr., is not difficult. At the top (superb view) is an army hut. — To *Lake Toma* (p. 542): diverging to the right from the road 10 min. beyond the (20 min.) Oberalp Pass, we ascend the Piz Nurschallas (guide necessary) viâ the Alp Tgetlems to ($1^3/_4$ hr.) the lake. — To *Gurtnellen* viâ the *Fellilücke*, 6 hrs., see pp. 140, 139.

Railway and road skirt the *Oberalp-Reuss*, which drains the lake, to ($12^3/_4$ M.) *Nätschen* (6057′), where a splendid view of the Urseren-Tal is disclosed, then descend, the railway (gradient 8-11:100; rack-and-pinion) in three curves and through three short tunnels, the road in nine long windings.

$13^1/_2$ M. *Andermatt* (4738′), see p. 143.

105. From Disentis over the Lukmanier to Biasca.

$39^1/_4$ M. Motor Post twice daily in summer viâ *Olivone* (24 M. in $2^1/_2$ hrs.) to *Acquarossa*, $30^1/_2$ M. in $3^1/_4$ and $4^3/_4$ hrs. (18 fr. 55, 14 fr. 65 c.). — Narrow Gauge Railway from Acquarossa to *Biasca*, $8^3/_4$ M. in 40 min. (3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 5 c.). — Only the first section is of interest to Walkers: to *Curaglia* $1^1/_2$ hr., thence to *Santa Maria* $3^1/_2$ hrs.

Disentis (3717′), see p. 540. — The road, built in 1871-77, crosses the Vorder-Rhein by a ($1^1/_4$ M.) handsome bridge (3488′) just above its junction with the *Medelser Rhein* or *Mittel-Rhein*, and enters the wild gorge watered by the latter. The road is carried by means of cuttings and tunnels (eleven as far as Curaglia). Superb views of the gorge and its fine waterfalls. On quitting it ($1^1/_4$ hr.) the road crosses the Rhine and ascends in long windings (short-cut up to the left) to (20 min.) —

$3^1/_2$ M. **Curaglia** (4370′; Lukmanier, 80 beds from 3, B. $1^3/_4$, L. or D. $3^1/_2$-4, P. from 8 fr., good), a summer resort prettily situated at the entrance to the *Val Plattas*. The church (1672) contains a late-Gothic altar. To the S. appears the rocky pyramid of the Piz Valatscha (p. 544).

Excursions (guide, Benedikt Bundi). *Piz Pazzola* (8471′; p. 541), 3-4 hrs. (guide unnecessary). ***Piz Muraun** (9510′), $3^1/_2$-4 hrs., not difficult. View from Monte Rosa to the Ortler, and of the Tödi group to the N.

From Curaglia a marked path ascends the Val Plattas S.E. viâ the (2 hrs.) *Alp Sura* (6525′) to (2 hrs.) the **Lavaz-Joch** (*Fuorcla de Lavaz*; 8231′). Here the *Medelser Hut* of the S.A.C. (8333′; accommodation for 20) provides a headquarters for ascents among the Medel group: ***Piz Medel** (10,510′), 3 hrs. (guide 35 fr.), not difficult for experts, viâ the *Plattas Glacier* and the N. flank. Splendid panorama. Difficult descent over the Camadra Glacier to the Ufiern Pass (see below). Other ascents from the Medelser Hut: *Cima Camadra* (10,417′), *Piz Uffern* (10,355′; see below), and **Piz Cristallina** (10,266′; grand view of the Medels and Rheinwald group), each in 3 hrs., with guide (35 fr.); *Piz Caschleglia* (9636′), 2 hrs. N. of the Lavaz-Joch (25 fr.). — From the Lavaz-Joch to the *Teniger-Bad* and the *Terri Hut*, see p. 540.

Following the E. side of the pleasant Val Medel, we pass the (5 M.) village of **Platta** (4528′; Hotel Post), a picturesque fall of the Rhine, the hamlets of *Pardi*, *Fuorns*, and (6¼ M.) *Acla* (4843′; beautiful fall of the Rhine, the 'Fumatsch'), with a pretty retrospect, and (7 M.) *Perdatsch* (5090′), at the mouth of the Val Cristallina.

The wild Val Cristallina contains fine waterfalls, particularly in the *Höllenschlund (Val Uffern)*. From this valley two passes free from difficulty, the *Passo Cristallina* (7887′), passing the *Lago Retico* (7802′), and the *Passo d'Uffern* (8727′), between the Cima Camadra and Cima Garina, lead to *Olivone* in the Val Blenio (p. 545). — The *Piz Cristallina* (10,266′; see above; 5 hrs.) is ascended from Perdatsch viâ the *Fuorcla Cristallina* (9862′) without difficulty. *Piz Uffern* (10,345′; 5½ hrs.) is more difficult.

Above Perdatsch the Rhine forces its way through rocks to a lower part of the valley. The road mounts in a long curve to (8 M.) *St. Gion* (5298′), a former hospice with a chapel containing a 15th cent. Gothic winged altar. — We next traverse a wild, desolate upland valley full of débris, with sparse meadows and willow and rhododendron bushes. The hospice of *St. Gall* (5514′) is passed on the right. On the left are the slopes of *Piz Curvet* (8185′) and *Piz Valatscha* (10,203′). We cross to the left bank.

12 M. **Santa Maria** (6043′; hotel, 45 beds, P. from 8 fr.), the old hospice of 'Sancta Maria in Luco Magno' ('St. Mary in the large wood'). On the W. towers the *Piz Rondadura* (9905′; 3½ hrs.; comp. p. 542), on the E. the dark slaty summit of Scopi.

Ascent of the **Scopì** (10,499′; 4-4½ hrs.; guide 22 fr.), not difficult: steep grassy slopes at first; the last third, loose slate in places; finally up the broad, weather-beaten rocky arête. Extensive view. Optional descent, to the E., to the (3 hrs.) *Boverina Alp* (6140′) in the *Val di Campo*, and viâ Campo to (3 hrs.) *Olivone* (p. 545). — From Santa Maria to the *Hotel Piora* (3½ hrs.), see p. 478; to the *Cadlimo Hut* (3 hrs.), see p. 550; viâ the *Rondadura Pass* to *Sedrun* (7 hrs.), see p. 542.

The road crosses for the last time the Mittel-Rhein, which rises in the *Val Cadlimo* (p. 550), to the right, and ascends to the (12¾ M.) **Lukmanier Pass** (6296′), Ital. *Passo di Lucomagno*, the boundary between Grisons and Ticino. To the left rises the Scopi; on the right, the *Scai* (8780′). We descend, crossing the tracks of avalanches and mud-streams, launched from the yellow cliffs of the *Piz Corvo* (9840′), to (14¼ M.) *Casaccia* (5967′), a former hospice. To the E. appears the Rheinwaldhorn (p. 530).

15½ M. **Acquacalda** (5610′; Hospiz, 25 beds, P. from 8 fr.). — The road crosses the level *Piano di Segno*, and then, high above the *Brenno*, skirts the steep N. side of the *Val Santa Maria*, viâ (16¾ M.) *Segno* (5415′; inn) and (18¾ M.) *Campra* (4670′). We descend in a long curve to the (20¾ M.) former hospice of *Camperio* (4028′), cross the Brenno, and follow the wooded S. side of the valley, soon obtaining fine views of the Val Blenio and Olivone. Finally we cross to the left bank again in a great curve and descend viâ *Scona*.

24 M. **Olivone**, Romansh *Luorscha*, locally *Rivöi* (2930′; Olivone & Post, 25 beds from 3½, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 10 fr.), is a considerable village, picturesquely situated in the upper *Val Blenio*. On the N. rises the granite pyramid of the *Sosto* (7277′), on the E. the abrupt *Cima Giù* (7772′), on the S.E. the *Cima di Pinaderio* (8169′), the lower peaks of the Rheinwald Mts.

A road leads N. from Olivone viâ the well-situated village of *Campo* (4265′; good inn) to (6 M.) *Ghirone* (4271′) in the Val Camadra. Routes thence lead N.W. over the *Passo Cristallina* (7887′) to *Perdatsch* (p. 544), and E. over the *Greina Pass* (7743′) to the *Terri Hut* (p. 540) and then viâ the *Pass Diesrut* (7953′) to *Vrin* (p. 538). — From Olivone to the E. viâ *Compieto* and through the *Val Carasina* to the *Adula Hut* (see below), 5 hrs.; viâ the *Sorreda Pass* to *Zervreila* (9 hrs., with guide), see p. 538.

The road descends on the left bank of the Brenno to (26¼ M.) *Aquila* (2585′; Albergo Degiorgi), whence an alternative road on the right bank leads to (4¾ M.) Acquarossa viâ *Largario*, *Ponto-Valentino*, *Castro*, and *Prugiasco*, above which is the small Romanesque church of San Carlo, with frescoes of the 13th, 15th, and 16th centuries. — 27 M. *Dangio* (2645′), charmingly situated at the entrance to the *Val Soja*. Vines and mulberries appear, and the slopes are clothed with walnuts and chestnuts.

A marked path leads E. from Dangio, through the *Val Soja*, to the (3 hrs.) *Adula Hut* of the S.A.C. (6644′; inn in summer, accommodation for 35), on the *Passo della Piotta*. Hence we may ascend (with guide) the *Rheinwaldhorn* (11,175′; p. 530; 6 hrs.), *Grauhorn* (10,696′; p. 538; 5-5½ hrs.), and *Piz Jut* (10,262′; 5 hrs.). From the Adula Hut to Olivone, see above.

The next villages are (27¾ M.) *Torre* and (29¼ M.) *Lottigna* (2280′), the capital of the Val Blenio, at the base of the pyramidal *Simano* (S.W. peak 8474′, E. peak 9252′).

30¼ M. **Acquarossa** (1740′; Bad-Hotel Terme, 45 beds from 3, P. 10-13 fr.) is a frequented spa with a chalybeate spring containing arsenic and lithia. Opposite, on the right bank of the Brenno, is the beautifully situated village of *Comprovasco*, with villas and hotels and the station of the railway to Biasca.

From Acquarossa viâ Ronco and the Alp Dongia to the top of the *Simano* (see above), 6-7 hrs., with guide, not difficult. Extensive panorama; rich flora. — From Comprovasca viâ Corzoneso (see below) and Caserio to the top of *Monte Sobrio* (7139′), 5½ hrs., with guide, easy and interesting.

The Narrow-Gauge Railway to Biasca (see p. 543) stops at *Corzoneso* (2411′), a village above on the right, crosses the Brenno,

and, together with the road, skirts the left bank. — 32¼ M. *Dongio*, a straggling village; 33½ M. *Motto* (1445′), opposite the village of *Ludiano*. — 34¾ M. *Malvaglia-Rongie* (Albergo della Posta, moderate), at the mouth of the *Val Malvaglia* (for the passes to the Zapport Hut in the Hinter-Rhein Valley, see p. 530). On the right bank of the Brenno is the village of *Semione* (1319′), with the ruined castle of *Serravalle*. — 35½ M. *Malvaglia-Chiesa* (1201′). — The lower Val Blenio is unattractive, and the broad bottom of the valley is covered with débris. — 36½ M. *Leggiuna* (1201′) is near the narrow entrance to the bleak *Val Pontirone* (for the pass to the Val Calanca, see p. 532). Opposite, on the right bank, is *Loderio*, a village destroyed by a flood in 1868. — Rail and road skirt a mound of débris, the *Buzza di Biasca*, a relic of the terrible landslide of 1512; the gap left on the *Pizzo Magno* is still recognizable.

38½ M. *Biasca Borgo* (p. 552), in the Ticino Valley. About ½ M. farther on is the station of the St. Gotthard Railway.

VII. THE CANTON OF TICINO. THE ITALIAN LAKES.

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The canton of **Ticino** (Ger. *Tessin*), 1069 sq. M. in area, with 152,000 Italian-speaking inhabitants, extends from the St. Gotthard Pass to the plain of Lombardy, in the form of a wedge along the S. escarpment of the Alps. The Ticino Alps, consisting chiefly of gneiss, are far inferior to the neighbouring Valais Alps and Bernina group, both in height and in the importance of the glaciers. The river Ticino and its tributaries have furrowed the entire canton into deep valleys, which, even far up to the N., enjoy a mild climate. Below the snow-fields of the main ridge every type of plant life is represented in quick succession, from the sparse woods or stunted bushes on the steep valley-slopes to the luxuriant southern vegetation clothing the banks of Lakes Maggiore and Lugano. The architecture of the houses, the slender belfries or campanili, the sunny vineyards, orchards, and gay gardens, and the speech and customs of the inhabitants lend the district an almost purely Italian character. Monte Ceneri (p. 554) divides the canton into the *Sopra Ceneri*, roughly coinciding with the region watered by the upper Ticino, on the N., and the *Sotto Ceneri*, or environs of the Lake of Lugano, on the S.

After the dominion of the Romans, who counted this district as part of the province of Gallia Cisalpina, Ticino belonged successively to the Goths, Lombards, and Franks. From the beginning of the 12th to the early 15th cent. the villages of the Ticino valley, as important keys to the Alpine passes, were jealously guarded by the nobles of Como and Milan, finally being monopolized by the Visconti. Fortifications built during that period may still be seen (comp. pp. 553, 557). The voluntary union of the Valle Leventina with Uri and Obwalden in 1403 led to lengthy and

fluctuating battles between the Milanese and the confederates, who suffered a severe defeat at Arbedo (p. 552) in 1422 but finally triumphed in the 16th century. The Val Tellina seceded from the Grisons in 1797, but the Ticino (declared independent in 1798) remained loyal to the Confederation throughout the French Revolution und the Napoleonic period, joining it as the 18th Canton in 1803.

106. From Göschenen to Lugano and Chiasso *(Como, Milan).*

St. Gotthard Railway (electric; comp. p. 134). From Göschenen to *Lugano*, 68¼ M. (110 km., 132 tariff-kilometres) in 2-2¾ hrs. (19 fr. 80, 13 fr. 90, 9 fr. 90 c., by express 22 fr. 80, 16 fr. 15, 11 fr. 40 c.); to *Chiasso*, 84½ M. (136 km., 158 tariff-kilometres) in 2½-3½ hrs. (23 fr. 70, 16 fr. 60, 11 fr. 85 c., by express 27 fr. 70, 19 fr. 60, 13 fr. 85 c.). — Best views as far as Faido on the left, then on the right. — Italian passport examination between Lugano and Chiasso, customs inspection in the train at Chiasso.

Road from Göschenen to *Como*, 93¾ M. — From Göschenen viâ (3½ M.) *Andermatt* and the (11⅝ M.) *St. Gotthard Pass* to (19¾ M.) *Airolo*, see R. 31; 6 hrs. (or better 24 hrs.) notice must be given at the station for a motor-car to be sent through the tunnel from Göschenen or (better) from Erstfeld (p. 138), and the car must be there 1 hr. before the train starts. — The road descends the Ticino valley, threading a short tunnel. — 24¾ M. *Ambri-Piotta* (3255′; p. 549). — 29¾ M. *Faido* (2379′; p. 551). — 42¾ M. *Biasca* (1001′; p. 552). — From (56 M.) *Bellinzona* (728′; p. 552) a road diverges to the W. (r.) for (11¾ M.) *Locarno* (673′; p. 555). — Short of (61 M.) *Cadenazzo* (801′) we ascend to the left in windings to the (64 M.) summit of *Monte Ceneri* (1827′; p. 554). — 75¾ M. *Lugano* (906′; p. 570). — Beyond (78½ M.) *Melide* (909′) we cross the Lake of Lugano by the *Ponte Diga* (p. 578). — 90¾ M. *Chiasso* (774′; p. 555; custom-house). — 93¾ M. *Como* (705′; p. 585).

Göschenen (3640′), see p. 141. — The train crosses the Reuss and enters the **St. Gotthard Tunnel**, 9¼ M. long, constructed in 1872-80 by L. Favre (comp. p. 141). The central point is 3786′ above sea-level, from which it descends on both sides. The trains take 13 min. to pass through the tunnel.

9½ M. **Airolo.** — *Railway Restaurant*, good. — Hotels. **Motta & Poste*, 80 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 11 fr.; *Lombardi*, with garden, 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *des Alpes*, 20 beds; *Bahnhof & Tourist*, 30 beds; *Pension Borelli*, 20 beds; *Renner-Airolo*, 20 beds, plain.

Motor Post to the St. Gotthard Pass, see p. 142.

Guides. Raffaele Beffa, Giovanni Jori, and Maurizio Leventini.

Airōlo (3756′; 1700 inhab.), rebuilt after a fire in 1877, is frequented as a summer resort. It is situated in the *Valle Leventina* (Ger. Livinen-Tal), or upper valley of the *Ticino* (Ger. *Tessin*), which belonged to Canton Uri till 1798 (comp. above), but won its independence in 1803, together with the districts of Lugano and Locarno, and was recognized in 1814 as the Canton of Ticino. The scenery retains its Alpine character. To the W. is the imposing Pizzo Rotondo group. A walk to the St. Gotthard Pass (Hotel Monte Prosa) takes 3½ hrs. (comp. p. 145). Rich Alpine flora.

The **Pizzo Rotondo** (10,490′), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard group, is ascended from Airolo in 8-9 hrs. (guide 33 fr., with descent to Realp, p. 149, 39 fr.). The night is spent at (3 hrs.) *All'Acqua* in the Val Bedretto (p. 442); steep ascent thence over grassy slopes, débris, and névé to the (3½ hrs.) *Rotondo Pass* (9190′), whence the rocky summit is reached in 1½-2 hrs. by a difficult climb up a steep snow-couloir (climbing-irons desirable) and over loose stones. View very grand and picturesque (comp. p. 149).

Passes from Airolo. Through the *Val Bedretto* and over the *Nufenen Pass* to the *Valais*, see p. 442; over the *San Giacomo Pass* to the *Tosa Fall*, see p. 443. — Viâ the *Val Canaria* and the *Unteralp Pass* (8301′) to *Andermatt*, see p. 143. — Over the *Bocca di Cadlimo* (8340′) to *Santa Maria* on the *Lukmanier* (p. 544), 8 hrs., attractive (guide 27 fr.); over the *Passo Bornengo* to *Val Maigels*, see p. 542. — To *Fusio* in the *Val Maggia* (p. 561), either viâ the *Sasello Pass* in 5½ hrs. (guide 27 fr.), or (for those with steady heads) viâ *Nante* (4679′), *Alp Piscium* (5830′), and the *Passo dei Sassi* (8202′; views) in 8 hrs. (guide 28 fr.).

From Airolo to Piora, 3¼ hrs. to Lake Ritom (cable railway, see below). Descending the St. Gotthard road for ¼ hr., we cross the *Canaria* brook (l.) and ascend to (10 min.) *Madrano* (3894′) and (50 min.) *Brugnasco* (4629′). The path then runs nearly level, overlooking the valley of the Ticino, later traversing woods and passing under the conduit of the Lake Ritom Electricity Works (see below). From (¾ hr.) *Altanca* (see below) we ascend to the left in zigzags to the (10 min.) *Alp In Valle* (spring by the side of the path; a rock below bears an ancient inscription). We then ascend a gorge to the (½ hr.) Hotel Piora on *Lake Ritom* (see below).

Below Airolo the St. Gotthard Railway crosses the Ticino and traverses a short tunnel to enter the *Stretto di Stalvedro*. On the left bank the highroad runs through four apertures in the rock.

14¼ M. **Ambri-Piotta** (3252′; Ambri, at the station, 45 beds from 3½, P. from 9 fr.; Albergo della Posta, at Piotta, 48 beds from 3, P. from 9 fr., good; Albergo Sole, at Ambri-Piotta; guide, Erminio Gianolli) is a prettily situated summer resort.

From Ambri-Piotta to Piora, attractive. From the station we follow the road to the right to the beginning of Piotta, then turn to the right again to the (25 min.) *Ritom Electricity Works*, which have Lake Ritom (see below) as a storage reservoir and supply power for the St. Gotthard Railway. Beside the power-station runs the Ritom Cable Railway, which with a length of 1510 yds. and an average gradient of 72 : 100 accomplishes an ascent of 2575′ in 24 min. (up 4, down 3 fr.). The line (sit on the right, back to the engine) skirts the conduit to the left, at first through woods, then affording a less impeded view of the Valle Leventina, viâ the *Gotthard Sanatorium* (3862′) and *Altanca* (4416′), with a picturesque old church, to the terminus near the straining-tower (5889′). Hence a road (views) leads to the Piora Hotel in ¼ hr. — Walkers take 2 hrs. by the bridle-path from Piotta viâ Altanca, where the route from Airolo comes in (comp. above).

The **Hotel Piora** (60 beds from 3½, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 11 fr.), a frequented health resort, lies in a sheltered position at the S.W. end of the picturesque *Lake Ritom* (5997′; 55-57° Fahr.),

whose volume has been raised to 580 million gallons by means of a small dam. There are numerous walks, but the paths are badly kept in parts. The (1/4 hr.) *Bella Vista* commands a charming view of Lake Ritom, the Ticino valley, etc.; still finer views are obtained from the *Fongio* (7257′; 1 hr. viâ the Bucca di Fongio) and from the *Cima di Camoghè* (7740′; 1 1/2 hr.).

The ***Taneda** (8760′), the chief view-point, is an ascent (not difficult) of 3 hrs. (guide advisable for novices), past *Lake Tom* (6637′) to the saddle in the direction of the Val Cadlimo, between Taneda and Punta Nera, where we keep to the right, leaving the *Lago Scuro* on the left, over débris and rocks to the summit. View of the Val Piora, with its lakes, the Val Bedretto, and the Alps of Ticino, Valais, Uri, and Berne, and a part of the Grisons Alps. — Similar views are obtained from the *Punta Nera* (8925′), ascended (to the left from the Taneda saddle) in 2 3/4 hrs., *Corandoni* (8733′; 3 1/2 hrs.), *Pizzo dell' Uomo* (9020′; 4 1/2 hrs.), *Pizzo Lucomagno* (9115′; 4 hrs.), **Piz Blas* (9920′; 5 1/2 hrs.), and **Piz Rondadura* (9905′; 5 1/2-6 hrs.). — From Piora we follow a route N., passing the Lago Scuro (see above) on the right, then traversing the upper Val Cadlimo (p. 544) and bearing to the left for the (3 hrs.) *Cadlimo Hut* of the S.A.C. (8142′; accommodation for 38), situated above the *Bocca di Cadlimo*, whence the Taneda and the Punta Nera are ascended (the latter in 20 min.) more easily than from the S. From the Cadlimo Hut viâ the *Nalps Pass* to *Sedrun*, see p. 542; viâ the *Passo Vecchio* to *Tschamut*, see p. 542.

From Piora to the Lukmanier, 3 1/2 hrs. (comp. the map, p. 135). The good path leads along the N. bank of the lake, finally ascending to the left to the (40 min.) chapel of *San Carlo*. Crossing the brook and leaving the small lake of *Cadagno*, with its chalets, to the left, we reach (1/4 hr.) the *Alp Piora*. [Walkers bound for Olivone keep to the right and cross by the *Passo Columbe* (7792′), between the *Scai* and *Pizzo Columbe*, to Casaccia, p. 544.] Thence past the chalets of *Murinascio* (r.). We next ascend gradually, bearing always to the left, after 1 hr. crossing the stream, with the last huts of *Piano de' Porci* lying below, and traverse the secluded *Val Termine* (on the left, the Pizzo dell' Uomo, see above), past a good spring, to the (10 min.) **Passo dell' Uomo** (7257′). Descent (with the Scopi on the right and the Tödi chain in the distance on the left) past a fall of the Medelser Rhein, which issues from the Val Cadlimo; finally we keep closer to the stream to reach (1 1/2 hr.) *Santa Maria* (p. 541).

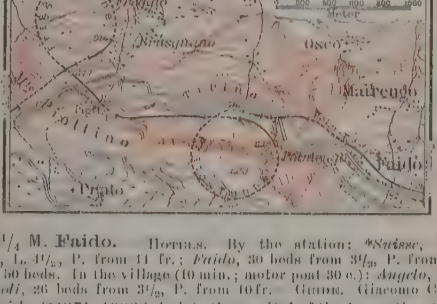
To the left of the St. Gotthard railway lies *Quinto*. — 17 1/2 M. **Rodi-Fiesso** (3100′; Rodi, 60 beds, plain but good, Elvezia, 40 beds, both at the station; Edelweiss, at Fiesso), a charmingly situated summer resort. A path ascends S.W. to (2 hrs.) the *Lago Tremorgio* (5997′; comp. p. 561), in a deep depression.

From Rodi-Fiesso a diligence runs in 1 1/2 hr. (2 fr.) viâ *Prato* and (3 1/2 M.) *Cornone* (3740′; Hôtel des Alpes, 35 beds from 3 1/2 fr., modest), a finely situated hamlet belonging to the parish of Dalpe, with a view of the Pizzo Forno and Campo Tencia, and thence up the Val Piumogna to (3 1/2 M.) **Dalpe** (3943′; Hôtel des Alpes), a village on a rocky terrace high above the Ticino valley, into which the Piumogna dashes down. Above Dalpe, on the left bank of the stream, is the (50 min.) *Hotel Piumogna* (3976′; 20 beds). A red-marked path hence ascends viâ *Alp Crozlina* (6480′) to the (2 hrs.) *Campo Tencia Hut* of the S.A.C. (6972′; accommodation for 30), whence the ***Campo Tencia** (10,090′), scaled by experts in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide from Faido 30 fr.; comp. p. 560), is the most interesting ascent.

Vol Piora
Pso Columbe
Pso Lucomagno
Pso Pettano
Pso d'Firu
Pso di Campello
Quinto
Piesso
Pso Trematgio
Pso Mutta
Faido
Dalpe
Rossura
Chiggiogna
Campolungo
Pso Lambro
Pso Forno
Campo Tencia
Pso di Sovelgia
Pso Barone
Corona di Redorta
Mezzogiorno
Somogno
Mte Zucchero
Mte Chesso
Mte Gradinata
Mte Piottino
Mte Piottino
Mte Piottino

Next comes one of the most curious parts of the line (interesting walk to Giornico, $4^1/_2$ hrs.), the romantic *Platifer or Piottino Ravine, a passage forced by the Ticino between the upper and middle sections of the Val Leventina (comp. the map below).

The distance between Rodi-Fiesso and Faido is barely $2^1/_2$ M. as the crow flies, and the difference in altitude is 613′; the railway is 5 M. in length, with a maximum gradient of 26:1000. At the *Dazio Grande* (3110′) the line crosses the ravine, and after being carried through two short tunnels and the *Freggio Spiral Tunnel* (1713 yds.) it emerges 118′ lower down. It then recrosses the Ticino (fine scenery) and passes through several more tunnels, including the *Prato Spiral Tunnel* (1706 yds.). Finally, beyond the last short tunnel, opens (r.) the fertile valley of Faido, in which the first Spanish chestnuts appear. We cross to the left bank of the Ticino and pass through another tunnel.



$22^1/_4$ M. **Faido.** Hotels. By the station: **Suisse*, 60 beds from 4, l. $4^1/_2$, P. from 11 fr.; *Faido*, 30 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from 11 fr.; *Milan*, 50 beds. In the village (10 min.; motor pont 30 c.): *Angelo*, 60 beds; *Franscini*, 26 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr. Guide, Giacomo Cattaneo.

Faido (2487′; 1000 inhab.), the capital of the Leventina (p. 547), very picturesquely situated, is frequented as a health resort in summer. It contains some interesting wooden houses with 16th cent. carvings, and also, in the main square, a statue of the Swiss educationist *Stefano Franscini*, born at Bodio (p. 552) in 1796. On the right the *Piumogna* (p. 550) descends in three fine falls.

Ascents (not difficult). *Pizzo Pettano* (9075′) and *Pizzo Lucomagno* (9114′), to the N.W. via *Osco* and *Alp Chierra*, $5^1/_2$ hrs. each (guide 25 fr.); *Pizzo Molare* (8474′), $4^1/_2$ hrs. E., via *Campello* and *Molare* (20 fr.).

We now traverse beautiful scenery, richly wooded. To the right, *Chiggiogna*, with an old church. From the cliffs on both sides fall cascades, the veil like fall of the *Cribiasca*, on the right, near ($26^3/_4$ M.) *Lavorgo* (2021′), being the finest. Huge masses of rock lie scattered about, interspersed with chestnut-trees. Below

Lavorgo the Ticino forces its way through the picturesque Biaschina Ravine into the lower section of the Val Leventina and forms a beautiful fall. The railway descends two spiral tunnels one above the other, the *Pianotondo Tunnel* (1649 yds.) and the *Travi Tunnel* (1692 yds.), to the lower part of the Valle Leventina, and crosses to the right bank of the Ticino (comp. the map below).

31 M. *Giornico* (1315′), lying chiefly on the left bank, has an old tower and remains of fortifications near the Romanesque church of Santa Maria di Castello. The church of San Niccolò da Mira, on the right bank, is also Romanesque. — Below Giornico we cross the Ticino again. On the right is the fall of the *Cramosina*. — Short of (31 M.) *Bodio* (1090′; Hôtel de la Gare), to the right, are the large electricity works of Biaschina. — Beyond (36¾ M.) *Polleggio* the *Brenno* is crossed by two bridges.

38½ M. **Biasca** (971′; railway restaurant). The village (1000′; Suisse, 14 beds; Albergo San Gottardo), 12 min. N., with 1800 inhab., has the Romanesque collegiate church of St. Peter, subsequently altered, the church of San Carlo (1905), and important granite quarries. It lies at the mouth of the *Val Blenio* (p. 545) and at the W. foot of the mighty *Pizzo Magno* (7540′). A path with Stations of the Cross ascends from St. Peter's church to the loftily situated *Petronilla Chapel*, near which is a pretty waterfall of the *Carigiolo*.

From Biasca viâ the *Lukmanier Pass* to *Disentis* (railway as far as Acquarossa), see R. 105.

The train skirts the richly clothed E. slopes of the wide valley of the Ticino, which here assumes the name of Riviera. Luxuriant vines, chestnuts, walnuts, mulberries, and fig-trees indicate that we are nearing Italy. Two short tunnels. — 42¼ M. *Osogna* (870′) lies at the foot of an abrupt rock (l.). — 45½ M. *Claro* (830′) is at the base of the *Pizzo di Claro* (8921′), on the slope of which (l.) stands the convent of *Santa Maria*. — Beyond (48 M.) *Castione* (800′; p. 532) we pass the mouth of the *Val Mesocco* and cross the *Moësa* (p. 531). To the left lies *Arbedo*, where, on June 30th, 1422, a battle took place between 3000 Swiss and 24,000 Milanese, in which 2000 of the former fell (comp. p. xxxix). Short tunnel.

50¼ M. **Bellinzona.** — The *Federal Railway Station* (good restaurant) lies on the N.E. of the town, 7 min. from the Piazza della Collegiata; the station of the electric railway to *Mesocco* (see p. 532) is 4 min. W., below the Federal Station.

Hotels. *Bahnhof-Terminus*, 25 beds at 3½-5½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 10 fr., *International*, 40 beds from 3½ fr., B. 1 fr. 70 c., L. or D. 3½, P. from 10 fr., *Flora*, *Volkshaus*, all four near the station; *Poste-Suisse & Métropole*, 28 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 12 fr., near the post office, 7 min. from the station, good: *Moderne*, in the Piazza San Rocco, 16 beds from 3½ fr. — Restaurant. *Caffè del Teatro* (L. 4 fr.).

Inquiry Office. A. Berner, in the Viale Stazione. — Guide. Carlo Taddei.

Bellinzona (800′), a town of 6000 inhab., is the capital of Canton Ticino. It has played a part in numerous wars, being the key to the St. Gotthard, Lukmanier, and San Bernardino Passes. — From the station the Viale Stazione leads to the left to the (7 min.) Piazza della Collegiata, with the handsome and loftily situated *Abbey Church* (1518-46), the choir of which has a Crucifixion by Tintoretto (?). The *Palazzo Comunale*, a little to the S., with a fine tower, was built in 1926, and the Piazza San Rocco contains the Ticino Monument (1903), with an Italian translation of Schiller's version of the Rütli oath (see p. xxxviii). — About 10 min. farther S.W., to the right of the Lugano road, is the church of *Santa Maria delle Grazie*, consecrated in 1505, with 16th cent. wall-paintings.

The town is dominated by three imposing castles, completed by the Dukes of Milan in the second half of the 15th cent. and bearing (since 1503) the names of their subsequent possessors, the first three Swiss cantons. On an isolated vine-clad hill to the W. of the town rises the *Castello San Michele* or *Castello Uri* (919′), originally dating back to the Roman period and now an arsenal (no visitors). Adjacent to the E. are remains of the great wall *(Murata)*, which in about 1500 extended as far as Monte Carasso, on the right bank of the Ticino, and barred the whole valley. On the mountain-slope to the E. is the imposing *Castello Montebello* or *Schwyz* (Svitto; 1050′; restored), commanding a view of the town and containing a collection of antiquities (50 c.). It is reached in 10 min. by ascending a stepped path to the right of the abbey-church. The *Castello Corbario* or *Unterwalden* (1520′), still higher up, deserves a visit for the sake of its view; a footpath from the station ascends to it in ½ hr., viâ *Daro* and the church of *Artore*. — At *Ravecchia*, 20 min. S. of Bellinzona, is the Romanesque church of St. Blasius, with wall-paintings of the 14-15th centuries.

Monte Camoghè (7303′; comp. p. 575) is ascended hence in 8-9 hrs., with guide, by a route leading E. from *Giubiasco* (see below) viâ the *Val Morobbia* and the *Leveno* and *Rivolte Alps*.

From Bellinzona by railway to *Mesocco* and thence viâ the *San Bernardino Pass* to *Splügen* and *Thusis*, see R. 103, 102; to *Locarno*, see R. 107; by railway to *Luino*, see p. 561.

A tunnel carries us under the Castello Montebello. At (52 M.) *Giubiasco* (765′; Hotel Stella d'Oro), with a linoleum factory, the line to Lago Maggiore (pp. 555, 561) diverges to the right.

Beyond *Camorino* the St. Gotthard Railway ascends the N. slope of Monte Ceneri to the S.W., through walnut and chestnut groves. To the right, below, are Sant' Antonino and Cadenazzo (p. 555).

Three tunnels. View of the influx of the Ticino into Lago Maggiore, of Locarno, and of the Val Maggia Mts. We pass under *Monte Cèneri* (2064′; comp. p. 548) by a tunnel 1830 yds. long.

59 M. *Rivera-Bironico* (1558′; Albergo-Ristorante Club Alpino, at the station), in the lonely dale of the *Leguana*. Rivera (1732′) lies on the hill to the right, Bironico (1492′) $^3/_4$ M. to the S.

Above the station, 1 M. to the N., beautifully situated at the summit-level of the high-road (1827′), is the *Hotel Monte Ceneri* (with a natural healing institute), whence a steep footpath descends in zigzags to *Quartino* (2 M. to the E. of Magadino, p. 562). — **Monte Támaro** (6454′; splendid view) may be climbed without difficulty in 5 hrs. from Rivera-Bironico to the W. viâ the *Alp Foppa* (4632′) and the *Capanna Motto Rotondo* of the S.A.C. (6339′; accommodation for 30). Descent to Magadino, see p. 562.

Near *Campiglio*, which the railway leaves to the left, the Leguana joins the *Vedeggio*, descending from Monte Camoghè. The railway now descends the pleasant green valley of the latter, passing several hamlets. Short tunnel. — $64^1/_2$ M. *Taverne* (1109′). The village of *Arosio* (2844′), in the upper Malcantone (p. 576), is $2^1/_2$ M. to the S.W. The train leaves the Vedeggio valley at *Lamone* (1033′), and ascends past *Cadempino* and *Vezia* and through the *Massagno Tunnel* (1135′; 1016 yds. long).

$68^1/_4$ M. **Lugano** (see p. 570) has a loftily situated station.

The train crosses a lofty viaduct above the S.W. suburbs of Lugano, passes under the Monte San Salvatore railway (p. 573), and, beyond a short tunnel, skirts the W. bank of the Lake of Lugano. — 73 M. *Melide* (p. 578). — Then across the lake to Bissone (p. 578), on the E. bank, by the Ponte Diga (p. 578). Two short tunnels. — 75 M. *Maroggia* (928′; Pension Villa Vallesana, 12 beds, P. from 8 fr.) lies at the mouth of the *Valle Mara*.

To Arogno, 5 M., motor post in 40 min. (1 fr. 10 c.; walkers follow the right bank of the Valle Mara in $1^1/_2$ hr.). — 2 M. **Rovio** (1640′; Monte Generoso, 20 beds, P. from 7 fr., good), a pleasant village finely situated at the W. base of Monte Generoso (p. 577; $3^1/_2$-4 hrs.). — We next skirt the E. side of the Valle Mara to the summer resort of **Arogno** (1995′; Albergo Belvedere; Arogno), a manufacturing village of 1000 inhab. on the W. slope of the valley, at the foot of the *Vedetta della Sighignola* (p. 579; $2^1/_2$ hrs.). A road leads hence across the ($^3/_4$ hr.) Italian frontier to *Lanzo d'Intelvi* ($^3/_4$ hr.; p. 579).

$77^1/_2$ M. **Capolago** (910′; Albergo Svizzero; Italia), with a large silk-spinning mill, at the end of the S.E. arm of the lake, is the starting-point for the Generoso Railway (p. 577) and a station on the electric light railway from Chiasso to Riva San Vitale (50 min.). *Riva San Vitale* ($^1/_2$ M. to the W.) has an octagonal baptistery of the 11th cent. with Romanesque frescoes, and the baroque church of Santa Croce.

80 M. **Mendrisio** (1089′; Albergo Stella), a town of 4000 inhab., lies at the SW. foot of *Monte Generoso* (p. 577).

A branch-railway (not working in 1928) runs S.W. from Mendrisio, viâ ($^1/_4$ M.) *Ligornetto* (1125′), birthplace of the sculptor Vincenzo Vela

Verscio
Tegna
Cavigliano
Vallone
Brè
Orselina
Brione
Minusio
Muralto
Solduno
LOCARNO
Losone
Ascona
Arcegno
Lavorcio
Ronco
Gordola
Tenero
Sonra
Piano d'Arbigo
Ruino
S.Giorgio
Saleggi
Prati Rusca
Bagno
Pesquera e Bagni
Monti della Trinità
Alpe Cardada
Cimetta
Cardada
Cimalmotto
Schivasco
Vira
Contra
Brione
Navegna
Costa
Tenero
Sega
Minusio
Muralto
Solduno
Orselina
Ponte Brolla
Valle del Crodo
Val Resa
Val Verzasca
Mte Cardonico
Mte Limidario
Mte Zeda
Mte Gridone
Mte Tamaro
Mte Lema
Mte Camoghè
Mte Gambarogno
Mte Nudo
Mte Tamaro
Mte Lema
Mte Camoghè
Mte Gambarogno
Mte Nudo
Mte Limidario
Mte Zeda
Mte Gridone
Mte Cardonico
Mte Cardada
Mte Cimetta
Mte Calvario
Mte del Sasso
Mte Orsellina
Mte Muralto
Mte Minusio
Mte Brione
Mte Contra
Mte Tenero
Mte Gordola
Mte Sega
Mte Navegna
Mte Costa

(1822-91; museum in the house in which he was born), to (2¼ M.) *Stabio* (1138′), with mineral springs. Thence to Malnate and Milan, see Baedeker's 'Northern Italy'.

84½ M. **Chiasso** (790′; railway restaurant; Ticino-Felix, Croce Rossa, 25 beds at 3-3½ fr., de la Gare, 15 beds at 2½-3½ fr., all three near the station), a town of 5700 inhab., with considerable industries and a trade in wine, is the last Swiss village (custom-house, see p. 548). — The line threads the *Sasso Cavallasca* (1978′) by a tunnel 1¼ M. long to reach *Como* (3 M.; see p. 585).

107. From Bellinzona to Locarno.

13¾ M. St. Gotthard Railway in ½ hr. (3 fr. 30, 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 65 c.).

Bellinzona, see p. 552. — We follow the main line as far as (2½ M.) *Giubiasco* (p. 553), and then cross the Piano di Magadino, formerly marshes but converted in 1903 into arable land and forest by correcting the course of the *Ticino*. — 5½ M. *Cadenazzo* (692′). The Locarno line diverges to the right from that to Magadino and Luino (see p. 561) and crosses the canalized Ticino. On the right is the village of *Cugnasco*, at the mouth of Val Cugnasco.

10½ M. *Gordola* (675′), with the Lugano Electricity Works, is situated amid vineyards at the entrance of the picturesque gorge of Val Verzasca, through which flows the green Verzasca.

A road (motor post from Gordola station to Sonogno in 1¾ hr., 7 fr. 95 c.) ascends the Val Verzasca, high above the left bank of the brawling green torrent, crossing the lateral ravines by bridges (view of Mergoscia, p. 558, high up on the opposite bank) and passing (2 M.) *Gordemo* (1214′) and (5¾ M.) *Vogorno* (1584′), at the S.W. foot of the *Pizzo di Vogorno* (8025′; 6 hrs.). About ½ M. farther on a bridge crosses the stream to *Corippo* (p. 558), but the main road continues along the left bank. — 8 M. *Lavertezzo* (1748′; Albergo Posta), with marble quarries, is picturesquely situated. — Beyond (10 M.) *La Motta* the road crosses to the right bank (fine view of the foaming torrent). — At (11¾ M.) **Brione** (2496′; modest inn), the chief village in the valley, with 600 inhab., opens the *Val d'Osola*, traversing which (with guide) and crossing the Forcarella di Cocco (7010′) we may reach Bignasco (p. 560) in 8 hrs. — The valley widens. Beyond the villages of (13¾ M.) *Gerra* and (15¼ M.) *Frasco* the road ends at (16½ M.) **Sonogno** (2980′; inn), the last village, where the valley again divides. Thence W. over the *Passo di Redorta* (7140′), between the Corona di Redorta and Monte Zucchero, to *Val Pertusio* and (8 hrs.; guide 20 fr.) *Prato* (p. 560), interesting. Another fine route leads N. viâ *Cabione* (3523′) and *Alp Bedeglia* to the *Bocchetta di Cima Bianca* (6920′), W. of the Cima Bianca, whence it descends to the *Alp del Lago* (6045′), with its little lake (5797′), and through the *Val Chironico* to (8 hrs.) *Giornico* (p. 552).

We cross the Verzasca and skirt the N. bank of Lago Maggiore.

13¾ M. **Locarno.** — Hotels (nearly all with large gardens). **Palace* (Pl. a), 200 beds from 8, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7½, P. from 18 fr.; **Esplanade*, at Minusio, 20 min. E. of the station (hotel-omnibus, tram), 120 beds from 6, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 fr.; **Hôtel du Parc* (Pl. b), 100 beds from 7, B. 2½, L. 5½, D. 6½, P. from 15 fr.; **Reber*, on the Lake Promenade, 10 min. E. of the station and steamer-quay, 120 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, S. 5, P. from 13 fr.; *Métropole* (Pl. d), 65 beds from 4,

B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; *Belvedere* (Pl. c), 60 beds from 4, P. from 12 fr.; *Beau-Rivage & d'Angleterre* (Pl. g), 45 beds at 5-7, B. 1¾, L. 3½-5, S. 4½, P. 12-15 fr., good; *du Lac* (Pl. e), 45 beds from 3½, P. from 11 fr.; *Regina* (Pl. h), 50 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. 12-14 fr., with restaurant; *Golf Hotel* (Pl. i), 30 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Schloss-Hotel*, near the Castello (p. 557), 40 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., opened in 1928; *Quisisana* (Pl. k), 45 beds at 4-4½, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 12 fr.; *Bahnhof-Schweizerhof* (Pl. l), 35 beds; *Terminus* (Pl. m), 40 beds at 3½-5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 3½, P. 9-12 fr., well spoken of; *Palmiera* (Pl. n), 20 beds from 3½, P. from 10 fr.; *Sonne* (Pl. o), 30 beds at 3-4, B. 1¾, L. 4, S. 3½, P. 9-12 fr.; *Zürcherhof* (Pl. p), 38 beds at 3½-4½, P. 9-11 fr.; *International* (Pl. q), 25 beds at 3-4, P. 8-10 fr. — At Orselina (p. 557): *Kurhaus Orselina*, 4 min. E. of the cable railway, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr., well spoken of; *Al Sasso*, by the cable railway, 45 beds from 4, P. from 10 fr.

Pensions (some closed in midsummer; P. from 8-10 fr.). At Locarno: *Villa Daheim*, 25 beds, *Flora*, 15 beds, *Halley*, 15 beds, *Villa Ingeborg*, 22 beds, all four in the new part of the town to the S. of the Piazza Grande; *Eden*, 30 beds, *Erica*, 20 beds, *India*, 20 beds, these three in a lofty situation below the Madonna del Sasso (p. 557). — At Muralto: *Camelia*, 32 beds, E. of the church of San Vittore; *Irene*, 24 beds, N. of San Vittore; *Villa Muralto*, 30 beds, opposite the Palace Hotel, to the W.; *Riva-Piana*, 20 beds, S.E. of San Vittore; *Splendide*, 23 beds, Via Gottardo. — At Minusio: *Graf*, 15 beds. — At Monti della Trinità (p. 557): *Lotos*, 20 beds, *Ceres*, 15 beds, both vegetarian; *Kurhaus Monti*, 20 beds, P. from 7½ fr. — At Orselina (p. 557): *Kurhaus Victoria*, 10 min. N.E. of the cable railway, 65 beds from 5, P. from 12½ fr.; *Villa Planta*, 20 beds; *Stella*, 15 beds; *Mon Désir* (Protestant). — At Brione (p. 557): *Della Valle*, 30 beds from 3, P. from 8½ fr.; *Hortensia*, 35 beds at 3-3½, P. 8-9½ fr.

Cafés. *Schenker*, near the landing-stage; *Scheurer*, *Métropole*, *Suisse*, *Verbano*, all in the Piazza Grande.

Kursaal, Piazza Grande, with variety theatre and gaming-room. — Visitors' Tax 30 or 40 c. Bathing Beach, at the S. end of the Quai di Locarno. — *Elisarion* (wall-paintings by Elisar von Kupffer), at Minusio; adm. 3 fr.

Inquiry Office (week-days 9-12 & 2-6), in the Kursaal (see above). — Travel Bureau. *Suisse-Italie* (C.I.T.), in the Palazzo Funicolare, Viale Francesco Balli (circular tours).

Cable Railway ('funicolare') to the Madonna del Sasso, starting from the Via Ramogna, with halts at the Palace Hotel, Hotel Belvedere, and the church, every 20 min., in 10 min. (1 fr. 30 c., 90 c., there and back 1½ fr., 1 fr.). — Tramway every 16-30 min. from Sant' Antonio station on the Val Maggia railway (p. 558) viâ the Piazza Grande, the Federal Station (20 c.), and the Via Gottardo (Muralto) to (2½ M.) Minusio (30 c.).

Motor Post from the Federal Station four times daily viâ *Ascona* (2¼ M.; 20 min.) to *Brissago* (p. 562; 6¾ M. in ¾ hr.; 1 fr. 65 c.), and thence twice daily to *Valmara* (1½ M. in 5 min.; 35 c.; Italian frontier).

Steamers and Motor Boats on the *Lago Maggiore*, see p. 561. — Motor Launches from Locarno viâ Magadino to *Gerra* (p. 562) twice or thrice daily in the season (there and back 60-80 c.).

Bookseller. *Libreria Internazionale* (B. Carlson's Successors), Via Ramogna.

English Church (services Sept.-June) by the Palace Hotel.

Golf Course (18 holes), 2 M. to the S.W., near Ascona (p. 562).

Locarno (673′), an ancient town of 5000 inhab. (9000 including the suburbs), situated on Lago Maggiore, at the mouth of the *Maggia*, belonged to the Duchy of Milan in the later middle ages but has been Swiss since 1513. The architecture and population are Italian. It

is a popular winter resort, frequented also in spring and autumn as a transition station. The climate is so mild that figs, olives, and pomegranates flourish; myrtle blooms in the gardens in August.

The chief centre of traffic is the long *Piazza Grande*, or market-place, with arcades on the N. side and numerous cafés, bounded on the S. by the Viale Giardini Nuovi, with the *Kursaal*, the *Municipal Gardens*, and the *Post Office*. A little to the S., in the Via della Pace, is the Pretorio, where the famous European 'Security Pact' conference between the Allies and Germany was held (Oct. 5th-16th, 1925). In front of the church of *Sant'Antonio* is a fountain in memory of *Marquis Marcacci* (d. 1854), a benefactor of the town. — To the S.W. of the Piazza Grande rises the *Castello*, the old castle of the Dukes of Milan, partly pulled down in 1518; since 1927 it has accommodated the *Town Museum* (adm. 50 c.), with a good herbarium.

From the steamer-pier, to the E. of the market-place, the Quai di Locarno (views) leads S. to the *Bosco dell' Isolino* and the *Saleggi*, on the delta formed by the Maggia. — The Viale Verbano, the most frequented lake-promenade, extends E. from the steamer-quay to the (25 min.) hamlet of *Rivapiana*, with the old Castello di Ferro, once a mercenaries' barrack of the Visconti, and the church of San Quirico.

Beyond the *Ramogna* brook, above the railway, lie (tramway, see p. 556) the visitors' quarters of **Muralto**, with pretty gardens and the Romanesque church of San Vittore (old crypt and a Renaissance relief of St. Victor on horseback on the tower), and **Minusio**, 1/4 hr. above which is the *Navegna Gorge*, with a mineral spring.

On a wooded rock dominating Locarno, near the Ramogna gorge, is the ***Madonna del Sasso** (1165′), reached by a cable railway (p. 556) and by a paved path with Stations of the Cross (3/4 hr.). The pilgrimage-church ('Santuario'), founded in 1480 and later several times altered and enlarged, contains two good altar-pieces, the Flight into Egypt (to the right of the entrance), by Bramantino (d. 1536), and the Entombment (to the left), by Antonio Ciseri (d. 1891). Beautiful view of the lake from the portico on the S. side of the church.

On the well-sheltered slope (views) near the terminus of the cable railway (1250′; restaurant), amid vineyards, are villages with pretty villas and gardens (hotels and pensions, see p. 556). About 10 min. W. are the **Monti della Trinità** or *Locarno-Monti* (1325′), with a chapel of the Holy Trinity, past which a winding road (view of Lago Maggiore from the mouth of the Ticino to Cannobio) descends to the left to (1/2 hr.) the church of Sant' Antonio (see above). — From the cable railway station a road to the E. leads gradually up the more modern part of Orselina to the (1/4 hr.) church of **Orselina** (1496′), and thence in 1/2 hr. to **Brione** (1421′), whence we may descend in 20-30 min. to Muralto or Minusio.

Longer Walks. Forest-path from the Monti della Trinità to (1¾ hr.) the *Monte Brè* (3625′); view of Lago Maggiore, the Centovalli and Maggia valleys, and the Alps. — From Orselina church we ascend to the left to (1½ hr.) *San Bernardo* (3228′; Pension Alpenheim), then viâ the (20 min.) *Chapel of San Bernardo* (3595′; surprise-view of Lago Maggiore) and the *Alp Cardada* (5498′) to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Poncione di Trosa* (6148′; glorious view). — From Brione viâ *Contra* (1640′), at the entrance of the *Val Verzasca* (p. 555), and along the narrow road boldly constructed along the W. side of the gorge (galleries and bridges) to (2 hrs.) *Mergoscia* (2411′), a scattered village high above the Val Verzasca, in which a footpath descends to Corippo (p. 555). — From Locarno viâ *Solduno* to (1 hr.) *Ponte Brolla* (see below), interesting. — From Locarno viâ Solduno and across the Maggia to (35 min.) *Losone* (787′), with large rock-cellars ('grotti'; good wine); then over the hill (views) and past the summer-hamlet of *Lavorcio* (1837′) to (1½ hr.) *Ronco* (p. 562); return-journey along the lake viâ Ascona.

From Locarno to Domodossola. Val Centovalli.

31 M. Electric Railway in 2½ hrs. (7 fr. 15 c. and 18 *L.*, 3 fr. 80 c. and 9 *L.* 50 c.). — Passport and customs examination at Camedo and Dogana Italia; through-travellers to Brigue do not need Italian visas. — Best views on the left as far as Malesco, then on the right.

Locarno (cars start outside the Federal Railway station), see p. 555. — The line skirts the town to the S. to (¾ M.) *Sant'Antonio*, and at (1¼ M.) *Solduno* reaches the valley of the *Maggia*, the left bank of which it ascends. View (l.) of the mouth of the Melezza and the villages of the Pedemonte district (see below). — We cross the old road-bridge (widened to receive it) above the Maggia, which dashes over white granite boulders in its deep gorge 108′ below. — 3 M. **Ponte Brolla** (853′; Hotel-Pension Centovalli, P. 8-9 fr.), on the Comari, a patch of level ground, with chestnut-trees and rock-cellars (comp. above), has the Locarno electricity works. For the light railway through the Valle Maggia to Bignasco, see p. 559.

The Domodossola railway turns W. and runs beside the main road across the fertile district of *Pedemonte*, extending at the base of steep hills as far as the *Melezza*. We pass the villages of (3¾ M.) *Tegna*, (4¼ M.) *Verscio*, and (5 M.) *Cavigliano* (994′).

From Cavigliano a road (motor post to Spruga in 1¾ hr., 4 fr. 20 c.) ascends the picturesque Val Onsernone. — Beyond (3¼ M.) *Auressio* (2169′) we make a great loop into a lateral ravine and proceed viâ (4½ M.) *Loco* (2267′) and (5¾ M.) *Mosogno* (2582′) to (7½ M.) *Russo* (2648′; inn), above the mouth of the Val di Vergeletto (see below). The road next bends N. into the Val di Vergeletto to the (8 M.) *Ponte Oscuro* (2051′), whence another road diverges to the right for Vergeletto, turns back into the Val Onsernone, and ascends viâ (9¾ M.) *Crana* (2900′) and (12¼ M.) *Comologno* (3573′) to (13 M.) *Spruga* (3665′). About ¾ hr. W. is the *Camana Waterfall*, and, beyond the Italian frontier, the *Bagni di Craveggia* (3218′), a rustic spa with sulphur springs.

From Russo a road (diligence in 1 hr.) traverses the Val di Vergeletto to the N., viâ Ponte Oscuro (see above), to (2¾ M.) *Vergeletto* (2982′; Hôtel des Neiges), whence an interesting pass (with guide) is over the *Passo di Porcareccio* (6424′) to *Cimalmotto* (p. 560).

Beyond a short tunnel the train crosses the *Isorno*, a tributary-stream issuing from the Val Onsernone, by an iron bridge 253′ high

and 144 yds. long, to reach (6¼ M.) **Intragna** (1122′; Albergo Gottardo), a picturesque village charmingly situated on the ridge between the Melezza and the Isorno. The church, built in 1721-1728, has a tower 230′ high dating from 1772. — The Melezza valley contracts and assumes the name of Val Centovalli. The steep slopes are dotted with romantically perched little villages, and the 'hundred valleys' diverge on either side. To the S. rises *Monte Gridone* (p. 562). The line leads at first below and then above the road, crossing numerous bridges, including the viaduct over the *Val d'Ingiustra* beyond (7½ M.) *Corcapolo* (1529′), and threading short tunnels. — 11¼ M. *Camedo* (1811′; plain inns) is the last Swiss station. An interesting walk hence is by road back to (2½ hrs.) Intragna.

The upper, Italian part of the valley is known as the Val di Vigezzo. — At (11½ M.) *Dogana Italia* the train crosses the Italian frontier to (15½ M.) *Rè* (2231′; several inns), a pilgrim-resort with a modern church. — The valley widens. We cross the Melezza to (17¾ M.) *Malesco* (2464′; Albergo-Ristorante Belvedere), where the road from the Valle Cannobina (see p. 563) comes in on the left.

20 M. **Santa Maria Maggiore** (2740′; Hôtel des Alpes, 90 beds at 10-12, B. 5-6, L. 15, D. 18, P. 35-45 *L.*; Vigezzo e Terminus, 80 beds; Poste, 40 beds at 12-15, P. 35-40 *L.*), a favourite summer resort, is the capital of the Val di Vigezzo, which is dotted with villages. — Beyond (21¼ M.) *Druogno* (2710′) the railway descends along the Melezza viâ (24¼ M.) *Marrone* and (26¾ M.) *Trontano* (1703′), and finally winds down (fine views of the Toce valley) to (31 M.) *Domodossola* (912′; p. 437).

From Locarno to the Valle Maggia.

Electric Narrow Gauge Railway to (17½ M.) *Bignasco* in 1½ hr. (2 fr. 95, 2 fr. 10 c., return-tickets 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 40 c.). — Motor Post twice daily from April 1st to Nov. 30th from Bignasco to *Fusio*, 11 M. in 1½ hr. (5 fr. 30 c.); Diligence in winter.

From Locarno to (3 M.) *Ponte Brolla*, see p. 558. — The Valle Maggia, which the railway ascends, returning to the left bank by an iron lattice-bridge, has bold rock-scenery, rich vegetation, many waterfalls, and pretty villages. Beyond (4¼ M.) *Avegno* we obtain a passing view of the snow-clad Basodino, to the right. — 5½ M. *Gordevio* (1001′). — 8 M. *Maggia* (1082′; Albergo della Posta), with a church on the hill and a picturesque waterfall. Then viâ *Lodano, Coglio-Giumaglio, Someo*, and *Riveo*, opposite the huge cliff of the *Sasso Trolcia* (3359′), from which the *Soladino* dashes down in a waterfall 328′ high. We cross the Maggia and pass the mouth of the *Valle di Campo*.

15½ M. **Cevio** (1370′; Ristorante del Basodino, with beds; Ristorante della Posta), the capital of the Valle Maggia, with an old Pretorio, the residence of the Swiss bailiffs in the 17-18th cent., lies at the base of the *Madone di Camedo* (8035′).

Through the Valle di Campo a winding road (diligence to Cerentino in 2¼ hrs., thence to Campo in 1½ hr.) ascends on the left bank of the *Rovana* viâ (2¾ M.) *Linescio* (2191′) to (4½ M.) *Collinasca* (2640′) and (4¼ M.) *Cerentino* (3248′; Carminata; Ceresa), above the mouth of the Valle di Bosco. Thence our road leads to (7¼ M.) *Niva* (3143′) and (10 M.) *Campo* (4430′; inn), the chief village of the valley, terminating 20 min. farther on, at (10¾ M.) *Cimalmotto* (4620′; inn). Noteworthy frescoes (18th cent.; recently transferred to canvas) in the church-porch. Thence over the *Passo di Porcareccio* to Vergeletto, see p. 558; over the *Passo di Bosa* (7425′) to (6 hrs.) Crevola (p. 441), not difficult; over the *Passo di Groppo* (8310′) to *Passo*, or over the *Passo della Fria* (3038′) and *Passo della Forcoletta* (7664′) to Crodo (p. 444), neither difficult, but guide essential.

From Cerentino (see above) a road, opened in 1927, ascends the Valle di Bosco to (2 hrs.) *Bosco* (4940′; Edelweiss Inn), also called *Crin*, or *Gurin*, the only German village in Canton Ticino. Thence over the *Criner Furka* to Val Formazza, see p. 443.

17½ M. **Bignasco.**— Hotels. *Hôtel du Glacier*, 35 beds at 2-3, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *de la Poste*, 15 beds at 2½, P. 8 fr.— Guide. Felice Gubbi.

Bignasco (1448′), charmingly situated opposite the *Val Bavona*, is visited as a health resort from spring till late autumn. Pleasant walks: to the (¾ hr.) *Madonna dei Monti* (2360′; cross the Maggia below the hotel and ascend to the left); by the Fusio road (sign-post) to the (¼ M.) *Pontelotto*, where we cross the Maggia, and return on the left bank; to *Brontallo* and (1 hr.) *Menzonio* (2380′).

A bridle-path ascends the *Val Bavona, viâ *Cavergno*, *Fontana*, *Foroglio*, and *Sonlerto*, to (3 hrs.) **San Carlo** (3149′; Restaurant Michele Pogni), whence the *Basodino* (10,751′; p. 443) is climbed in 6½-7 hrs. (laborious; guide from Bignasco 40 fr., with descent to Tosa Falls 50 fr.). From San Carlo viâ the *Tamier Pass* (c. 9200′) to the Val Formazza (guide 35 fr.), see p. 443. — From San Carlo a steep ascent, with guide (40 fr.), viâ *Campo* (4587′), leads past the *Lielpe Fall* to (2½ hrs.) *Alp Robiei* (6566′), with the *Basodino Hut* of the S.A.C. (accommodation for 30), constructed in 1927. Then W. through *Val Fiorina* to the (2-2½ hrs.) **Bocchetta di Val Maggia** (8707′) and down to (2½ hrs.) the *Tosa Fall* (p. 443). — Travellers to Airolo, instead of crossing the bridge to Robiei, follow the left bank and ascend (with guide, 35 fr.) viâ *Alp Lielpe* and *Pioda*, past the *Lago Sciundrau* or *Sfundau* (7720′), to the (5 hrs.) **Forcola di Cristallina** (8474′), 1½ hr. W. of the *Pizzo Cristallina* (9547′; attractive view); descent over snow into the *Val Torta*, and through the *Val Cristallina* to (3 hrs.) *Ossasco* (p. 412) and (1½ hr.) *Airolo* (p. 548).

The road in the Valle Maggia (motor post, see p. 559), called Val Broglio above Bignasco, leads viâ (½ M.) *Cavergno*, (2 M.) *Brontallo*, and (2½ M.) *Menzonio* to (4 M.) *Broglio* (2329′), whence the *Monte Zucchero* (5682′) may be climbed viâ the *Val Tome* in 6½ hrs. Vineyards disappear.

5¼ M. *Prato* (2401′; rustic inn), above the mouth of Val Prato, which descends from the *Campo Tencia* (10,089′; p. 550; fatiguing ascent of 8-9 hrs., with guide, viâ the upper chalets of Corte di Campo

Tencia, 5 hrs.—The road continues viâ *Sornico* to (6¼ M.) **Peccia** (2785′; rustic inn), opposite the mouth of the Val Peccia, with the *Poncione di Braga* (9405′) at its head.

The uppermost Valle Maggia is named Val Lavizzara from the 'lavezzo' (soapstone, used for fireproof crockery) found there. The road (motor post, see p. 559) ascends in windings; beeches and chestnuts give place to conifers. It then crosses a wild gorge of the Maggia, passes (9½ M.) *Mogno* (3871′), and ascends in further windings (short-cut to the right).

11 M. **Fusio** (4200′; Suisse, P. 9-10 fr., well spoken of; Posta; Fusio), where the road ends, is picturesquely situated on a steep slope, surrounded by larch-woods. Pretty walk to the Alpine hamlet of *Sambucco* (4488′), ½ hr. up the valley.

Passes (guide necessary). To the N. viâ *Corte* and the **Passo di Sassello** (7697′) to (5½ hrs.) *Airolo* (p. 518; guide 30 fr.).—To the W. over the **Passo di Naret** (8015′) and past the little lake of that name to (7 hrs.) *Ossasco* (p. 442).—To the N.E. viâ *Colla* and *Alp Pianascio* to the (2½-3 hrs.) **Campolungo Pass** (7595′; ascent of the *Poncione Tremorgio*, 8780′, a splendid point, 1½ hr.); descent either to the right viâ *Alp Cadonigo* and Cornone in 3 hrs., or (very steep) to the left to the *Lago Tremorgio* (5997′) and (2 hrs.) *Rodi-Fiesso* (p. 550; guide 25 fr.).

108. Lago Maggiore.

Railways. From Bellinzona to Locarno, 13¾ M., see p. 555.—From Bellinzona to Luino, 24¾ M., St. Gotthard Railway in 1-1½ hr. (3 fr. 75 c. and 8 *L.* 5 c., 2 fr. 65 c. and 5 *L.* 80 c., 1 fr. 90 c. and 3 *L.* 25 c.). Stations: 2½ M. *Giubiasco* (p. 553); 5½ M. *Cadenazzo* (p. 555), then along the E. bank of the lake; 10 M. *Magadino-Vira;* 12½ M. *San Nazzaro;* 14¼ M. *Ranzo-Gerra;* 16¾ M. *Pino-Tronzano*, the first Italian station; 21¼ M. *Maccagno;* 24¾ M. *Luino* (p. 563), junction for the Italian railways to Laveno (for Milan) and Sesto-Calende (for Genoa).

From Domodossola to Locarno, 31¾ M., see pp. 559, 558.—From Domodossola to Arona, 34¾ M., Simplon Railway in 1¼-1¾ hr. (2*7 L.* 50, 18 *L.* 50, 11 *L.* 20 c.). Stations: 8 M. *Vogogna* (p. 431); 18¾ M. *Pallanza Ferrovia-Fondo Toce* (comp. p. 566), then along the S.W. bank of the lake; 21¾ M. *Baveno;* 24¼ M. *Stresa;* 28 M. *Belgirate;* 29¼ M. *Lesa;* 31¾ M. *Meina;* 34¾ M. *Arona* (p. 569), junction for Gallarate and Milan.

Steamers (some saloon-steamers, with buffets; four journeys daily between Locarno and Arona, with extra boats for busy sections). From Locarno to Luino in 1¼-2 hrs. (11 fr. 15, 6 fr. 60 c.), to Pallanza in 3-4½ hrs. (17 fr. 25, 10 fr. 5 c.); from Pallanza to Stresa in ¼-¾ hr. (4 *L.*, 2½ *L.*), to Arona in 1¼-2¼ hrs. (10 *L.*, 7½ *L.*). Tickets taken on board cost a little extra. Steamer-stations are indicated below by the letter 'S' (steamers, however, do not always stop at each), and railway stations by 'R'.—Custom House Examination on the steamers (Italian S. of Brissago, Swiss N. of Brissago).

Rowing Boats for hire at all the tourist-resorts. A previous arrangement should be made.

Road along the W. bank of the lake from *Locarno* (p. 555) viâ (6¾ M.) *Brissago*, (25½ M.) *Pallanza*, (37 M.) *Baveno*, and (40 M.) *Stresa* to (48½ M.) *Arona* (p. 569).—Swiss Motor Post from Locarno to *Valmara* (Italian frontier), see p. 556; Italian Motor Post from *Cannobio* to *Pallanza*, 17½ M. in 50 minutes.

***Lago Maggiore** (636′), Ger. *Langen-See*, Fr. *Lac Majeur*, the Roman *Lacus Verbanus*, is 37 M. long and $1^1/_2$-3 M. wide (area 81 sq. M.; greatest depth 1220′). The N. end belongs to Switzerland. The W. bank beyond the brook *Mara* (to the S. of Brissago), and the E. bank from the *Dirinella*, belong to Italy. The chief tributaries of the lake are the *Ticino* and the *Maggia* on the N., and the *Tosa* (*Toce*, p. 566), on the W. The efflux at the S. end retains the name of *Ticino*. At the North end the lake is enclosed by lofty mountains, mostly wooded, while the E. bank towards the South slopes gradually down to the plains of Lombardy. In clear weather the water is green in its N. arm, and dark-blue at the S. end.

Locarno, see p. 555. — Some of the steamers first cross the lake to **Magadino** (S and R; Park Hotel Suisse, 35 beds at 3-4, P. $8^1/_2$-10 fr.; Ruffoni, at the station, with café-restaurant on the lake), to the S. of the influx of the Ticino, at the foot of Monte Tamaro. About $^1/_4$ hr. W., also on the lake, lies *Vira* (Belvedere, 17 beds from 3, P. from 8 fr.).

From Vira a road (motor post from the station to Indemini in $1^1/_4$ hr., 5 fr. 60 c.) ascends S. in windings. — $8^1/_2$ M. *Alpe di Neggia* (4551′). Hence we may ascend the *Monte Tamaro* (6454′; $1^1/_2$-2 hrs. S.E.; comp. p. 551). — $11^1/_2$ M. *Indemini* (3051′) is close to the Italian frontier. A route descends from Indemini through the *Val Vedasca* to *Maccagno* (3 hrs.; p. 563).

Skirting the delta of the Maggia, which projects far into the lake, we touch at **Ascona** (S; Kur-Hotel Monte Verità, 40 beds from 5, P. from 12 fr., situated high above the lake; Pension Schweizerhof, 20 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from 8 fr.), a village of 1150 inhab. with a fish-breeding establishment. The church, originally Romanesque, but remodelled in the baroque style, contains paintings by Giovanni Serodine (1594-1630), one of the most important of the numerous Ascona artists. The house in which he lived, with a magnificent façade, stands next to the church. The former Municipio contains a small collection of more modern pictures. Motor post to Locarno and Brissago, see p. 556. — The W. bank farther on is dotted with villages and country-houses. Then *Ronco* (1164′; Pension Mimosa & Kurhaus Porto Ronco, on the lake, 35 beds from $2^1/_2$, P. $7^1/_2$-$8^1/_2$ fr.), higher up on the hillside. Passing the two small *Isole di Brissago*, we touch at *Gerra* (S) and *Ranzo* (S and R) on the E. bank.

Brissago (S), on the W. bank. — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel & Kurhaus*, on the lake, with garden, 95 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 11 fr.; *Suisse*, 10 beds at 3, P. 9 fr., good; *du Myrte & Belvedere*, 30 beds at 3-$3^1/_2$, P. $7^1/_2$-$9^1/_2$ fr., with an ancient myrtle in the courtyard; *Pension Cosmopolite*. — Restaurant of the *Brenscino* holiday home, 8 min. higher up, with view-terrace (L. 4, S. $3^1/_2$ fr.). - Motor post to *Locarno*, see p. 556.

Brissago (719′), the last Swiss village (1800 inhab.), with two cigar factories, is charmingly situated at the foot of *Monte Limidario* or *Gridone* (7182′), the slopes of which are clad with vines, fig-trees, olives, and pomegranates. Near the parish church, by the quay, is a group of old cypresses. At the S. end of the village is the

small Renaissance church of *Madonna del Monte*. In the wooded ravine behind the village is a path with Stations of the Cross ascending to the pilgrimage church (17-18th cent.) on the *Sacro Monte*.

The *Monte Limidario* (p. 562; guide advisable) is ascended from Brissago in 5-6 hrs., viâ Incella or Piodina.

Opposite, on the E. bank, lies the Italian *Pino* (R).

On the W. bank, also in Italian territory, are *Sant'Agata* and **Cannobio** (S; Cannobio & Savoia, on the lake, 40 beds at 8-10, B. 5, L. 12, D. 15, P. 30-35 *L.*, good; Albergo-Ristorante Internazionale, 16 beds, Albergo Isolino, with good restaurant, both plain), one of the oldest places on the lake, with 2500 inhab. and a Renaissance domed church *(Santuario della Pietà)* in the style of Bramante. Cannobio lies on a promontory at the mouth of the *Valle Cannobina*.

An attractive walk in the Valle Cannobina leads viâ *Traffiume* to the (1 hr.) *Orrido di Sant'Anna*, a pretty rocky gorge in which a waterfall may be visited by boat (boatman must be brought from Traffiume). — The road (motor post in 2 hrs.) goes on up the valley viâ (8 M.) *Orasso*, (10 M.) *Cursolo* (2930′), and (13 M.) *Finëro* (2950′; Hotel-Pension Bellevue, 40 beds at 10, P. 30-35 *L.*; Albergo Finero) to its ($13^3/_4$ M.) culminating point (3215′) and ($16^1/_4$ M.) *Malesco* in the Valle di Vigezzo (see p. 559).

On a rocky spur $^3/_4$ hr. S. of Cannobio, on the bridle-path to *Cheglio*, is the hamlet of *Cármine* (984′), with the Gothic church of San Gottardo (14th cent.), adorned with frescoes. — A walk by the main road from Cannobio to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Cannero* (see below) is very interesting.

The steamer steers to the E. bank (to the W., the Castelli di Cannero, see below) and touches at **Maccagno** (S and R), which has two piers: *Maccagno Superiore* (Albergo Maccagno), to the N. of the Giona, and *Maccagno Inferiore* (Albergo della Torre, 18 beds at 8-10, P. 25-35 *L.*), with a picturesque church and old watch-tower (to Indemini, see p. 562). — Farther on on the E. bank we see the viaducts and tunnels of the Bellinzona-Genoa line. Then *Colmegna*, in a wooded ravine.

Luino (S and R). — The Pier adjoins the waiting-room of the local railway to *Ponte Tresa* (p. 569). Skirting the lake to the right and finally turning to the left, we reach the (12 min.; cab 5 *L.*) Stazione Internazionale (restaurant), where the Italian and Swiss custom-house examinations take place.

Hotels. *Ancora & Belvedere*, 25 beds at 9-12, B. 5, L. 12, D. 14, P. 28-30 *L.*, good, *Poste & Suisse*, 40 beds at 7-10, B. 5, L. 12, D. 15, P. 30-35 *L.*, both by the pier; *Verbania*, with terrace on the lake, restaurant, and tea-room, 60 beds at 16-20, P. 35-50 *L.*, new; *Elvezia*, *Milano*, both near the station.

Luino (690′), a busy town with 6150 inhab., with country-houses and a trout-breeding establishment, lies at the entrance of the *Margorabbia* and *Tresa* valleys. The church of *San Pietro in Campagna*, to the S.W. of the town, contains damaged frescoes by Bernardino Luini, perhaps a native of the place (c. 1470-1532). — About $^1/_4$ hr. S.W. lies *Germignaga*, with cotton and silk mills.

Near the W. bank, on rocks in the lake, rise the two *Castelli di Cannero*, picturesque ruins. — **Cannëro** (S; Italie, on the lake, 40 beds at 12, B. 5, L. 14, D. 16, P. 28-35 *L.*, with English church

services in March-May; Cannero, 34 beds at 9-12, P. 38-32 *L.*), lies on the W. bank, amidst vineyards and orchards. We next pass *Barbè*, with its slender church-spire, and *Oggebbio* (S; Albergo-Ristorante Posta, 24 beds, P. 20-25 *L.*), built in terraces on the slope.

Porto Valtravaglia (S and R), on the E. bank. In a wooded bay beyond lies *Caldè*, with the old *Castello di Caldè* on a hill projecting into the lake. — Near **Ghiffa** (S; Ghiffa, 45 beds at 10-20, B. 5, L. 16, D. 18, P. 35-50 *L.*, new, well spoken of), on the W. bank, the green *Sasso di Ferro* (3484′), the most beautiful mountain on the lake (ascent from Laveno in $2^1/_2$-3 hrs.), rises to the S.; to the W. the Monte Rosa and Simplon groups are visible. Above Ghiffa is the *Santuario della Trinità* (1280′).

Laveno (S and R), on the E. bank. — Railway Stations. *Stazione Laveno-Nord*, by the pier (views), for Varese, Como, and Milan; *Stazione Laveno-Mombello*, 12 min. S.E., beyond the Boesio, for Gallarate and Milan, and for Bellinzona, Luino, and Genoa.

Hotels. *Bellevue & Poste*, by the harbour, 50 beds at 8-10, B. 5, L. 13, D. 18, P. 25-30 *L.*; *Italia*, 35 beds at 8-9, B. 4, L. 9, D. 10, P. 25-28 *L.*, *Laveno*, by the harbour, 20 beds, both with restaurants.

Laveno, a quiet town of 2100 inhab., is situated in a bay at the mouth of the *Boesio*, at the foot of the *Pizzoni di Laveno* (3323′) and the Sasso di Ferro (see above). Pleasant walks to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Punta San Michele*, or viâ *Cerro* and by a footpath (views) to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Santa Caterina del Sasso* (p. 569).

As the steamer returns to the W. bank, we obtain a glimpse of the N. neighbours of Monte Rosa: first the Strahlhorn, then the Mischabel and the Simplon group.

Intra (S; Leon d'Oro, with restaurant, 34 beds at 10-15, L. $12^1/_2$, P. 35-40 *L.*), a thriving town of 8400 inhab., lies between the mouths of the *Torrente San Giovanni* and *Torrente San Bernardino*, two mountain streams which supply the numerous factories with water-power. Near the main church (San Vittore) is a small local museum. The environs are studded with beautiful villas: *Villa Barbò* (10 min. N.E.; park open on Sun., gratuity) and *Villa Ada* ($^1/_4$ hr. farther), the latter belonging to the Ceriani family.

From Intra to Premeno, 8 M., electric railway in 50 min. (90 *L.*, 60 *L.*). Starting near the steamer-pier, the line traverses the N. parts of the town, beyond the ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Tramway Depot* or Rimessa crosses the Torrente San Giovanni by a concrete bridge, and ascends in wide curves. — $2^1/_4$ M. *Zoverallo* (955′); $2^3/_4$ M. *Antoliva* (1070′); $3^3/_4$ M. *Cissano* (1293′); $4^1/_4$ M. *Arizzano* (1483′); 5 M. *Vignone* (1552′); $6^1/_4$ M. *Bèe* (1916′; Albergo-Pensione Bèe, 35 beds); $7^1/_2$ M. *Pian Nava* (2372′), station for *Esio* (2329′), 1 M. to the N. $8^1/_4$ M. **Premeno** (2300′; Premeno, 70 beds, a little E. of the station; Vittoria, 50 beds, Tornieco, both in the village) is a summer resort of the Milanese. The church of *San Salvatore* (2717′; views) is $^1/_4$ hr. S. of the station. Above the village to the W. are the *Tornicco* (2877′), a square laid out in memory of Garibaldi, with a view of Intra and a good spring, and the *Belvedere*, with a fine view to the N.W. across the wooded valley of the Torrente San Giovanni. About $^1/_2$ hr. N.E. of Premeno is the *Albergo Monte Zeda* (65 beds; view), and 5 min. farther

on the *Pian Quaggè* (3150′; chapel); thence in ½ hr. up the *Pizzo d'Omo* (3547′; splendid view of Lago Maggiore far below from the S. summit).

From the Pian Quaggè (see above) a military road (views) leads N. past the Monte Piancompra (4288′) to the (7¼ M.) *Colle* (4075′), whence we bear to the left for the (5¾ M.) *Rifugio al Pian Vadàa* (5160′), 1½ hr. below the top of ***Monte Zeda** (7077′; extensive panorama).

To the S. of Intra, beyond a height clothed with luxuriant vegetation and crowned by the Villa San Remigio (see below) and a little Romanesque church (11th cent.), the *Punta Castagnola*, with the conspicuous Eden Hotel, juts into the lake. When we have rounded the headland and entered the W. bay, the Borromean Islands (p. 566) are disclosed to view: near the S. bank, Isola Bella; W. of it, the Isola dei Pescatori; in the foreground, Isola Madre; to the right, close to the N. bank, the little *Isola San Giovanni* (no visitors). Beyond the Isola dei Pescatori rises the blunt pyramid of the Mottarone; farther W. are the white stone-quarries near Baveno; in the background, the snow-mountains between the Simplon and Monte Rosa.

Pallanza (S.). — Hotels. **Majestic & Grand-Hôtel*, 10 min. from the pier, on the road to the Punta Castagnola, with grounds on the lake, 140 beds from 20, B. 6, L. 25, D. 30, P. from 50 *L.*, closed Nov.-Feb.; **Omarini's Eden Hotel*, 3 min. farther on, on the Punta Castagnola, with garden and unimpeded view, 120 beds from 20, B. 6, L. 25, D. 28, P. from 55 *L.*—*Metropole*, with garden on the lake, 70 beds from 14, B. 6, L. 16½, D. 20, P. from 45 *L.*, good, *Simplon*, 80 beds at 15-20, B. 5, L. 16, D. 20, P. 40-45 *L.*, *Bellevue*, 75 beds at 10-15, B. 4½, L. 15, D. 18, P. 35-45 *L.*, *St-Gothard-Suisse*, 70 beds at 8-15, B. 5, L. 15, D. 20, P. 30-45 *L.*, all four near the pier; *Promessi Sposi*, 30 beds at 7-10, P. 25-30 *L.* — Café. *Bolongaro*, near the pier.

Rowing Boats, 6 *L.* per hour; fixed tariff for excursions.

Tramway viâ Suna to *Pallanza Ferrovia-Fondo Toce* (p. 566; 5 M.) in 25 min., and thence to *Omegna* (p. 568; 6¼ M. more).

Post Office, Via Cavour 12 (see below). — Inquiry Office. *Pro Pallanza*, Via Cavour 10, in the Banca Popolare di Novara.

Pallanza (660′), with 5150 inhab., lies in a sunny and protected situation opposite the Borromean Islands, with a fine view of the lake and the snow-clad Alps (Portjengrat, Weissmies, Simplon). Opposite the pier is the Piazza Garibaldi, with the town hall *(Municipio)* and the church of *San Leonardo* (16th cent.). The street to the right, the Corso Vittorio Veneto, leads to the Punta Castagnola (½ M.; see above). About ¼ hr. farther on is the park-entrance of the *Villa San Remigio*, the property of the Marchese della Valle di Casanova; the upper part of the park, which was artistically laid out in 1887-1916, is in the style of the Italian terraced gardens of the 17th cent., and affords picturesque views far over the lake (adm. free on week-days to the park only).

To the right in the Via Cavour, leading N. from the Piazza Garibaldi, is the Palazzo Dugnani (17th cent.), with the *Post Office* and a *Local Museum* (Museo dell Paesaggio; 10-12 & 3-6, 2 *L.*) containing 16th cent. frescoes and souvenirs of the statesman Count

Carlo Cadorna, his brother General Raffaele, and Luigi Cadorna, son of the latter (b. at Pallanza in 1850). Keeping straight on by the broad Viale Principe Umberto, we reach (10 min.) the domed church of the *Madonna di Campagna,* with frescoes by Gaudenzio Ferrari (dome) and the Procaccinis (choir and side-chapels), at the base of *Monte Rosso.* The top of the latter (2274′; rfmts.) may be ascended in $1^3/_4$ hr. by a road diverging to the left beyond the Madonna di Campagna, or by a wide footpath from Suna (road as far as Cavandone; $2^1/_2$ hrs. in all).

To the W. of Pallanza the tramway (see p. 565) skirts the lake to (1 M.) **Suna** (S; Albergo Pesce d'Oro, 35 beds) and ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Fondo Toce,* at the mouth of the rapid *Tosa (Toce),* whence it runs to (5 M.) *Pallanza Ferrovia-Fondo Toce* (p. 561), a station on the Simplon Railway, a little S. of the small *Lago di Mergozzo.*

In the S.W. corner of the bay lies *Feriolo,* a workmen's village. The large granite quarries on *Monte Camescio* (2920′), between Feriolo and Baveno, have furnished for ages an excellent building material.

Baveno (S and R). — Hotels. **Bellevue*, 140 beds from 18, B. 6, L. 18, D. 20, P. from 45 *L.*, on the lake, of the first class, with grounds, closed Nov.-Feb.; *Simplon*, 90 beds at 18-20, B. 5, L. 18, D. 22, P. 40-45 *L.*, to the N., *Beau-Rivage,* 80 beds at 10-15, B. 5, L. 14, D. 16, P. 30-40 *L.*, to the S., both on the lake, with gardens, good; *Suisse & des Iles-Borromées*, 70 beds at 10-15, B. 6, L. 18, D. 22, P. 40-50 *L.*, with restaurant, good; *Eden.* — The large Palace Hotel, on the Stresa road, has been closed since 1922.

Rowing Boats. For 2 pers. to the Isola Bella and back, 12 *L.*, Isola Madre 15 *L.*, both islands 20 *L.*, each pers. extra $1^1/_2$ *L.*; rows on the lake 6 *L.* per hour for 2 pers., each pers. extra $1^1/_2$ *L.* — Motorbts to Levo (p. 568).

English Church (*Church of the Evangelist;* services in April Oct.).

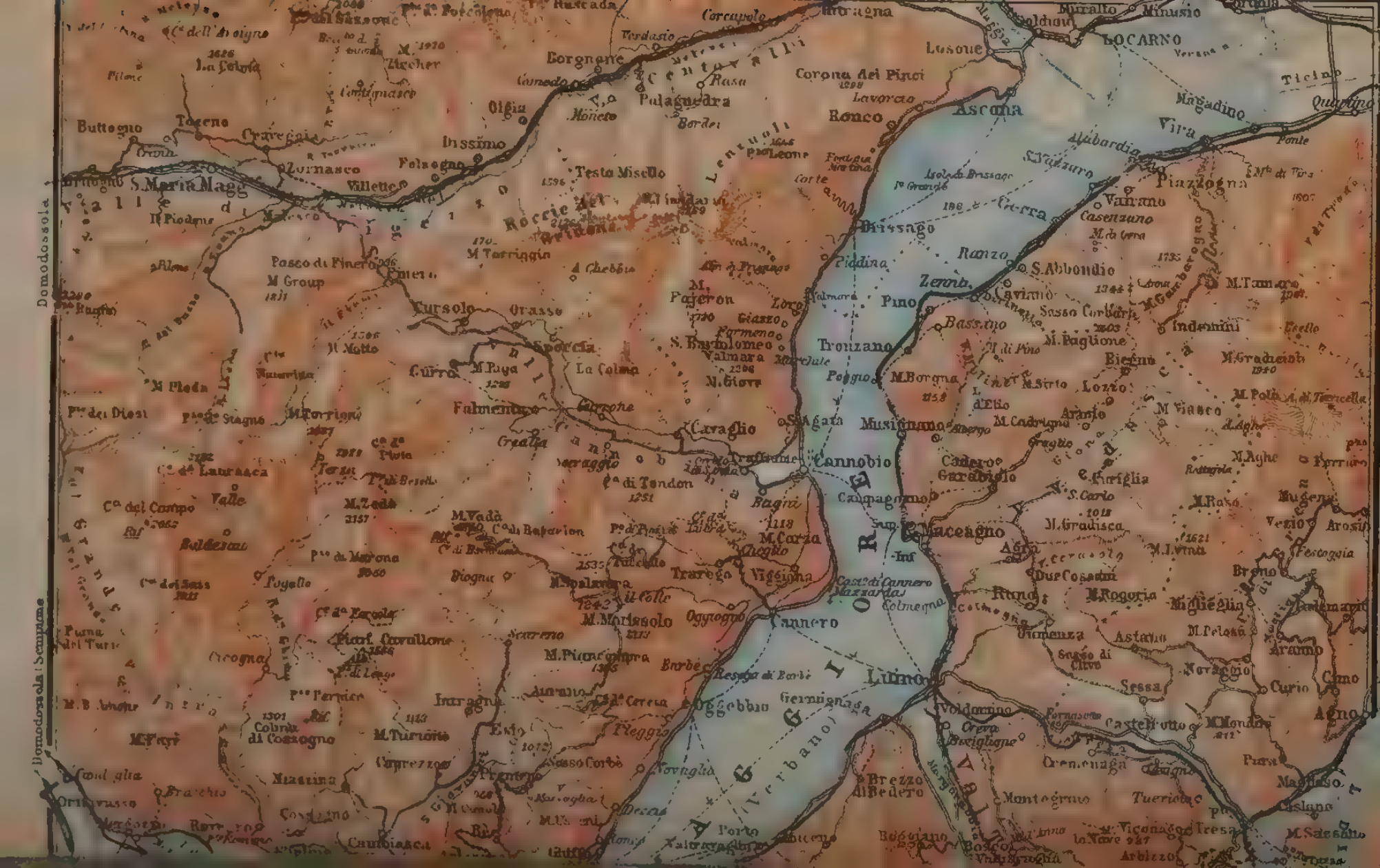
Baveno (689′), a station on the Simplon Railway, with a magnificent view of the lake, is a popular resort with English and Italian visitors from spring till autumn and is well adapted for a longer visit. Queen Victoria stayed at the Villa Clara in 1869.

The most charming feature of this W. bay of the lake is the ***Borromean Islands,** the scenery around which rivals that of the Lake of Como in grandeur and possibly surpasses it in charm. Only a few of the steamers touch at the **Isola Superiore** or *Isola dei Pescatori* (Albergo Verbano, at the S. end, 30 beds at 10-12, L. 12 *L.*, Ristorante Belvedere, 7 beds, L. 14 *L.*, both plain), the westernmost island, which is almost entirely occupied by a fishing-village, but all of them stop at the famous —

***Isola Bella.** — Hotels. *Hôtel du Dauphin*, 20 beds at 10-13, B. 6, L. 13-17, D. 15-18, P. 25-35 *L.*, *Vapore & Sempione*, 12 beds at 10, L. 12, D. 16 *L.*, *Ristorante Elvezia*, all three plain. - The Palace and its park are open daily from March 15th till Nov. 15th, 9-12 & 1.15-5.15 (5 *L.*); visitors are shown round in parties by a servant and a gardener. — Rowing Boat to Isola Madre and back, with one boatman, 15 *L.* for 1-2 pers., each pers. extra 2 *L.*

The *Isola Bella,* formerly a flat mica-schist rock, with a church

M. Castello
C. Frisi
C. Frascetta
Carte Sapa
Ruvegro
Fabb.ca di Cima
Cossogno
Oratorio
Santino
Uschio
Piano Cauzzina
Camparisca
Bureglio
Roncaccio
Albagnano
Vignone
Bée
Arizzano
Carmine
Frassosini
Rossaccio
S. Martino
Carmine
Trobasso
Cavandone
Monte Rosso
Fondo Toce
Staz.di Fondo Toce
Stabilimento Elettrico
Lago di Mergozzo
Le Piane
Bieno
Caravacchi
Valleggia
Roccalo
Polveriera
Prati
Belvedere
Suna
Feriolo
C. Galli
C. Prevostura
C. Fornace
Cava della Casa
Ronchi
M. Camasco
LAGO MAGGIORE
PALLANZA
INTRA
Castagnola
Punta della Castagnola
Isolino S. Giovanni
Gr. Hôt. Eden
Mad.a di Senago
Mad.a del Buon Rimedio
Mad.a del Carmine
Mad.a di Campagnano
Mad.a di Loreto
Mad.a del Pilone
Mad.a del Pino
Mad.a del Rosario
Mad.a del Sasso
Mad.a di Fatima
Mad.a di Pugnasco
Mad.a di Re
Mad.a di Rosa
Mad.a di Trarego
Mad.a di Vezzo
Mad.a di Viggiona
Mad.a di Vogogna


Domodossola
Domodossola e Sempione
Borgnone
Palagnedra
Corona dei Pinei
Losone
LOCARNO
Ascona
Ronco
Brissago
Piazzogna
Vairano
Casenzano
Ranzo
S. Abbondio
Zenna
Cavigno
Pino
Tronzano
Sasso Corbaro
Indemini
Biegno
Lozzo
Musignano
Cannobio
Caderoo
Garabiolo
Carabbia
Maccagno
Agra
Due Cossani
Brezzo di Bedero
Luino
Voldomino
Castelrotto
Cremenaga
Montegrino
Tueriobo
Casiano
Agno
Curio
Cimo
Arosio
Bruno
Miglieglia
Astano
Sessa
Porto Valtravaglia
Beccano
Boscio
Arbizzo
Cannero
Oggebbio
Germignaga
Intragna
Cursolo
Orasso
Falmenta
Cavaglio
Trarego
Viggiona
Oggiogno
Premeno
Esio
Cossogno
Cravegna
Buttogno
Toceno
Dissimo
Zornasco
Villette
Polzegno
Testa Miscello
Olgia
Ronco
Ascona
Magadino
Vira
Ponte
Tenero
Locarno
Losone
Corcapolo
Intragna
Malesia
Solduno
Muralto
Minusio
Verscio
Tesserete
Cavigliano
Gordola
Quartino
Lavorgo
Lodano
Cevio
Linescio
Bignasco
Fusio
Peccia
Mogno
Fusio
Broglio
Menzonio
Cerentino
Corippo
Lavertezzo
Brione
Sonogno
Frasco
Gerra Gambarogno
Vira Gambarogno
Piazzogna
Vairano
Casenzano
Ranzo
S. Abbondio
Zenna
Cavigno
Pino
Tronzano
Sasso Corbaro
Indemini
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Lozzo
Musignano
Cannobio
Caderoo
Garabiolo
Carabbia
Maccagno
Agra
Due Cossani
Brezzo di Bedero
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Voldomino
Castelrotto
Cremenaga
Montegrino
Tueriobo
Casiano
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Miglieglia
Astano
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Porto Valtravaglia
Beccano
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Mogno
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Broglio
Menzonio
Cerentino
Corippo
Lavertezzo
Brione
Sonogno
Frasco
Gerra Gambarogno
Vira Gambarogno
Piazzogna
Vairano
Casenzano
Ranzo
S. Abbondio
Zenna
Cavigno
Pino
Tronzano
Sasso Corbaro
Indemini
Biegno
Lozzo
Musignano
Cannobio
Caderoo
Garabiolo
Carabbia
Maccagno
Agra
Due Cossani
Brezzo di Bedero
Luino
Voldomino
Castelrotto
Cremenaga
Montegrino
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Menzonio
Cerentino
Corippo
Lavertezzo
Brione
Sonogno
Frasco
Gerra Gambarogno
Vira Gambarogno

Gravellona
Feriolo
Suna
PALLANZA
ENTRA
Pizzoni di Laveno
Vararo
M. Colonna
Cassano Valcuvia
Ferrera
M. Piambello
M. Camoscio
M. Zughero
Baveno
Isole Borromee
Laveno
Cerro
Ceresolo
Sasso di Ferro
Casalzuigno
Cuvio
Brenta
Cabiaglio
Brinzio
Valganna
Cuasso al Monte
Stresa
Mombello
Sangiano
Caravate
Gemonio
Orino
Trevisago
M. Campo dei Fiori
M. Tre Croci
Sacro Monte
Arcisate
Gignese
Magognino
Carpugnino
Arolo
Cardana
Cocquio
Besozzo
Olginasio
Pozzolo
Velate
Induno Olona
Belgirate
Calogna
Brovello
Lesa
Bardello
Gavirate
Comerio
Barasso
Voltorre
Casciago
Masnago
Varese
Lago di Varese
Oltrona
Monosolo
Lissago
Bregano
Biandronno
Brebbia
Massino
Ispra
Monate
Travedona
Bobbiate
Mahnate
Miasino
Corcagno
Ranco
Meina
Cadrezzate
Barzola
Ternate
Cazzago
Bodio
Galliate
Capolago
Bizzozero
Angera
Capronno
Osmate
Comabbio
Varano
Daverio
Brunello
Casale Litta
Morazzone
Arona
Taino
Mercallo
Gorgonzola
Villadosia
Pancrazio
Castronno
Gozzano
Mercurago
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Oriano
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1: 65.000
Kilom.
Engl. Mile
I. A G O
M A G G I O R E
BAVENO
I.a Madre
I.a Superiore o dei Pescatori
I.a Malghera
I.a Bella
I.e Borromee
Pallanza
Oltrefiume
M. Camoscio
Palveripicco
Romanico
Molino di Ripa
Loita
Poncaro
M. Zughero
Campino
Someraro
Carciano
STRESA
Regina Pal. Hotel
M. Croce della Tola
Monte Mottarone
Alpe Giardino
Alpe di Parone
Alpe Scoccia
Alpe del Dente
Alpe Fren
Alpe Calandro
Alpe della Volpe
Alpe Vidalpia
Alpe Ciresoli
Levo
Binda
Passera
Vedasco
Motta Vinea
Brisino
Vezzo
Stroppino
Marognino
Carpignino
GIGNESE
Nocco
Staz. Alpino
Staz. Gignese Levo
Staz. Vezzo
Bellerue Alpino
Madonna del Sasso
Officina Elettrica
Pallanza
Via Emilia
Via Lomellina
Via Vignolo
Via Clements
Villa Rosmini
Villa Pallavicino
Villa Maria
S. Caterina del Sasso
C.le Piagne
C.le del Maggio della Barchetta
C.le del Monte
C.le La Quiete
C.le La Sacca
M. Piaggia
M. Sciarre
Ospizio Borromeo
Hotel Borromées
Hotel Beau Rivage
Hotel Simplon
Hotel Milan
Hotel Suisse
Hotel Bellevue
Hotel Royal
Hotel Grand
Hotel Regina
Hotel Victoria
Hotel Continental
Hotel Metropole
Hotel Europe
Hotel Savoy
Hotel Terminus
Hotel Central
Hotel Bristol
Hotel Ville
Hotel Ancre
Hotel Lion d'Or
Hotel Lion Rouge
Hotel Lion Noir
Hotel Lion Blanc
Hotel Lion Vert
Hotel Lion Bleu
Hotel Lion Jaune
Hotel Lion Gris
Hotel Lion Brun
Hotel Lion Violet
Hotel Lion Orange
Hotel Lion Rose
Hotel Lion Noir
Hotel Lion Blanc
Hotel Lion Vert
Hotel Lion Bleu
Hotel Lion Jaune
Hotel Lion Gris
Hotel Lion Brun
Hotel Lion Violet
Hotel Lion Orange
Hotel Lion Rose

and a handful of cottages, owes its present appearance to *Count Vitaliano Borromeo*, who in 1650-71 covered the rock with fertile earth and transformed it into a princely domain. The unfinished *Palace* contains superb reception-rooms, a large number of pictures (including a few good examples of the Lombard school, 16-17th cent.), and a gallery with Flemish tapestry of the 17th century. The *Garden*, laid out in the old Italian style and rising in ten terraces 100′ above the lake, contains beautiful shady walks, orange and lemon trees, cherry-laurels, cedars, magnolias, cork-trees, sago-palms, locust-bean trees, camellias, oleanders, etc. Glorious view of the bank of the lake, dotted with whitewashed houses, of the beautiful circle of hills girdling the blue lake, and of the distant snow-peaks of the Swiss Alps.

The ***Isola Madre** (not a steamer-station; adm.. 9-12 & 1-5, 5 *L.*), 17¼ acres in area, the northernmost of the three islands, also belonging to the Borromeo family, is charmingly laid out in the English style and excels even the Isola Bella in the beauty and variety of its vegetation The summit, crowned by a 'palazzo', commands a superb view of Pallanza.

On the S. side of the bay, nearly opposite the Isola Bella, lies —

Stresa (S and R). — The Railway Station (Simplon line, p. 561) lies 12 min. W. of the pier. — Motor and Horse Cabs with taximeters.

Hotels (it is advisable to book rooms in advance in summer). **Grand-Hôtel & des Iles-Borromées*, 8 min. N.W. of the pier, 300 beds (100 bath-rooms) from 35, B. 8, L. 28, D. 35, P. from 70-80 *L.*, **Regina Palace*, 4 min. N.W. of the pier, 220 beds (80 bath-rooms) from 30, B. 8, L. 27, D. 32, P. from 70 *L.*, both on the lake, of the highest class, with gardens, closed Nov.-March 15th; **Milano*, a fashionable Italian hotel opposite the pier, 100 beds from 120, B. 6, L. 20, D. 22, P. from 60 *L.*; *Savoy & Luzerner Hof*, 54 beds at 20-22, B. 6½, L. 18, D. 22, P. 40-60 *L.*; *Hôtel d'Italie & Pension Suisse*, 35 beds at 15-22, P. 40 50 *L.*; *St. Gotthard & Terminus*, 25 beds at 12-16, B. 5, L. 16, D. 18, P. 35-42 *L.*, *Reale*, 60 beds, *Continental*, 30 beds at 9-12, B. 4½, L. 10-12, D. 12-16, P. 30-35 *L.*, all three close to the station; *Stresa*, 35 beds at 10-15, B. 5, L. 14, D. 17, P. 30-40 *L.*; *Speranza*, 16 beds. — At Carciano, on the Baveno road: *Pension Flora*, with garden and view, 18 beds, P. 35-40 *L.*

Café. *Bolongaro*, by the pier. — Post Office, in the Municipio, by the pier. — Tourist Agents. *Thos. Cook & Son* (in summer only), to the left of the Hôtel des Iles-Borromées (motor-drives to Orta, Como, Lugano, Simplon, etc.).

Boats. To the Isola Bella and back, 2 pers. 10 *L.*, Isola Madre 14 *L.*, both islands 20 *L.*; rows on the lake (without boatman), 2 pers. 8 *L.* per hour, each pers. more 2 *L.* per hour. Motorboats for hire also.

English Church (services in April-June, Sept., and Oct.).

Golf Course (9 holes), at Gignese (p. 568).

Stresa (689′), a town of 1850 inhab. increasingly popular with the Italians, being cooler and airier than the other places on the lake, is more inviting for a stay during the hot season. The road bordering the lake (views; much motor-traffic) is called Corso Umberto Primo within the town. Following this N.W. from the steamer-pier (Scalo), we pass the parish church, behind which is the former Villa

Ducale (now the property of Signor Franz Conelli), to the two large hotels; between these, opposite the war-memorial (1923), the Viale Duchessa di Genova leads to the station (r.; p. 567). — About 1/4 hr. S.E. of the steamer-pier is the loftily situated *Collegio Rosmini* (875′; no visitors). The church contains the tomb of the priest and philosopher Antonio Rosmini (1797-1855), by Vela (1859).

The Viale Duchessa di Genova ends beyond the railway-bridge, near the (1/4 hr.) *Villa Siemens*. A stony footpath ascends to the left here, skirting the brook and passing a (1/2 hr.) spring (Fonte Tassonero), then leads to the right through deciduous woods, finally crossing the Mottarone railway to the (40 min.) *Restaurant La Parrisciola* (1880′), 10 min. E. of Gignese-Levo station (see below).

*From Stresa to the Monte Mottarone, 6 M. in 1 1/2 hr. by an electric rack-and-pinion railway, constructed in 1911 (fare 16, there and back 27 *L.*). Starting from the pier, we traverse the town to the Simplon Railway station, then return and proceed to the right, passing beneath the Simplon line. — 1 M. *Vedasco-Binda* (1240′; Albergo Binda, Pension Belvedere, both at Binda). — 1 1/2 M. *Vezzo-Carpugnino-Stroppino* (1584′; Pension Miralago, near the station). — 2 1/2 M. *Gignese-Levo* (2076′; Golf Hotel Panorama Palace, 5 min. E., near the golf-course, with restaurant and splendid view, 54 beds from 8, B. 5, L. or D. 15, P. from 30 *L.*); the village of *Gignese* (2320′) lies 1/2 hr. S. (road to Orta, p. 569, under construction), and *Levo* (1916′; Albergo Levo, 20 beds) 20 min. N. of the station. — 3 1/4 M. **Alpino** (2550′). The conspicuous *Grand-Hôtel Alpino (2484′; built in 1925, first-class, 150 beds from 20, B. 5 1/2, L. 22 1/2, D. 25, P. from 55 *L.*, open June-Oct.), with a superb view, is 6 min. S. — 4 1/2 M. *Borromeo* (3215′). — The terminus of (6 M.) **Mottarone** *Vetta* (4534′; buffet; Albergo Eden, 8 beds) lies 8 min. S.E. of the *Hotel Mottarone Vetta* (4685′; 80 beds at 12-18, B. 5 1/2, L. 18, D. 21 1/2, P. 40-50 *L.*; closed Nov. 1st-Dec. 23rd; winter sports), 1/4 hr. below the grassy top of the mountain (4892′; cross 50′ high). The *View (panorama in the hotel) embraces the Alps from the Col di Tenda and Monte Viso to the Ortler and Adamello on the E. The Monte Rosa group on the W. stands out very grandly, especially by morning-light. Far below are seven lakes and the plains of Lombardy and Piedmont, with Milan and its cathedral in the centre.

From Mottarone station we may descend E. to (2 1/4 hrs.) Gignese-Levo station (see above). Our path lies viâ the *Alpe Mottarone*, the chapel of *Sant'Eurosia*, and (1 1/4 hr.) Borromeo station (see above), beyond which we turn half-left, cross the Airola brook (reservoir), and go on viâ the *Cappella di Via Nuova* (2618′) to the village of Gignese (see above).

From the Hotel Mottarone Vetta a red-marked path, steep at places, leads W. viâ the *Alpe Celle* (4170′) and the *Alpetto* (2131′) in 2 hrs. (3 1/2 hrs. in the reverse direction) to *Omegna* (Albergo Croce Bianca, 35 beds at 7-9 *L.*), at the N. end of *Lago d'Orta*, terminus of the tramway from Pallanza (p. 565), with a station on the railway from Domodossola to Novara. — Or we may take a bridle-path on the S. side of the hill, descending past the (1 3/4 hr.) *Madonna di Lucciago*, to (40 min.) *Cheggino* (2120′) and (1/4 hr.) *Armeno* (1715′; inn), on a road which we follow to (1 1/4 hr.)

Orta (Belvedere, on the Monte d'Orta, 72 beds at 10-12, P. 35-40 *L.*, with English church services in April, May, and Sept.; Orta, on the lake, 60 beds at 6-9, P. 25-30 *L.*), at the S.W. base of the beautifully wooded *Monte d'Orta*, which projects into the Lago d'Orta. Orta has a station on the Domodossola-Novara line (25 min. higher up, halfway to Miasino).

The banks of the S. arm of Lago Maggiore become flatter. *Santa Caterina del Sasso* (S; comp. p. 564), formerly a Carmelite convent, on the rocky slope of the E. bank, commands a charming view of the Borromean Islands and the High Alps to the W. — On the W. bank are *Belgirate* (S and R), *Lesa* (S and R; Albergo Lesa, 30 beds, P. 25-30 *L.*), *Solcio* (S), and *Meina* (S & R; Albergo Meina, 30 beds; Verbano, 35 beds, P. 25-32 *L.*), all with handsome country-houses of the Italian nobility. The statue of St. Charles Borromeo (see below) is disclosed to the S. — We cross the lake obliquely to *Angera* (S and R), on the E. bank, with an old castle of the Visconti (20 min.; adm. for a fee), which has belonged to the Counts Borromeo since 1489. Tramway to (17 1/2 M.) *Varese*. — The steamer-terminus is at —

Arona (S and R). — The Railway Station (buffet), 5 min. S. of the pier, is the junction for the Simplon Railway and the Italian State Railways to Turin and Genoa and to Milan viâ Sesto-Calende and Gallarate. — Hotels. *Simplon*, near the station, 50 beds; *Milano*, 50 beds at 10-15, B. 4, L. 12, D. 16, P. 35-45 *L.*, *San Gottardo*, 50 beds at 10-12, B. 4, L. 14, D. 16, P. 25-35 *L.*, both near the pier.

Arona (695′), an old town of 5000 inhab. on the W. bank of the lake, lies 3 M. from its S. end. In the principal church, *Santa Maria*, is the Borromeo Chapel, to the right of the high altar, with a Holy Family, a master-piece by Gaudenzio Ferrari (1511). On a hill, 1/2 hr. N. by road, rises a colossal *Statue of St. Charles Borromeo*, 75′ high, resting on a pedestal 40′ high, erected in honour of the famous Cardinal-Archbishop of Milan (a native of Arona; 1538-84, canonized 1610), champion of moral and dogmatic reform at the Council of Trent; the hands and feet of the figure, which is visible for miles and was designed in 1624 by G. B. Crespi but not completed until 1694, are of bronze, the garments of copper (adm. 30 c.; ascent inside the statue not allowed.)

The Electric Railway from Luino to Ponte Tresa (40 min.; 7 *L.* 15, 3 *L.* 95 c.; comp. p. 563), connecting Lago Maggiore with the Lake of Lugano, reaches the *Tresa* at (2 M.) *Creva* (744′) and ascends its valley in curves, with fine views of picturesque villages and churches; it follows first the steep right bank of the river, but before reaching the Swiss frontier it crosses to the left bank, thus remaining on Italian territory. — 4 1/2 M. *Cremenaga* (833′). — 8 M. *Ponte Tresa* (912′), see p. 578. Passengers for Lugano may proceed by steamer (1 3/4 hr.; quay near the station), see pp. 578, 577; or by electric railway (1/2 hr.; station almost 10 min. from the Italian station, no connection when the tram is late), see p. 576.

109. Lugano and its Lake.

The **St. Gotthard Railway Station** (1103'; Stazione, Pl. C 2; restaurant; view) lies high above the town, to which we may descend by tramway or cable railway (p. 571). Close by, to the N., is the starting-point of the electric railway to Tesserete (p. 575) and on the S. that of the electric railway to Ponte Tresa (p. 576).

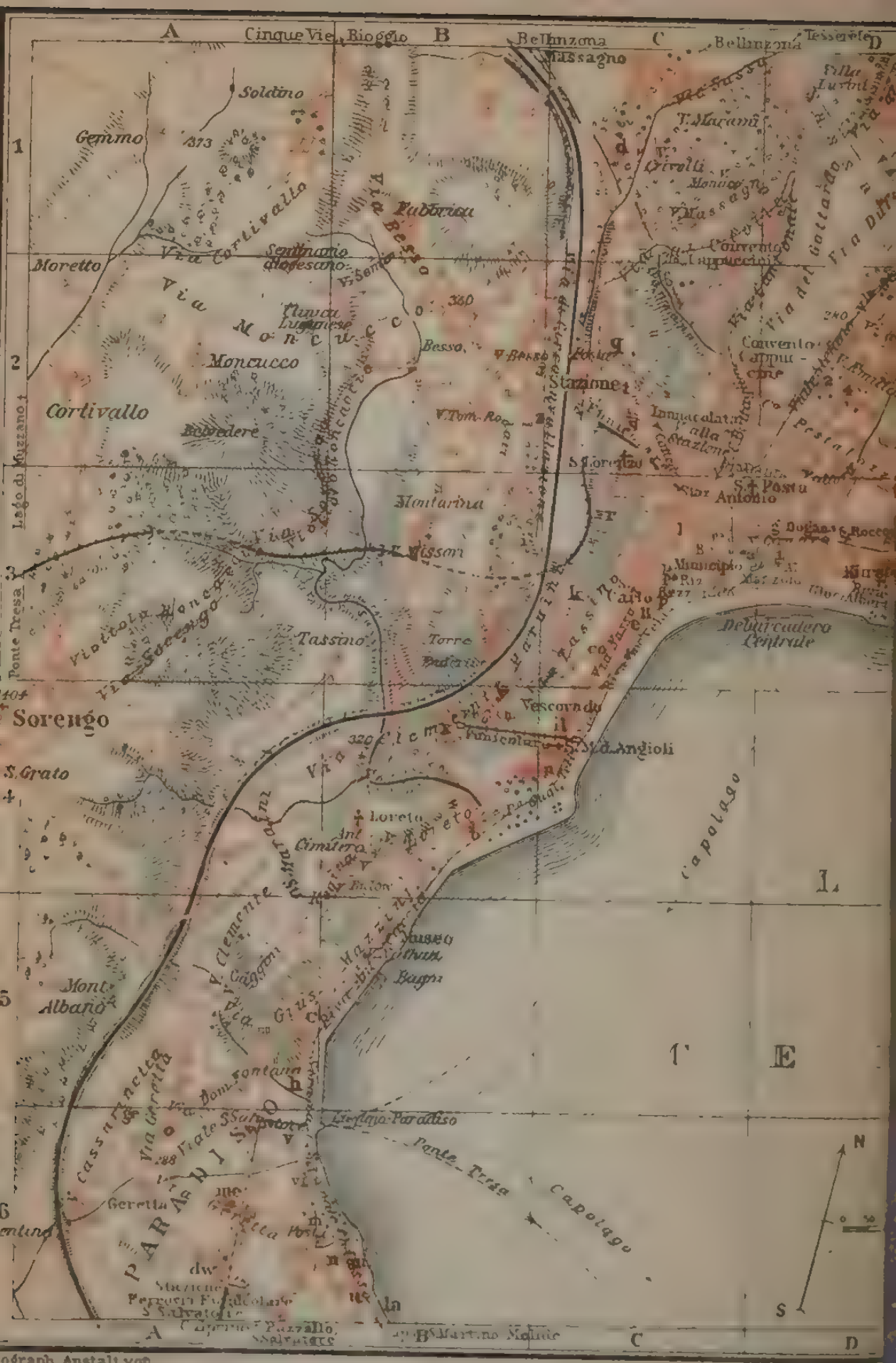
Steamer Piers (p. 577). *Lugano-Centrale* (Pl. C D 3), with two landing-stages, the E. for Capolago (Monte Generoso), the W. for Ponte Tresa and Porlezza; *Lugano-Paradiso* (Pl. B 6), for Paradiso and Monte San Salvatore; *Lugano-Castagnola* (p. 573). — Frontier regulations, see p. 577.

Hotels (higher charges and often crowded in spring; the chief hotels send motorbuses to meet the trains and steamers; 'Kurkarte' 25 c. daily). On the Lake: **Park* (Pl. b; B 4), with garden, 160 beds, **Grand-Hôtel & Palace* (Pl. a; C 4), with garden, 200 beds, **Splendide* (Pl. c; A B 5), 125 beds, in these three R. from 7-8, B. 2½, L. 6½-7, D. 7½-8, P. from 19 fr.; **Lloyd Hotel National* (Pl. ll; C 3), 110 beds from 7, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr. — *Walter* ('hôtel garni'; Pl. p, C 3), 150 beds from 5 fr., B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. or D. 5 fr., good, recommended to passing travellers; *International* (Pl. il; C 4), 115 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., good; *Beau-Site Hotel Felix*, Piazza Rizziero Rezzonico (Pl. C 3), 20 beds from 3½, L. or D. 3½, P. from 10 fr., good.

In the Inner Town: *Central & Poste*, Via della Posta, next to the post office (Pl. D 3), with café-restaurant, 48 beds from 3½, L. or D. 4½, P. from 11 fr.; *Grütli*, at the bottom of the cable railway (Pl. C 3), R. 2½ fr., B. 1 fr. 20 c., L. 2¾, D. 3, P. 8 fr., with restaurant, well spoken of; *Lugano*, next to the last, 45 beds from 3, L. 3, D. 3½ fr., P. from 9 fr.; *Ottaviani*, Piazza Dante (Pl. C D 2, 3), 30 beds, with Italian restaurant; *Condor-Rigi* (Pl. co; C 3), Via Nassa, 45 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½, P. from 10 fr.

Near the Station, in a lofty situation. To the S.: **Majestic Palace, Métropole, & Monopole* (Pl. x; B 4), by the Angioli cable railway (No. 2, p. 571), with garden, 130 beds from 8, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 18 fr.; **Bristol* (Pl. y; B 4), 120 beds from 6, B 2, L. 5½, D. 6½, P. from 15 fr.; *St. Gotthard-Terminus* (Pl. k; C 3), 70 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 14 fr., good; **Villa Berna-Bernerhof* (Pl. r; C 3), 76 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 13 fr. — To the W.: **Continental-Beauregard* (Pl. i; B 3), Via Montarina, with garden, 120 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.; *des Palmiers*, Via Montarina, 25 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 10 fr.; *Minerva*, 28 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Luzern-Jura* (Pl. z; B 2), 30 beds. — To the E., below the station: *Adler* (Pl. s; C 2), 40 beds, good, *Weisses Kreuz & Pension Schiller*, opposite, 100 beds, good, *Fédéral* (Eidgenössischer Hof; Pl. t, C 2), 50 beds, *Erika-Schweizerhof* (Pl. q; C 2), 30 beds, well spoken of, all four in the Via Paolo Regazzoni, R. from 3½ 4½, L. or D. 4-5, P. from 11-12 fr.; *Zweifel*, Via Bertaccio, 25 beds from 3½, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 9 fr., well spoken of. — To the N.: *Washington* (Pl. d; C 1), Via Genzana, with garden, 50 beds from 4½, P. from 12 fr.

At Paradiso (p. 573). On the lake: **Europe* (Pl. v; A 6), 120 beds from 7, B. 2½, L. 5½, D. 6½, P. from 16 fr.; **Eden* (Pl. n; B 6), 75 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 16 fr.; **Victoria au Lac* (Pl. vi; A 6), 80 beds from 5½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 11 fr.; **Beau-Rivage* (Pl. m; A B 6), with garden on the lake, 60 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 14 fr.; *Bellevue au Lac* (Pl. h; A 5), 70 beds from 5, P. from 13 fr., *Bellerive & Ziebert*, opposite, 30 beds from 4, P. from 13 fr., both good; *Tivoli au Lac*, 30 beds from 5, L. or D. 4½, P. from 11 fr.; *Primrose*, 33 beds from 4½, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 12 fr.; *du Lac-Seehof* (Pl. la; B 6), with terrace on the lake and café-restaurant, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 11 fr.; *Esplanade-Ceresio* (Pl. u; B 6), 60 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 3½, P. from 10 fr. In the village: *Meister* (Pl. me; A 6), 120 beds at 5-8, P. 13-18 fr., *Ritschard* (Pl. w; A 6), with garden,



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Istituto dei Vecchiani
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Madonnetta
Alla Santa
Bottogno
Ospedale
V. Ospedale
Giuseppe Curti
Luganetto
Macello
Chiosso
Molinazzo
Albonago
Campo Marzio
Stab.o Torriglia
Liceo
CASSARATE
Suvigliano
Aldesago
Funicolare
Lanchetta
Vallée
Crona
Lugano-Castagnola
Pens. du Midi
Ruvigliana
Villa Tritos
Alla Chiesa
Villa Lepori
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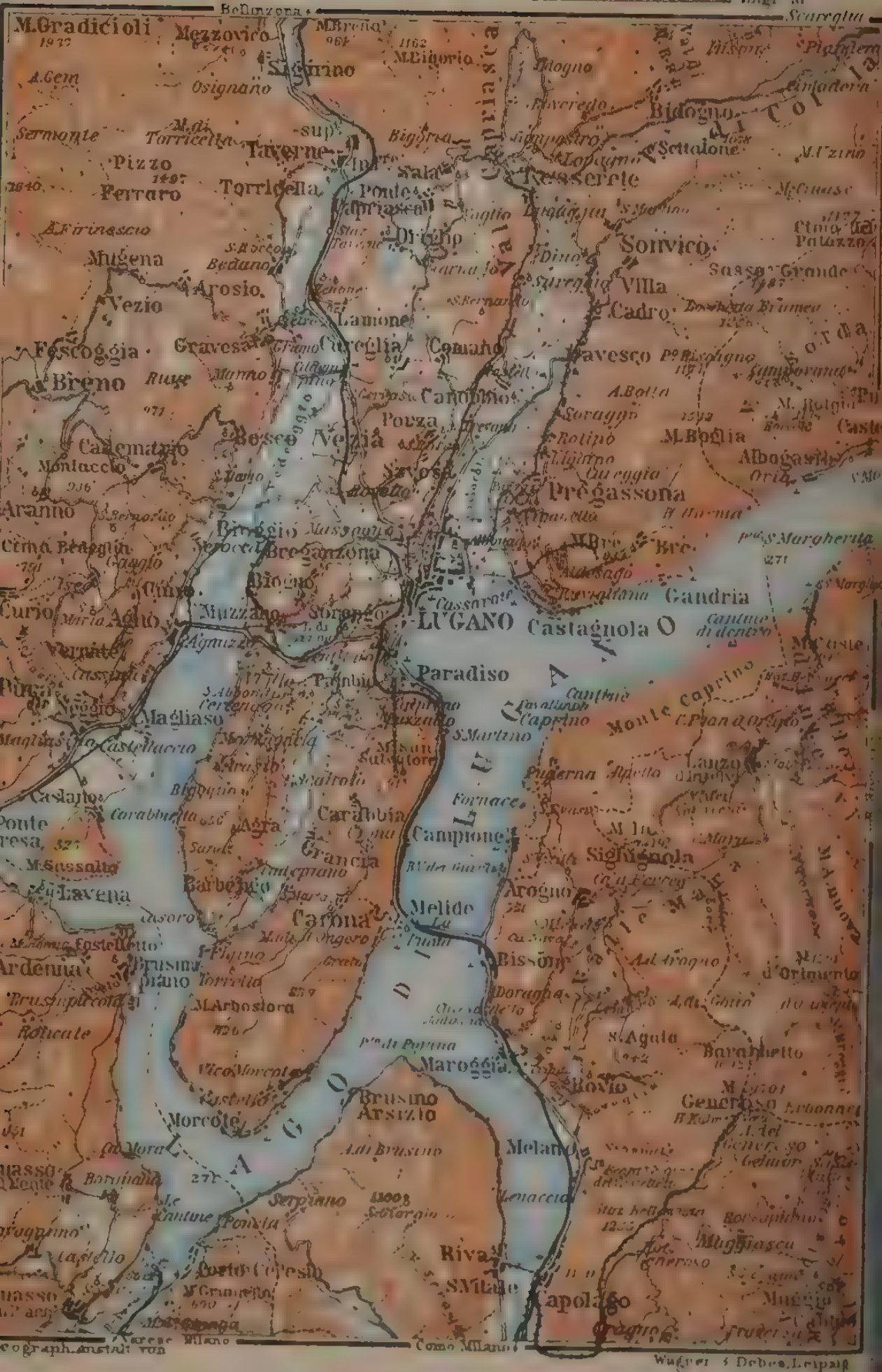
Bellinzona
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M.Gradicioli
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Sigirino
Osignano
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Ponte Capriasca
Sala
Bidogno
Settalone
Resserete
Sonvico
Villa
Cadro
Mugena
Arosio
Vezio
Lamone
Fescoggia
Gravesa
Cureglia
Comano
Breno
Canobbio
Porza
Bosco
Vezia
Calemario
Montaccio
Aranno
Pregassona
Albogasio
Bioggio
Breganzona
Biogno
Curio
Agno
Muzzano
Sorengo
LUGANO
Castagnola
Gandria
Paradiso
Magliaso
Castellaccio
Caslano
Ponte Tresa
Carabbia
Campione
Grancia
Barbengo
Lavena
Carona
Melide
Arogno
Sighignola
Bissone
Ardenna
Brusimpiano
M.Arbostora
Maroggia
Rovio
Brusino Arsizio
Morcote
Melano
Serpiano
Riva
S.Vitale
Capolago
Corto Ceresio
Como Milano
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

100 beds at 4½-8, P. 12-18 fr., at both B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½ fr.; *Pension Terrasse*, between the Hotels Ritschard and Europe, 50 beds, P. from 11 fr.; *Pension Villa Sonneck*, 22 beds, P. 11-15 fr.; *Schmid* (Pl. dw; A 6), by the Salvatore station, with café-restaurant, 50 beds from 3½, L. 4, S. 3½, P. from 10 fr., good; *Villa Federico* (Jewish), 40 beds, P. from 14 fr.; *Pension Flora*, 25 beds, P. from 9 fr. — At Geretta: *Hôtel de la Paix* (Pl. o; A 6), with garden, 80 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; *Gerber* (Pl. ge; A 6), with garden, 65 beds from 4, P. from 11 fr.

The hotels on the sunny slope of Monte Brè, facing S., with beautiful views, are adapted for a stay of some length and are especially recommended in the cooler seasons (tramway, see below, No. 3). — At Cassarate: *Villa Castagnola* (Pl. f; G 3), 120 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5½, D. 6½, P. from 15 fr.; *Diana* (Pl. br; G 3), near the Monte Brè railway, 60 beds, P. 8-10 fr. — At Castagnóla: *Schloss-Hotel Riviera* (Pl. sc; H 6), 30 beds, P. from 10 fr., good; *Eldorado* (Pl. cl; H 5), 40 beds, P. from 10½ fr.; *Villa Moritz* (Pl. mo; H 6), 60 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Müller* (Pl. mü; H 5), 75 beds, P. from 11½ fr.; *Pension Elise*, 20 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Helvetia* (Pl. he; H 5), 42 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Boldt*, above the Helvetia, 45 beds, P. from 10 fr. — At Ruvigliana (p. 573): *Kurhaus Monte Brè*, 80 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Pension Villa Eugenia*, 20 beds, P. from 11 fr. — *Kurhaus Cademario*, see p. 576.

Restaurants. Wine: *Biaggi* (Pl. 1; C 3), Via Pessina 5, good Italian cuisine. — Beer: **Gambrinus*, Piazza della Riforma (Pl. C 3), very popular; at the *Hotels Walter* and *Central*, see p. 570.

Cafés. *Huguenin*, Riva Giocondo Albertolli 1 (Pl. D 3); *Casino-Cecil*, adjoining the Hotel Bellevue (p. 570); *Riviera-Sportsman*, Riva Vincenzo Vela (Pl. C 3); *Jacchini*, Piazza Alessandro Manzoni (Pl. C D 3).

Confectioners. *Huguenin*, see above; *Vanini*, Via Nassa 28 (Pl. C 3); *Buri*, opposite Arnold, the bookseller (p. 572); *Röschli* (Viennese pastries), Via Luvini-Perseghini and at Paradiso; *A. Zehnder* (tea-room), Riva Vincenzo Vela (Pl. C 3).

Kursaal (Pl. D 3), Riva Giocondo Albertolli (during the season concerts in the morning and afternoon, operettas or varieties in the evening).

Post Office (Pl. D 3), Via Pietro Peri, near the Piazza Dante Alighieri; branch-offices at the station (N. side), at Paradiso (Pl. A 6), Cassarate (Pl. G 4), Castagnola (Pl. H 5, 6), etc.

Carriages. With taximeter (motor and horse cabs): 1 fr. 20 c. per km, at night 1 fr. 60 c.; each 2 min. wait 20 c.; hand-luggage free, trunk 1 fr. — For 1-2 pers. with one horse within the town limits, including Paradiso and Cassarate, 2½ fr. per drive, 3 pers. 3 fr., after 8.30 p. m. (5 p. m. in winter) 1 fr. 60 c. extra; for the first hour for 1-2 pers. 5, 3 pers. 5½ fr., each hour more 2 fr.; to *Castagnola* (there and back) 6 and 8 fr.; to *Agra*, 16 and 18 fr.; circular drive round *Monte San Salvatore* (p. 574) 18 and 20 fr.; viâ *Porza* to *Comano*, returning viâ *Canobbio* ('Giro del Piccolo San Bernardo') 10 and 12 fr.; to *Tesserete* and *Ponte Capriasca* ('Giro del Gran San Bernardo') 20 and 22 fr.

Tramways (15-20 c.) from the Piazza Alessandro Manzoni every 10-20 minutes: **1.** to *Paradiso* and the *San Salvatore Station* (Pl. A 6); **2.** to *Cassarate* and the *Monte Brè Station* (Pl. G 3); **3.** to *Molino Nuovo* (Pl. E 1) and the *Cimitero* (cemetery; beyond Pl. E 1); **4.** to the *St. Gotthard Station* and the *Via Besso* (Pl. B 1). — **Motorbus** (20 c.) from *Cassarate* to *Castagnola*, usually every 10-20 min.; after 10 p.m. the buses start from the *Kursaal* (60 c.).

Cable Railways ('Funicolari'). **1.** From the Piazza Funicolare (Pl. C 3; behind de Piazza della Riforma) to the *St. Gotthard Station* (Stazione, Pl. C 2; every 10 min., from 6 a.m. to 11.30 p.m., in 4 min.; 15, down 10 c.; luggage carried). — **2.** From the church of *Santa Maria degli Angioli* (Pl. C 4; p. 573) to the *Via Clemente Maraini* (Pl. B 4), the road from Paradiso to the Federal station (20, down 10 c.). — **3.** From Paradiso (Pl. A 6; 5 min. from the steamer-station of Paradiso) to the top of *Monte San Salvatore*

(p. 574), 10-11 times daily from April to October in 1/2 hr. (fare up 3, down 2, there and back 4 fr., Sun. and holidays 2 fr.). — 4. From Cassarate (Pl. G 3; p. 573) to the top of *Monte Brè* (p. 574), 11 times daily in 25 min. (fare up 3, down 2, there and back 4 fr., Sun. 2 fr.); to Suvigliana every 10 min. (fare up 35, down 25, there and back 50 c., Sun. 25 c.).

Motor Boats (Battellini a motore 'La Vedetta') from *Cortivo-Castagnola* (Pl. H 6) every 1/4 hr., skirting the lake (piers at Cassarate, the Lloyd Hotel, and the lake-baths), to *Paradiso* (Pl. A B 6; in 17 min.); also viâ Paradiso or the Lloyd Hotel to *Cavallino*, *Caprino*, and *Gandria*.

Boats. Rowing Boats: per hour for 1-3 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., 4-8 pers. 2 fr.; with boatman 4 and 5 fr. — Motor Boats, for 1-2 pers. 5 fr. per hour. — Sailing Boats, 3 fr. for the first hour, each 1/2 hr. more 1 fr.

Motor Post from Lugano viâ *Sorengo* (1 1/2 M.; p. 576) and *Sant' Abbondio* (2 1/2 M.; p. 571) to *Agra* (p. 574), 4 3/4 M. in 1/2 hr. (1 fr. 55 c.); viâ *Pazzallo* (2 1/4 M.; p. 574) and *Carabbia* (3 1/2 M.; p. 574) to *Carona* (p. 574), 5 M. in 1/2 hr. (1 fr. 65 c.); viâ *Grancia* (3 1/4 M.) and *Figino* (5 M.) to *Morcote* (p. 578), 7 1/2 M. in 40 min. (2 fr. 45 c.); viâ *Vezia* (2 M.; p. 554) and *Sala* (5 1/2 M.; p. 575) to *Tesserete* (p. 575), 6 1/4 M. in 40 min. (2 fr.). — Motor Coaches to *Locarno* (p. 555; also special trains in spring), to the *Lake of Como* (R. 110), to *Milan*, etc.

Lake Baths ('Bagni', Pl. B 5; June-Sept.), Riva Antonio Caccia. A bathing beach (Lugano Lido) is being made near the Campo Marzio (Pl. F 3).

Inquiry Office. *Pro Lugano*, Piazza Alessandro Manzoni, on the E. side of the Municipio. — **Tourist Agents.** *Thos. Cook & Son*, Riva Vincenzo Vela 8 (Pl. C 3); *George Lunn's Tours Ltd.*, at Paradiso, opposite the Eden Hotel (Pl. n; B 6); *American Express Co.*, in the Palace Hotel (Pl. a; C 4); *Pickford Ltd.*, *A. Kuoni*, both Riva Vincenzo Vela; *Suisse-Italie* (C.I.T.), in the Hotel Walter (Pl. p; C 3).

Booksellers. *Arnold*, Via Luvini-Perseghini, corner of Via Gerolamo Vegezzi (near the Piazza della Riforma); *Lippmann*, Via Luvini-Perseghini; *C. B. Faist*, *Wega*, both Riva Vincenzo Vela (Pl. C 3).

English Church (Pl. B 4; *St. Edward's*), Via Clemente Maraini; services at 8, 10.30, & 5.30 (in summer at 10.30 only).

Golf Course at Magliaso (p. 576; 9 holes).

Lugano (905′; pop. 14,400), the most important town in Canton Ticino, has belonged to Switzerland since 1512. Lying in a charming and sheltered position on the central bay of the *Lake of Lugano*, it is an admirable place for a stay of some length the whole year round, but especially in spring and autumn; only Castagnola (p. 573), however, is protected from the N. wind. The magnificent scenery of the environs is characteristic of the Southern Alps. The banks of the lake and the hills, covered with vineyards and gardens, are enlivened with villages and country-houses, which contrast with the dark-green of the chestnuts and walnuts. To the S. rises the peculiarly shaped Monte San Salvatore (p. 574); to the E., across the lake, is the Monte Caprino (p. 575), with Monte Generoso (p. 577) to its right. On our left are Monte Brè (p. 574) and Monte Boglia (p. 575). To the N. opens the broad valley of the Cassarate, backed by an Alpine amphitheatre, in which Monte Camoghè (p. 575) and the serrated Sasso Grande (4895′) are conspicuous. The bay at night, when a semicircle of light stretches from Castagnola to the promontory of San Martino, is particularly effective.

The old town, with its arcaded houses, open-air shops and workshops, and narrow granite-paved streets, is quite Italian in

character. — **San Lorenzo** (Pl. C 2), the interesting principal church, on the slope below the station, was erected at the end of the 15th cent. and redecorated in 1908-10; the fine marble façade in the early-Renaissance style is said to be by Tommaso Rodari (1517).

The busiest part of the town is formed by the three squares surrounding the **Municipio** (Pl. C 3), erected as the cantonal buildings in 1844 and now used as the town hall, with a fine colonnaded courtyard. On the N. is the Piazza della Riforma, and on the lake-side are the Piazza Rizziero Rezzonico and the Piazza Alessandro Manzoni (Pl. C D 3), adorned with gardens and a fountain.

The Riva, or lake-side quay, extending hence in both directions under various names, commands beautiful views. At the S.W. end of the Riva Vincenzo Vela, named after the Lugano sculptor of that name (p. 554), is the convent-church of **Santa Maria degli Angioli** (Pl. C 4), at present undergoing restoration, containing three admirable frescoes by *Bernardino Luini* (p. 563; best light in the morning; being renewed in 1928): the Passion (1529), on the wall between the nave and the choir, with several hundred figures, quaintly disposed; the Last Supper, on the left wall of the church; and a charming Madonna in the first chapel on the right (curtained; 25 c.).

Farther on are gardens and a band-stand, a bust of *George Washington*, and, in front of house No. 2, an imposing mammoth tree (Wellingtonia gigantea). No. 4, to the right, is the *Museo Caccia*, with modern pictures (9-12 & 1-5; fee).

A few minutes farther on is the pleasant suburb of **Paradiso**, at the foot of Monte San Salvatore (p. 574).

About 1 M. farther on the road (much motor-traffic) skirts the promontory of *San Martino* (restaurant), short of which (10 min. from the tram terminus) a path with steps ascends to the right to the *Belvedere di Guidino* (1082′; 5 min.).

The quay to the E. of the Piazza Manzoni (see above) is called Riva Giocondo Albertolli (Pl. D 3). Here are the *Kursaal* (p. 571) and the **Parco Civico** (Pl. D E 3), with the former *Villa Ciani*, now a local museum (9.30-12 & 2-5; 50 c., free on Thurs. morning; art exhibitions also). In the gardens, near the S.E. corner of the house, is 'La Desolazione', a marble statue by Vincenzo Vela (1851).

From the Piazza dell' Indipendenza (Pl. D 3), with a 'Ticino' monument of 1903, the Viale Carlo Cattaneo (Pl. D E 3; tram) leads E., crossing the Cassarate brook, to the little suburb of **Cassarate** (Pl. G 3, 4; hotels, see p. 571), at the W. foot of *Monte Brè* (p. 574). — A sunny road, gradually ascending the slope of Monte Brè, connects Cassarate with the (1/4 hr.) village-quarter of **Castagnola** (Pl. H 5, 6; hotels, see p. 571; steamers and motor-boats, see pp. 570, 572). On the hill between the two is the village of *Ruvigliana* (1414′; hotels, see p. 571), in a grove of olives. — A pleasant walk leads from Castagnola to *Gandria* (p. 579) in 3/4 hr., first along

the road (Pl. H 6), then by a footpath up hill and down dale by the side of the lake, past the Grotto Helvetia Restaurant.

The ***Monte San Salvatore** is ascended by a cable railway (p. 571, No. 3) from Paradiso, 1809 yds. in length, the lower station (Pl. A 6) being 925′ above sea-level. It ascends, with an initial gradient of 38:100, over the St. Gotthard Railway. Carriages are changed at *Pazzallo* (1627′), the halfway station. Then over hard dolomite rock, with a final gradient of 60:100, to the upper station (2900′; Vetta, 14 beds from 4, B. 2, L. or D. 5 fr.), which is 7 min. from the pilgrimage-chapel on the summit (*Vetta;* 3002′), with a view-terrace. The superb view (best by morning-light; indicator) embraces the Lake of Lugano and the mountains and their wooded slopes, studded with villas; to the E., above Porlezza, is Monte Legnone (p. 581); to the N., above Lugano, rises the double peak of Monte Camoghè (p. 575); to the left of this are the distant Rheinwald Mts.; to the W. is Monte Rosa, with other peaks of the Valais Alps. — The (7 min.) lower peak on the N. is accessible also.

Walkers from the post office at Paradiso (Pl. A 6) follow the road (views; motor post to Carona, see p 572) passing under the St. Gotthard Railway and leading viâ *Calprino* to (1/2 hr.) the village of *Pazzallo* (1307′; restaurant), whence they take one of the lanes marked 'al Monte'. Then crossing the cable tramway, a stony and badly kept path leads to the summit in 1 1/2 hr. — A similar path leads S. from the Hotel Vetta to (3/4 hr.) *Ciona* (2063′). Hence we follow the road either N. back to Lugano viâ *Carabbia* (1725′) and (3/4 hr.) Pazzallo (see above); or S. to (20 min.) *Carona* (1975′), with a church containing Renaissance sculptures and an old copy of Michelangelo's Last Judgment, then down a steep zigzag path to (35 min.) Melide (p. 578).

An attractive excursion may be made to the **Collina d'Oro,** the fertile ridge to the W. of Monte San Salvatore. From the Via Giuseppe Mazzini (Pl. B A 5) we ascend the winding high-road (short-cuts) to (1/2 hr.) the hill of *San Grato* (1230′; Ristorante Giardino), whence a pleasant road leads to the left viâ (8 min.) *Gentilino* (1282′) to the conspicuous church of **Sant' Abbondio** (1345′). Then viâ *Certenago* (1417′), finally with a view of the Monte Rosa group, to (1/2 hr.) *Montagnola* (1548′; Bellevue, 20 beds). — The walk may well be continued viâ *Bigogno* to (3/4 hr.) **Agra** (1834′; Bellevue, 40 beds, plain; motor post to Lugano, see p. 572), with a large German sanatorium for consumptives. To the W. of Agra is a shady forest path ('Giro del Monte') encircling the *Monte Croce* (2152′).

The **Monte Brè** is ascended by cable tramway (p. 572) from Cassarate, 1 M. in length, the lower station (Pl. G 3) being 918′ above sea-level. We first ascend (gradient 60 1/2 : 100) to *Suvigliana* (1289′), 10 min. N.W. of Ruvigliana (see below and p. 571). Carriages are changed here. Then, with a maximum gradient of 47 1/2 : 100, through a short tunnel to *Aldesago* (1952′; Pl. H 3). Finally through a curved tunnel to the terminus at the top (3061′; Kulm-Hotel, 2 min. lower down, 26 beds at 3 1/2-4, B. 1 1/2, L. 4 1/2, D. 5 fr.). A view-tower 2 min. higher up commands an unimpeded view extending to the Monte Rosa (Restaurant Bellevue, small).

From the tower a path leads E., finally passing the church, to the (1/4 hr.) village of **Brè** (2592′; Albergo Posta; Taddei), on the E. slope

of the mountain. A road commanding fine views, skirting the S. slope in a curve, connects Brè with (3/4 hr.) *Ruvigliana* (1414′), whence we may either turn to the right (N.W.) for Suvigliana (see p. 574), or descend S. in windings, past the old church of Castagnola (1293′; view), to *Castagnola* (20 min.; p. 573). Or we may follow the old road leading to the right (20 min.) short of Ruvigliana, viâ *Aldesago* (see p. 574), *Albonago* (1529′), and *Viganello* (Pl. H 1; electric railway, see p. 576), back to (1 hr.) Cassarate. — A steep and stony footpath runs from Brè village to the steamer-station of *Gandria* (p. 579). — The ***Monte Boglia** (4961′) may be climbed in 2 1/2 hrs. from Brè (p. 574; guide desirable). The view is less extensive but more picturesque than from the Generoso.

Motor-boats (p. 572) cross the lake to the rock-cellars ('Cantine') opposite Lugano, at the foot of **Monte Caprino**. Here foaming Asti is served, and on Sun. and holidays this is a popular afternoon excursion. To the S. of *Caprino* is (1/4 hr.) the lake-restaurant of *Cavallino*. — *Campione* (p. 578), a motor-boat and steamer station, is reached from Caprino or Cavallino in 1 hr., viâ *Pugerna* (1519′).

From Lugano to Tesserete. — 5 M., electric railway in 1/2 hr. (1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 20 c., there and back 3 fr. 60, 1 fr. 85 c.), starting from the St. Gotthard station (best views to the right). — Motor post, see p. 572.

The train turns N.E. (comp. Pl. C 2, 1) through the suburbs of *Massagno* (Suvretta, 40 beds, P. from 11 fr., new) and *Sassa* and enters the Cassarate valley, running high up along its wooded W. slope. View of the lake and, beyond a tunnel and (1 1/4 M.) *Vira*, of the amphitheatre of mountains to the N., from Monte Bar to Monte Camoghè. The station at (2 1/4 M.) *Trévano* is near a modern château, formerly the property of the composer and author Louis Lombard. — 2 1/2 M. *Canobbio*, 6 min. above the village (1292′). Farther on to the right we have a fine view of the villages (see below) on the E. side of the valley. — Beyond (3 1/2 M.) *Sureggio* the Valle di Colla (see below) opens on the right; opposite is the Sasso Grande (p. 572). — Beyond (4 1/2 M.) *Lugaggia* the line traverses a gorge to the N.W.

5 M. **Tesserete** (1745′; Tesserete, 20 beds from 3, L. 3 3/4, D. 4, P. from 9 fr., Beauséjour, 35 beds from 3 1/2, L. 3 1/2, S. 3, P. from 9 1/2 fr., both good), in a sheltered position, is the chief village of the *Pieve Capriasca* valley, with the parish church of 1414 (tower Romanesque, choir baroque).

Excursions. To the W. viâ *Sala* (1810′) to (20 min.) the village of **Ponte Capriasca** (1425′), with a church containing a good early copy, little altered, of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper. — To the N.W. viâ (35 min.) *Bigorio* (2360′) and the (10 min.) Capuchin monastery of *Santa Maria* (2485′) to the top of (2 hrs.) *Monte Bigorio* (3810′). — To the S.E. viâ *Cagiallo, Sarone*, and the Cassarate bridge in the *Val di Spada* to *Dino* (1 hr.; p. 576). — To the S. viâ *Vaglio* to (1 1/2 hr.) church of **San Bernardo** (2300′), commanding a picturesque view, whence we may descend viâ *Comano* (1653′) to (3/4 hr.) Canobbio (see above).

A road (motor post twice daily in 3/4 hr.) leads E. from Tesserete up the Valle di Colla, the upper part of the Cassarate valley, viâ *Cagiallo, Oggio*, and *Curtina*, to (5 1/4 M.) **Maglio di Colla** (2723′: Pensione-Ristorante Noè Ceresa). Hence we may climb (with guide) viâ the village of *Colla* (3468′) and the alps of *Pietrarossa* (6098′) and *Sertena* (5922′) to the top of the **Monte Camoghè** (7303′; 4 1/2 hrs.), with the *Capanna Camoghè*

of the S.A.C. (accommodation for 30); glorious panorama, from Monte Rosa to the Ortler. Descent to Giubiasco and Bellinzona (p. 552; 5 hrs.).

From Lugano to Dino. — 5 M., electric railway in 1/2 hr. (1 fr. 20, there and back 1 fr. 85 c.). We start from the Piazza Alessandro Manzoni (p. 573; best views on the right).

The line follows the Corso Elvezia (Pl. DE 2, 1), and turns E. at the Istituto dei Vecchioni (home for the aged). It crosses the Cassarate brook to reach *Viganello*, then runs N., on the W. slope of Monte Brè and Monte Broglia, to *Ventuno* (1302′), *Soragno* (1404′), and (3 3/4 M.) *Davesco* (1378′). Skirting the Sasso Grande, it passes *Cadro* (1561′) and ends at (5 M.) *Dino* (1581′; California Hotel, 22 beds, P. 7 1/2 fr.; Bahnhof, with restaurant, P. 7 1/2-8 fr.). A road leads hence to (1/2 hr.) the superbly situated summer resort of *Sonvico* (1988′; Poste, 15 beds from 3 1/2, P. from 8 1/2 fr.; Villiger).

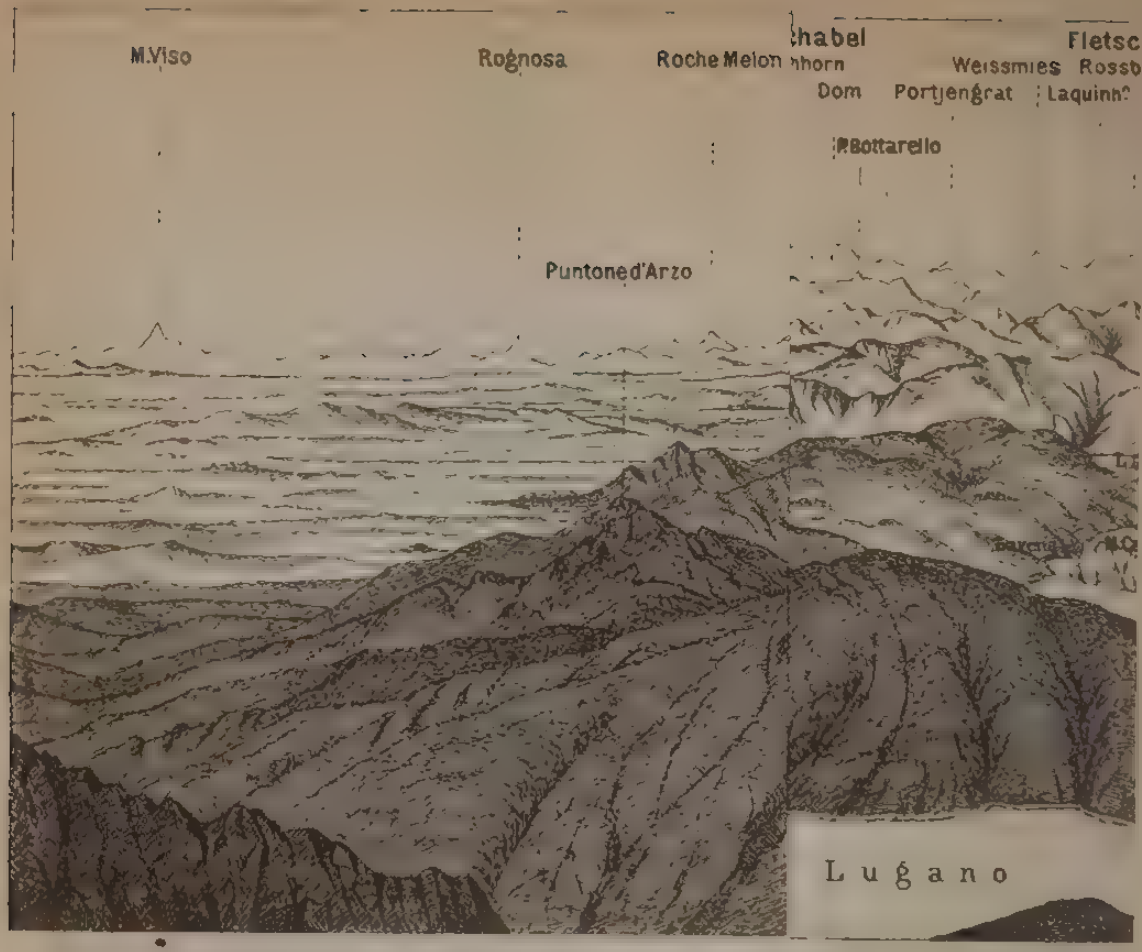
From Sonvico a road runs N.E. to the chapel of *Madonna d'Arla*, on the slope of the *Settalone* (3537′), whence a bridle-path goes on to *Maglio di Colla* (p. 575; 2 hrs.).

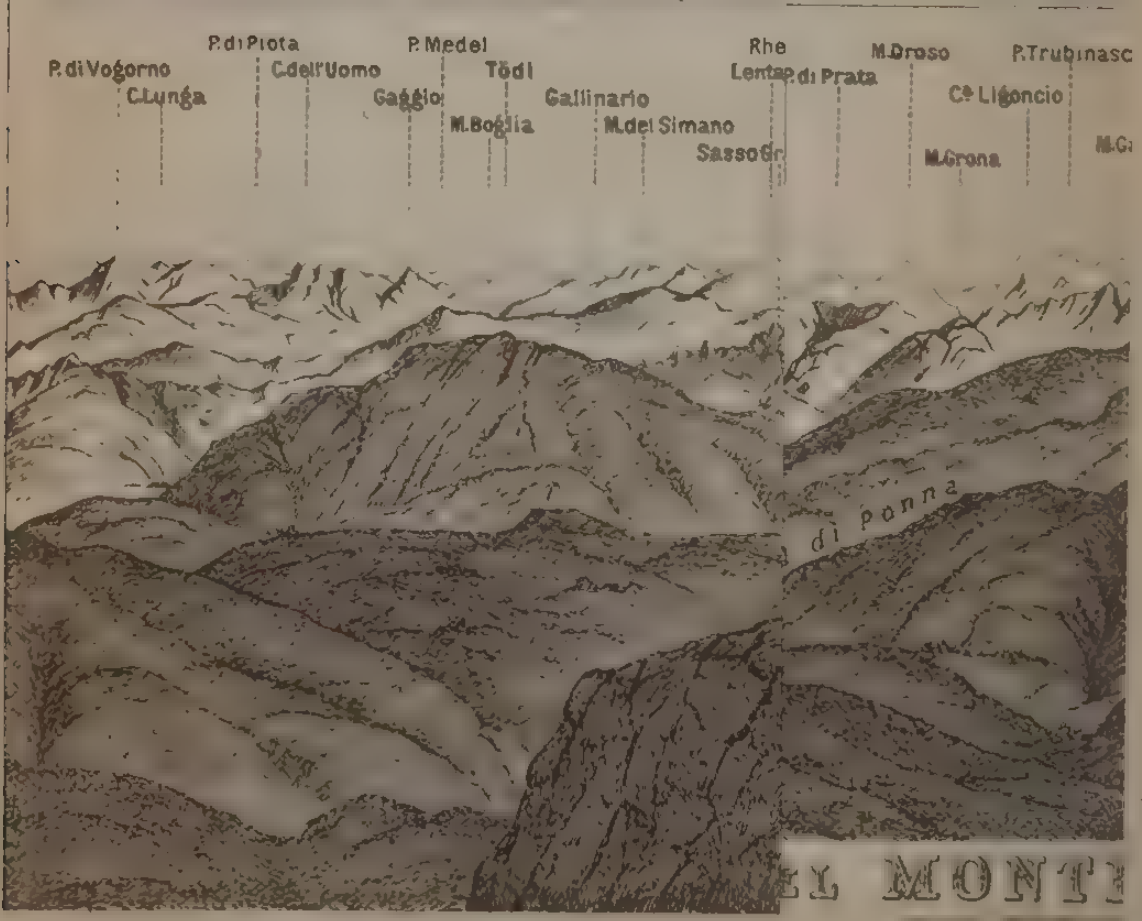
From Lugano to Ponte Tresa. — 8 M., electric railway in 1/2 hr. (3 fr., 1 fr. 90 c., there and back 4 fr. 85 c., 3 fr.), starting from the St. Gotthard station (p. 570). — Steamer, see pp. 577, 578.

The line runs through two tunnels (comp. Pl. CB A 3) to (1 1/4 M.) *Sorengo* (1325′; Pensione Collina d'Oro, P. 9 fr.; Pensione-Ristorante Giardino, 25 beds, P. 8 fr.; Pension Friedheim, P. 8 fr.), above the pretty *Lago di Muzzano* (1095′; fishing), to the E. — The railway now skirts the S. side of the lake, passing (2 M.) *Cappella di Viglio*, and descends along the W. slope of the hill into the valley of the *Vedeggio*, which it crosses. — 3 3/4 M. *Bioggio* (1053′; to Cademario, see below). — 5 M. *Agno* (919′), at the upper end of the W. bay of the Lake of Lugano. — 6 M. *Magliaso* (965′; Helvetia, Pension Bellavista, P. from 7 fr. at both), with a golf-course (p. 572) and an old castle, is a starting-point for the picturesque and mountainous district of *Malcantone* (see below), extending W. to the Italian frontier and N. to Arosio (p. 554). — We then cross the marshes of the *Magliasina*. — 8 M. *Ponte Tresa* (912′; see p. 578).

From Bioggio a motor post plies in 1/2 hr. to (1 M.) **Cademario** (2608′; *Kurhaus, 160 beds, P. from 10 fr., with fine views, hotel-omnibus at Lugano station). About 25 min. S. is the *Monte San Bernardo* (2966′; chapel), with a view of the Lake of Lugano and the Lago Maggiore. Hence we may descend W. to the Aranno road, which leads viâ *Iseo* (2251′) to the chapel of *Santa Maria d'Iseo* (2562′; views), then viâ *Cimo* and *Vernate* down to *Agno* (1 1/2 hr.; see above). — The motor post goes on from Cademario to (5 3/4 M. in 3/4 hr.) *Aranno* (2336′; Pensione-Ristorante Svizzero).

From Magliaso by motor post to Astano, 6 1/2 M. in 1 hr. (2 fr. 10 c.). — Beyond (1 1/4 M.) *Pura* (951′; Pension Wipf, 20 beds, P. from 9 fr.) and *Curio* (1837′) we reach (4 M.) **Novaggio** (2113′; Lema, 30 beds, P. 7 fr.; Pension Novaggio, P. 7 fr.; Pension Bellavista, P. from 6 1/2 fr.), a Malcantone village (see above) with views of Monte Rosa and Lago Maggiore, visited for its mild climate in spring and autumn. — The motor post goes on viâ (4 1/4 M.) *Banco* (1919′) to (6 1/2 M.) *Astano* (2076′; Posta, P. from 7 fr.), whence *Monte Lema* (5324′) may be climbed in 3 1/2 hrs. A return-route from Astano is viâ *Sessa* (1299′) to *Cremenaga* (p. 569), whence a





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high-level route (views) leads viâ *Avigno* and *Viconago* (1640′) to *Ponte Tresa;* or from Novaggio viâ *Biogno* to *Ponte Tresa* (p. 587). — From Novaggio a motor post runs N. viâ *Miglieglia* and *Breno* (2631′) to (6 M. in 1/2 hr.) *Arosio* (p. 554). Breno is the starting-point for an ascent of the *Poncione di Breno* (5439′; 3 hrs.; magnificent view of the Alps).

From Capolago up the Monte Generoso. — Rack-and-pinion railway 1-3 times daily from April to Oct. in 1 1/2 hr.; to Bellavista (Hotel Generoso) in 1 hr. (fare to Generoso-Kulm and back 13, Sun. and holidays 7 fr.). Best views to the right.

Capolago, see p. 554. — The train starts from the landing-stage of the Lugano steamer and stops at the station of the St. Gotthard Railway. It then ascends, skirting the abrupt cliffs, at a gradient of 20-22 : 100, and traverses five short tunnels. — 1 3/4 M. *San Nicolao* (2300′), in the wooded *Val di Salorino.* View of the plain as far as Milan; to the right is Monte Bisbino. — 4 M. *Bellavista* (4006′; Hôtel des Alpes). About 8 min. to the S. is the **Belvedere* (4035′), a mountain-spur commanding an admirable view (finest in the morning) of Lake Lugano and of the snow-peaks from the Gran Paradiso to the St. Gotthard. To the E. of the station (7 min.) is the **Hotel Monte Generoso-Bellavista* (3960′; 130 beds at 4-7, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. 10-20 fr.), commanding the plain of Lombardy as far as Monte Viso (bridle-path from the hotel to the top, 1 1/4 hr.). — The railway ends at (5 1/2 M.) *Generoso-Kulm,* or *Vetta* (5262′; Kulm-Hotel, 50 beds from 3 1/2, B. 2, L. 6, S. 4 1/2 fr., with good restaurant; Suisse-Clericetti, with restaurant, 15 beds from 3, L. or D. 4 fr.). The (1/4 hr.) top of **Monte Generoso** (5590′) affords a glorious view (comp. the annexed panorama) embracing the entire Alpine chain from Monte Viso to the Corno dei Tre Signori, and, to the S., the plain of Lombardy, backed by the Apennines, with the towns of Milan, Lodi, Crema, and Cremona. The Monte Rosa group is a magnificent sight, especially by morning-light.

Pedestrians may ascend Monte Generoso from *Mendrisio* (p. 554; 4-4 1/2 hrs.; bridle-path viâ *San Nicolao*), *Rovio* (p. 554; 3 1/2-4 hrs.), *Muggio* (2191′; 3 hrs.; reached by motor post from Chiasso in 1 1/4 hr.), or *Lanzo d'Intelvi* (p. 579; 3 1/2 hrs.).

The Lake of Lugano.

Steamers (tickets on board; restaurants). From Lugano viâ *Porto Ceresio* to *Ponte Tresa* in 1 3/4-2 hrs. (3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 15 c.; to Porto Ceresio 2 fr. 75, 1 fr. 60 c.). — From Lugano to *Porlezza* in 1-1 1/4 hr. (3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 15 c.).

The Lake of Lugano lies partly in Italy, and the frontier regulations are very rigorous. Italian and Swiss passport and customs examination on board.

The **Lake of Lugano,* Ital. *Lago Cerésio* (greatest depth 915′), is 900′ above sea-level, i.e. about 260′ higher than Lago Maggiore and the Lake of Como. Including its ramifications, it covers an area of 17 3/4 sq. M. The most beautiful scenery is in the bay of Lugano, which rivals the sister lakes in luxuriance of vegetation.

The N.E. arm, half of which belongs to Italy, is girt with steep and rocky mountains. Of the S.W. arm only the left bank is Italian.

From Lugano to Ponte Tresa (piers at Lugano, see p. 570). The steamer rounds the promontory of San Martino (p. 573), above which rises Monte San Salvatore, and crosses to the E. bank, calling at the village of *Campione*, an Italian enclave in Swiss territory. In its church of Madonna dell'Annunziata are 15th cent. frescoes of the Lombard school. Fine retrospect of the Alps, to the N., and of the abrupt slopes of Monte Generoso, to the left.

To the S. of Campione the lake is crossed by a road and railway embankment, the *Ponte Diga* (p. 554); it was constructed on a moraine of the glacial period and has bridges at either end to let ships through. The steamer next calls at *Bissone* (Pension Pozzi), with a handsome church, 20 min. S. of Campione, and then steers across the lake, with a fine view of the Capolago arm of the lake (p. 554), divided from the main portion by the *Punta di Poiana* and *Monte San Giorgio* (3609′), to *Melide* (Hôtel du Parc, 35 beds, Hess, 20 beds, at both P. 9-10 fr.), 40 min. S. of San Martino (p. 573), on the W. bank. Then S. to *Brusino Arsizio* (Albergo Zappa; Café-Chalet San Giorgio) and **Morcote**, at the S. base of *Monte Arbostora* (2710′). The ancient little town (Restaurant Carlton, L. or D. 4 fr.; Post, P. 8-9 fr.; Schweizerhof, 20 beds, P. from 9 fr.), with ground-floor arcades and terraced vineyards and orange and lemon gardens, presents a pretty picture from the lake. A flight of 360 steps ascends to the old church of *Madonna del Sasso*, and still higher is a castle-ruin (1558′). Motor post to Lugano, see p. 572.

The steamer crosses the lake to the bay of **Porto Ceresio** (Albergo Ceresio, 12 beds at 10-12½ *L.*, modest), in Italy. Near the pier is the station of the electric railway to Varese and Milan. — We now enter the W. arm of the lake. To the left, on the Italian bank, is *Brusimpiano*. To the N.E. opens a view of Monte San Salvatore.

The steamer leaves the bay of Agno (p. 576) to the right, with the Monte Bigorio and Monte Tamaro in the background, and steers through the *Stretto di Lavena*, the narrow entrance to the W. bay. On the right is the bare *Monte Sassalto* (1742′), once an island, on the left the village of *Lavena*.

Ponte Tresa consists of two frontier-villages separated by the *Tresa*, the sole effluent of the Lake of Lugano. The station of the electric railway to Luino (p. 569) is near the Italian steamer-pier. The Swiss village (Schweizerhof, 35 beds at 3-4, L. or D. 3½, P. 8-9 fr., new; Crivelli, 20 beds at 3-4, P. 7-8 fr.; Fisch, 30 beds at 3-3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. 7½-8½ fr., well spoken of) is the steamer-terminus and the starting-point of the electric railway to Lugano (p. 576).

From Lugano to Porlezza (piers at Lugano, see p. 570). Fine view of Monte Brè as we leave Lugano. The steamer touches at *Castagnola* (p. 573) and at **Gandria** (Hotel Seehof, 7 beds at 2½, L. or D. 3-3½ fr., with restaurant), with arcades, an old church, and steep terraced vineyards ascending picturesquely from the water's edge. Then E. to —

Santa Margherita, on the Italian bank, with a cable railway to the *Belvedere di Lanzo* (2910′; hotel-restaurant). About ½ hr. from the upper station is the village of *Lanzo d'Intelvi,* a favourite Italian summer resort with several hotels, whence a road ascends the (1½ hr.) *Vedetta della Sighignola* (4321′; inn). Motor post to Argegno, see p. 584.

The lake becomes more desolate, the scenery wilder, and the mountains on the N. bank, with *Bellarma* on the Italian frontier, more rugged. The steamer sometimes calls at **Oria,** with the villa of the Italian writer Antonio Fogazzaro (1842-1911), the scene of whose popular romance, 'Piccolo Mondo Antico' (1896), is laid here. A path with fine views ascends hence viâ *Albogasio Superiore* to *Castello* (¾ hr.). *San Mamette* (Hotel Stella d'Italia), on the N. bank, is most picturesquely situated at the mouth of *Val Solda.* Then past *Loggio* and *Cressogno* and across the lake.

Ostĕno (Albergo del Vapore, 10 beds at 8-10, L. 10-12 *L.*; Albergo della Grotta) lies on the S. bank. About 7 min. from the pier is the *Grotto of Osteno,* Ital. *Orrido* or *La Pescara* ('fishers' gorge'), a rocky gorge with little waterfalls traversed by a rowing boat.

Motor posts run from Osteno to *Porlezza* (3¾ M.; see below) and S., up the valley, to *San Fedele* (2428′), where they connect with a service to *Castiglione d'Intelvi* (2031′) and *Argegno* (p. 584).

The steep cliffs of the N. bank, where the steamer sometimes calls at *Cima,* are called the *Pizzoni* (3547′ and 4275′).

Porlezza (Albergo del Lago, 24 beds) is the terminus.

From Porlezza to Menaggio, 8 M., light railway in 50 min. (7 *L.* 10, 5 *L.* 20 c., 3 *L.*). We ascend the broad valley of the *Cuccio,* viâ *Tavordo, San Pietro* (last view of Lake Lugano), and (2½ M.) *Piano,* on the Lago del Piano (915′). Then viâ *Bene-Grona* to (5 M.) *Grandola* (1260′; Albergo-Ristorante Scheggia, 30 beds at 6½-10, P. 25-30 *L.*), the highest point on the line. The line next descends on the lofty right bank of the *Val Sanagra* in curves. Beyond a short tunnel it affords a delightful *View of the Lake of Como, with its luxuriant banks sprinkled with towns, villages, and villas, and enclosed by high mountains. On the left are the beautiful peninsula of Bellagio and the Lake of Lecco. The car turns again at a sharp angle and descends rapidly to (8 M.) *Menaggio* (p. 581), where the terminus is close to the pier.

110. The Lake of Como.

Railways. *Colico*, at the N. end of the lake, is the junction of the railways from *Chiavenna* (p. 529) and from *Tirano* viâ *Sondrio* (p. 509). The latter, also an electric line, then skirts the E. bank of the lake, with numerous tunnels and viaducts, to *Lecco* (24¼ M. in 1-1¼ hr.), where it joins the Milan railway. — *Menaggio* (p. 581), on the W. bank, is the terminus of a light railway from the Lake of Lugano (see p. 579). — *Como* (p. 585), at the S.W. end of the lake, is a station on the St. Gotthard Railway. — The places with railway stations in the following description are denoted by 'R'.

Steamers (some saloon-steamers, with restaurants) from Colico to Como 3 or 4 times daily in 4-5 hrs. (23 *L.* 50, 13 *L.* 15 c.); from Bellagio to Como 5-7 times daily in 2-2½ hrs. (17 *L.* 20, 9 *L.* 30 c.); from Bellagio to Lecco thrice daily in 1¼-2 hrs. In our description the places with piers are marked 'S'. — Rowing Boats *(barca)* are much used for crossing the lake between Menaggio, Bellagio, and Cadenabbia. An arrangement as to the charge should be made before entering the boat. One boatman (5 *L.* per hour) is usually enough A gratuity *(mancia)* is customary.

Roads. From Colico along the E. bank of the lake, viâ Bellano, to *Lecco*, 25½ M.; from Colico along the W. bank viâ Menaggio to *Como*, 43 M. (motorbus several times daily in 3 hrs., 17 *L.*); from Como viâ Nesso to *Bellagio*, 18¾ M. (motorbus several times daily in 1½ hr., 8 *L.*).

The **Lake of Como* (650′), Ital. *Lago di Como* or *Il Lario*, the Roman *Lacus Larius*, extolled by Virgil (Georgics, ii. 159), is considered the finest lake in N. Italy. Numerous villas of the Milanese aristocracy, with luxuriant gardens and vineyards, are scattered along its banks. Above are groves of chestnuts and walnuts, with dark foliage contrasting vividly with the grey-green olives. The mountains rise to a height of 8500′. From the mouth of the *Adda*, at its N. end, to Como the narrow fjord-like lake is 30 M. long, and barely 2½ M. across at its widest, between Menaggio and Varenna. The S.E. arm, the Lago di Lecco, where the Adda issues from the lake, is 12½ M. long. The total area of the lake is 56½ sq. M., its greatest depth 1345′.

East Bank.

Colico (S and R; Risi, near the pier, 48 beds, good) lies in a well-cultivated plain. Motorbus to Como, see above. The railway station (comp. p. 510) is 8 min. N.E. of the pier.

Piona (R), on the bay called *Laghetto di Piona*.

Olgiasca.

Dorio (R).

Corenno-Plinio has a ruined castle.

West Bank.

Gera (S). — *Domaso* (S), with handsome villas.

Gravedona (S; Albergo d'Italia, 30 beds at 8-10 *L.*), with 1550 inhab., lies at the entrance of the *Liro Ravine*. At the N. end of the village is the Palazzo del Pero (1586), with its four towers. Adjoining the old church of San Vincenzo is the baptistery of Santa Maria del Tiglio (12th cent.).

Dongo (S; Albergo Tre Pievi).

EAST BANK.

Dèrvio (S and R; Lake Como golf-course, 9 holes), at the mouth of the *Varrone* and at the foot of *Monte Legnone* (8563′) and its spur, *Monte Legnoncino* (5627′).

Belláno (S and R; Albergo Tommaso Grossi, 25 beds at $12^1/_2$, L. $12^1/_2$, D. 15 *L.*; Ristorante Cavallo Bianco), an industrial town of 2300 inhab. By the pier is a monument to the poet Tommaso Grossi (1790-1853). Behind Bellano lies the *Orrido*, a picturesque gorge in which the Pioverna forms two falls.

From *Regoledo* (R) a cable railway ($1^1/_2$ *L.*) ascends to the Regoledo Hydropathic (1424′).

Varenna (S and R; Royal Victoria, 100 beds from 15, B. 5, L. 18, P. from 40 *L.*; Albergo Olivedo, 35 beds from 10, B. 5, L. 15, D. 18, P. from 35 *L.*; Milano, 20 beds at 10-12, P. 25-30 *L.*), with beautiful gardens, is charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Val d'Esino*. Commanding *View from the castle-ruin of *Torre di Vezio*, near the hamlet of *Vezio*, high above the town ($^1/_2$ hr.). Near Varenna are several tunnels for road and railway.

About $^1/_4$ hr. S.E. of Varenna is the mouth of the *Fiume Latte* ('milk-stream'), a mountain-torrent, only 270 yds. long, which pours forth in full force from a little grotto in the cliff, but is intermittent in winter.

WEST BANK.

On an abrupt rock above *Musso* (S) is a ruined castle.

Pianello (S), then *Cremia* (S), with a pretty church.

Rezzónico (S), with a restored castle of the 13th century.

Acquasèria (S; Albergo Milano, plain), the chief place in the parish of *Sant' Abbóndio*. A fine road (shaded in the afternoon), 65-100′ above the lake, leads past the orange-coloured cliff of *Sasso Rancio* and the bay of *Nobiallo* to (1 hr.) Menaggio.

Menaggio. — Two Piers: one, to the N., near the Hotel Victoria; the other, to the S., near the Hotel Menaggio, for the light railway to the Lake of Lugano (p. 579; restaurant, with bedrooms). — Motorbus to Colico and Como, see p. 580.

Hotels. **Victoria*, 160 beds, **Grand-Hôtel Menaggio*, 100 beds from 16, B. 6, L. 20, D. 25, P. from 45 *L.*, both with gardens on the lake; *Princes*, 60 beds at 15-25, B. 6, L. 18, D. 22, P. 35-60 *L.*; *Corona*, 35 beds at 10-15, B. 5, L. 13, D. 15, P. 30-35 *L.*, good.

British Vice-Consulate in the Grand-Hôtel. — English Church Service (April-Oct.) in the Hotel Victoria. — English Physician. *Dr. G. H. Sinclair*, Casa Buono.

Golf Course (18 holes) near Grandola (p. 579; motorbus).

Menaggio (1700 inhab.), with silk-factories, affords a fine view of Bellagio. A little way to the S., on the lake, is the *Villa Olivetta*, belonging to Mr. Mylius.

East Bank.

West Bank.

— Diverging from the Porlezza road outside Menaggio, a carriage-road ascends to the right to (1/2 hr.) *Loveno* (1040′; Pensione-Ristorante Bella Vista), where the *Villa Vigoni* (apply to the gardener) affords a superb view of Bellagio and the three arms of the lake.

The lake is divided here by the *Punta di Bellagio* into two arms: to the S.E. the *Lago di Lecco*, and to the S.W. the *Lago di Como*, the principal route of the steamers, both with imposing mountain-scenery.

East Bank.

Bellagio (S). — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel Bellagio*, 220 beds (100 bath-rooms), **Villa Serbelloni* (p. 583), with garden on the lake, 80 beds (35 bath-rooms), at both R. from 35, B. 8, L. 30, D. 35, P. from 70 *L.*, **Grande-Bretagne*, with beautiful grounds and an English church, 200 beds (80 bath-rooms) from 30, B. 7, L. 25, D. 30, P. from 65 *L.*, all three under the same management; **Splendide*, 120 beds (40 bath-rooms) from 35, B. 7, L. 25, D. 30, P. from 60 *L.*, with restaurant and a small garden on the lake; *Genazzini & Métropole*, on the lake, 80 beds from 15, B. 6, L. 18, D. 22, P. from 45 *L.*, *Florence*, 100 beds from 16 *L.*, B. 5 *L.* 20 c., L. 16, D. 20, P. from 40 *L.*, with restaurant and a small garden on the lake, both well spoken of; *du Lac*, at the pier, 50 beds from 15, B. 6, L. 18, D. 20, P. from 45 *L.*, *Belvedere*, on the road to the Villa Giulia, 80 beds from 16, B. 6, L. 17, D. 21, P. from 40 *L.*, both with restaurants, *Suisse*, 60 beds at 8-15, B. 5, L. 16, D. 18, P. 32-45 *L.*, *Centrale*, 30 beds at 10-12, P. 30-35 *L.*, all four well spoken of.

Lake Baths. *Bagni Kursaal*, 10 min. S., near the Villa Melzi.

Motorbus to Como (see p. 580) and (12 1/2 M.) Asso.

English Church (*St. James*; see above); services in April-June, Sept., and October.

West Bank.

Cadenabbia (S). — Hotels (many English and American visitors). **Bellevue*, at the pier, next to the Villa Carlotta, with a shady terrace on the lake, 163 beds from 25, B. 8, L. 28, D. 30, P. from 65 *L.*; **Britannia*, with garden on the lake, 175 beds from 20, B. 6, L. 20, D. 25, P. from 50 *L.*; **Belle-Ile*, 75 beds at 14-20, B. 5, L. 16, D. 18, P. 45-50 *L.*; *Victoria*, with terrace on the lake, 30 beds at 12 1/2-18, B. 5, L. 15, D. 17 1/2, P. 35-40 *L.*; *Cadenabbia*, 20 beds; *Morganti*, 21 beds.

English Church of the Ascension (consecrated in 1891; services March-Nov.).

Cadenabbia, 2 1/4 M. to the S. of Menaggio, is the most sheltered place on the lake, with the exception perhaps of Tremezzo.

A little S.W., on the road skirting the lake to Tremezzo, is the **Villa Carlotta*, built in 1747, formerly belonging to the Duke of Meiningen, but now the property of the Italian state (visitors shown round every 1/2 hr. from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; park 2 1/2, house 5, for parties of more than three 3 *L.*).

The Marble Saloon has a famous relief by *Thorwaldsen*, the Triumph

EAST BANK.

Bellagio (708′; pop. 2700), at the W. base of the promontory between the two arms of the lake, is perhaps the most delightful spot in the lake-district of N. Italy. Roads commanding fine views lead S. along both banks (motorbus, see p. 582).

Above Bellagio (footpath behind the Hotel Genazzini) stands the **Villa Serbelloni**, now a hotel (see p. 582). The *Park (views) extends to the end of the headland (adm. $2^1/_2$ *L.*; the highest point is 25 min. from the lake).

Going S. from the lower entrance to Villa Serbelloni, and passing the cemetery, we reach (20 min.) a blue gate on the left of the road to Civenna, the entrance to the **Villa Giulia**, with beautiful gardens overlooking the Lake of Lecco (adm. 4 *L.*).

About 10 min. S. of Bellagio is the **Villa Melzi**, with a delightful garden (open Thurs. and Sun., $2^1/_2$ *L.*; entrance by the S. gate). About 10 min. farther on is the Villa Trotti (see below).

San Giovanni (S). On the lake lies the *Villa Trotti*, the beauty of whose grounds, laid out in the English style, is enhanced by their southern vegetation (fee).

WEST BANK.

of Alexander, a frieze designed in 1811 by order of Napoleon for the Quirinal in Rome, but executed for this villa in 1828; also sculptures by *Canova*, etc.

The well-kept *Park of the Villa Carlotta displays a wealth of southern vegetation, seen at its best from mid-April to mid-May, when the azaleas, camellias, and rhododendrons are in bloom. There are magnificent tulip-trees, cedars, magnolias, a trellis-walk of orange and lemon trees, lianas, cacti, and Australian ferns. Striking vistas of the sunlit lake from the deep shade of the trees.

The road from the Villa Carlotta takes 10 min. to reach Tremezzo.

Tremezzo (S). — HOTELS (frequented by the English). **Tremezzo*, 195 beds from 20, B. 7, L. 25, D. 30, P. from 55 *L.*; *Bazzoni*, 100 beds from 15, B. 6, L. 15, D. 20, P. from 40 *L.*; **Villa Cornelia*, with restaurant, 50 beds from 12, B. 6, L. 15, D. 20, P. from 40 *L.*; *Elvezia*, 22 beds at $12^1/_2$-15, L. $12^1/_2$-15, P. 32-36 *L.*

Tremezzo, $^1/_2$ M. to the S.W. of Cadenabbia, is the chief village in the fertile *Tremezzina* district, with luxuriant gardens.

On the hillside lies *Mezzegra*; then *Azzano* (S; Albergo Milano, 50 beds at 10-12, P. 25-40 *L.*)

EAST BANK.

Lézzeno (S); *Pescaù* (S).

Nesso (S; Albergo Nesso), a quaint and picturesque village with a waterfall 65′ high.

Careno (S).

Pognana (S); *Palanzo* (S). The *Villa Pliniana* (adm. 2 *L.*) is in the bay of *Molina*, at the entrance to a ravine; near it is a spring mentioned by Pliny.

Torno (S), magnificently situated on a headland.

Blèvio (S), with numerous villas.

WEST BANK.

and *Lenno* (S; San Giorgio, 5 beds; Brentani, 20 beds), in sheltered bay. On the long hea land of the *Punta di Balbi nello* is the **Villa Arconati*. O the S. side of the peninsula lie *Campo* (S).

Sala (S) lies opposite th islet of *Comacina*, with a littl church, presented in 1917 t the King of the Belgians, wh handed it over to the Academ of Fine Arts (Brera) in Milan

Colonno (S).

Argegno (S; Albergo-Risto rante Belvedere, 21 beds at 10 P. 30-40 *L.*), at the mouth of the fertile *Valle Intelvi*, up which a motor post runs to Lanzo d'Intelvi (p. 579; 12½ M. in 1 hr.).

Brienno (S), embosomed in laurels.

Torriggia (S). To the S., on the lake, rises a pyramidal monument, 65′ high.

Laglio, *Carate Lario* (S; Grand-Hôtel, 110 beds from 15, B. 7, L. 16, D. 20, P. from 45 *L.*), *Urio* (S).

Moltrasio (S; Posta, 20 beds at 7-10, L. 12, D. 15 *L.*; Caramazza, 25 beds at 8-14 *L.*) climbs picturesquely up the steep mountain-side.

Cernobbio (S). — HOTELS. **Villa d'Este*, with fine park (golf-course), 300 beds from 50, B. 10, L. 30, D. 35, P. from 110 *L.*; *Regina Olga*, 120 beds from 20, B. 8, L. 22, D. 32, P. from 45 *L.* — *Stella*, 25 beds; *Milano*, 10 beds.

Cernobbio, with many villas and 1900 inhab., is connected by tram with Como and Chiasso (p. 555; 2½ M.).

Claro
Orana
Roveredo
San Vittore
Cerasole
Sasso d. Paglia
Gorduno
Arbedo
Lusanico
Carasso
Daro
BELLINZONA
Semontina
Gudo
Ravecchia
Giubiasco
Cugnasco
Ticino
Piano Magadino
Pianezzo
Camorino
Cadenazzo
S. Antonino
Cantone
Robasacco
Cenerì
Isone
Medeglia
Biasca
Camignolo
Bidogno
Tavernè
Tesserete
Sonvico
Porlezza
Colla
Bogno
Cavargna
Buggiolo
Corrido
Carlazzo
Torre
Piano
Dongo
Germasino
Garzeno
Gravedona
Domaso
Peglio
Livo
Vercana
Montemezzo
Trezzone
Gera
Sorico
Colico
Piona
Olgiasca
Dorio
Corenno Plinio
Sueglia
Dervio
Vestreno
Bellano
Vendrogno
Narro
Rezzonico
Mastena
Prata
Verginate
Torresella
M. Piaghedo
M. la Motta
M. Cardinello
M. Sebol
M. Bregagno
M. Legnoncino
M. Berlinghera
M. Pidaggia
M. Piazzola
M. Cavargna
M. Albano
M. Stabiello
M. Medeglia
M. Caval Drosna
M. Bigorio
M. Marmontana
Costa del Albera
Valle Morobbia
Valle Solda
Lario
Lugano
Locarno
Chiavenna
Tirano
Adda
Miles

LUGANO
Lugano
Castagnola
Paradiso
Paradiso
Gandria
Vernia
Cressogno
Osteno
Claino
Porlezza
Lago di Lugano
Monte Brè
Monte San Salvatore
Monte Arbostora
Carona
Melide
Bissone
Maroggia
Rovio
Brusino Arsizio
Morcote
Riva
S. Vitale
Capolago
Meride
Tremona
Salorino
Arzo
Rogazzo
Stabio
Varese Milano
Mendrisio
Castel Seprio
Balerna
Chiasso
Novazzano
Pedrinate
Monago
Sagno
Cavallasca
Drezzo
Parè
Cavallasca
Casnate
Albiolo
Gaggino
Vergosa
COMO
Cernobbio
Rovenna
Torno
Molina
Lemna
Palanzola
Nesso
Pescallo
Lezzeno
Bagnana
Civenna
Vassena
Colmenacco
Bellagio
Limonta
Pescallo
Oliveto Lario
Olcio
Mezzegra
Tonzanico
Mandello del Lario
Abbadia
Lecco
Malgrate
Valmadrera
Civate
Suello
Carella
Longone
Crevenna
Penzano
Pusiano
Garlate
Arlate
Bosisio
Villa Albese
Erba
Incino
Lago di Pusiano
Lago di Annone
Lago di Alserio
Lago di Pusiano e Lago di Annone
Lago di Como
Lago di Lecco
Lago di Lugano
Monte Crocione
Monte Sasso
Monte Tremezzo
Monte Grumello
Monte Nuvolone
Monte Galbiga
Monte Cornizzolo
Monte Barro
Monte Croce
Monte Grigna Meridionale
Monte Grigna Settentrionale
Monte Resegone
Monte Moregallo
Monte Rai
Monte Guggino
Monte Boletto
Monte Palanzone
Monte Bisbino
Monte Generoso
Monte Orimento
Monte Arcano
Monte Tremezzo
Monte Nuvolone
Monte Galbiga
Monte Cornizzolo
Monte Barro
Monte Croce
Monte Grigna Meridionale
Monte Grigna Settentrionale
Monte Resegone
Monte Moregallo
Monte Rai
Monte Guggino
Monte Boletto
Monte Palanzone
Monte Bisbino
Monte Generoso
Monte Orimento
Monte Arcano

COMO
1 : 15000
Metri
Lago di Como
Lago di Como
Porto
Diga
Cernobbio
Brunate
Civiglio
Ponzate
Solbiago
Sassello
Nosetta
Borgo
S. Agostino
Staz. Funicolare
Staz. Lago Nord Milano
Giardino Pubblico
Stadium
Scalo Merci
Borgo Vico
Duomo
Teatro
Borgo S. Giuliano
Municipio
Museo Civico
Staz. Como S. Giovanni Ferr. d. Stato
Prefettura
Tribunale
Caserma
SS. Annunciata
Ospedale
Borgo S. Bartolomeo
Dogana
S. Abbondio
S. Chiara
Cimitero
Monza-Milano
Torino
Milano
Chiasso
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Beyond the headland *Punta di Geno*, on the E. bank, the view of the bay of Como unfolds, with the town itself surrounded by country-houses. In the W. suburb of *Borgo San Giorgio* is the Villa l'Olmo (p. 586). Above the E. suburb of *Borgo Sant' Agostino* lies Brunate (p. 586).

Como. — Railway Stations. 1. *Stazione Como San Giovanni* (Pl. A 4), for the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 555) and the line to Lecco, 10 min. S.W. of the pier (tramway). — 2. *Stazione Lago* or *Ferrovie Nord-Milano* (Pl. C D 3), 4 min. E. of the pier, for the lines Saronno-Milan and Varese-Laveno.

Hotels. *Plinius* (Pl. a; C 3), 200 beds from 30, B. 8, L. 25, D. 35, P. from 75 *L.*, closed Nov.-March 10th; **Métropole & Suisse* (Pl. b; B C 3), 150 beds from 20, B. 6, L. 20, D. 25, P. from 50 *L.*, *Volta* (Pl. c; C 3), 90 beds from 20, B. 7, L. 22, D. 27, P. from 65 *L.*, both near the pier, with café-restaurants; *Firenze*, Piazza Volta 1 (Pl. B 3), 90 beds from 12, B. 5, L. 15, D. 18, P. from 45 *L.*; *Barchetta*, Piazza Cavour 5 (Pl. C 3), 40 beds at 12½, B. 6 *L.*, well spoken of; *San Gotthardo*, near the Piazza Volta (Pl. B 3), 86 beds at 12-18, B. 5, L. 14, D. 16, P. 40-50 *L.*, good; *Stazione* (Pl. d; A 4), Via Gallio 3, 30 beds at 12, B. 5, L. 16, D. 20, P. from 40 *L.*

Café-Restaurants. *Plinius*, Piazza Cavour; *Villa di Geno*, see below.

Local Steamers ply between Como, *Tavernola*, *Cernobbio*, *Blevio*, *Moltrasio*, *Urio*, and *Torno*.

Inquiry Office. *C.I.T.*, Piazza Cavour 1.

Como (663′; pop. 46,500), the capital of a province and an episcopal see, with large silk-factories, is situated at the S.W. end of the Lake of Como, at the foot of partly wooded heights, dotted with villas and villages. Como is the Roman *Comum*, and was considered the key to Lombardy in the middle ages; three sides of the old town-wall are intact.

From the Piazza Cavour (Pl. C 3), a square by the harbour, we walk S.E. to the Piazza del Duomo (Pl. C 3), on the left side of which is the *Broletto* (built in 1215; restored in 1910), an old court-house, now a public hall, with alternate courses of light and dark stone. The **Cathedral**, built entirely of marble, is one of the finest in N. Italy. It was begun in 1396 in the Gothic style, and completed in the Renaissance style in 1487-1519 by the brothers Rodari. Flanking the richly sculptured main portal are statues (r. and l.; 1498) of the elder and younger Pliny, both of whom were natives of Comum. Farther S. is the basilica of *San Fedele* (Pl. C D 4), dating from the 10th cent., with a fine apse.

The Piazza Volta (Pl. B 3), S.W. of the Piazza Cavour, contains a statue of Count Alessandro Volta (b. 1745 at Como; d. 1827), the physicist after whom the 'volt' is named. — The basilica of *Sant' Abbondio* (Pl. B C 6), with two towers, on the hillside to the S. of the town, was built in the 11th cent. in a pure Lombard style.

On the Punta di Geno, on the E. bank of the lake, 20 min. N. of the harbour, lies the *Villa di Geno*, large municipal gardens affording a beautiful view of the lake (fashionable restaurant).

A Cable Railway (Funicolare, Pl. C D 1; ½ M. long, steepest gradient 55:100; fare up 3 *L.* 40, there and back 5 *L.* 15 c.) ascends every ½-1 hr. from the Borgo Sant' Agostino (see above), 7 min. N. of the harbour, to (¼ hr.). **Brunate** (2349′; Milano & Brunate, 180 beds from 20, B. 6, L. 25, D. 30, P. from 50 *L.*; other hotels and restaurants), a villa colony with a grand view of Como, the lake, the plain of Lombardy, the sub-alpine district, and the High Alps as far as Monte Rosa (morning light best).

On the W. bank of the lake, on the road to *Cernobbio* (2½ M.; p. 584), lies (20 min. from Como harbour and on the tramway from Como to Maslianico) the **Villa l'Olmo**, the largest on the lake, built by Simone Cantoni in the classicized style in 1780-82 and now the property of the town. Magnificent park (visitors admitted).

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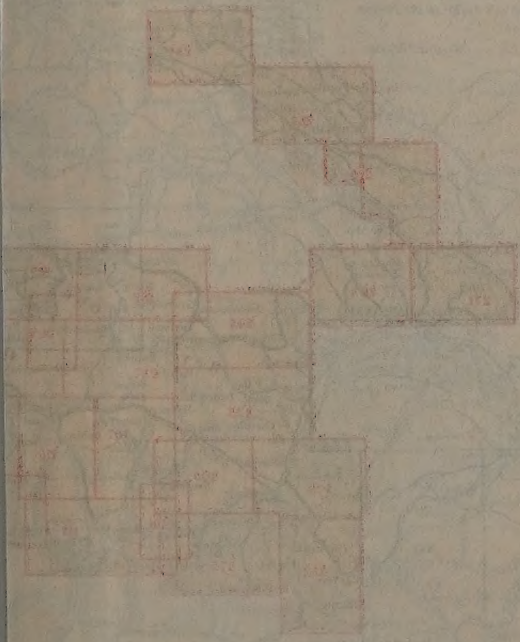

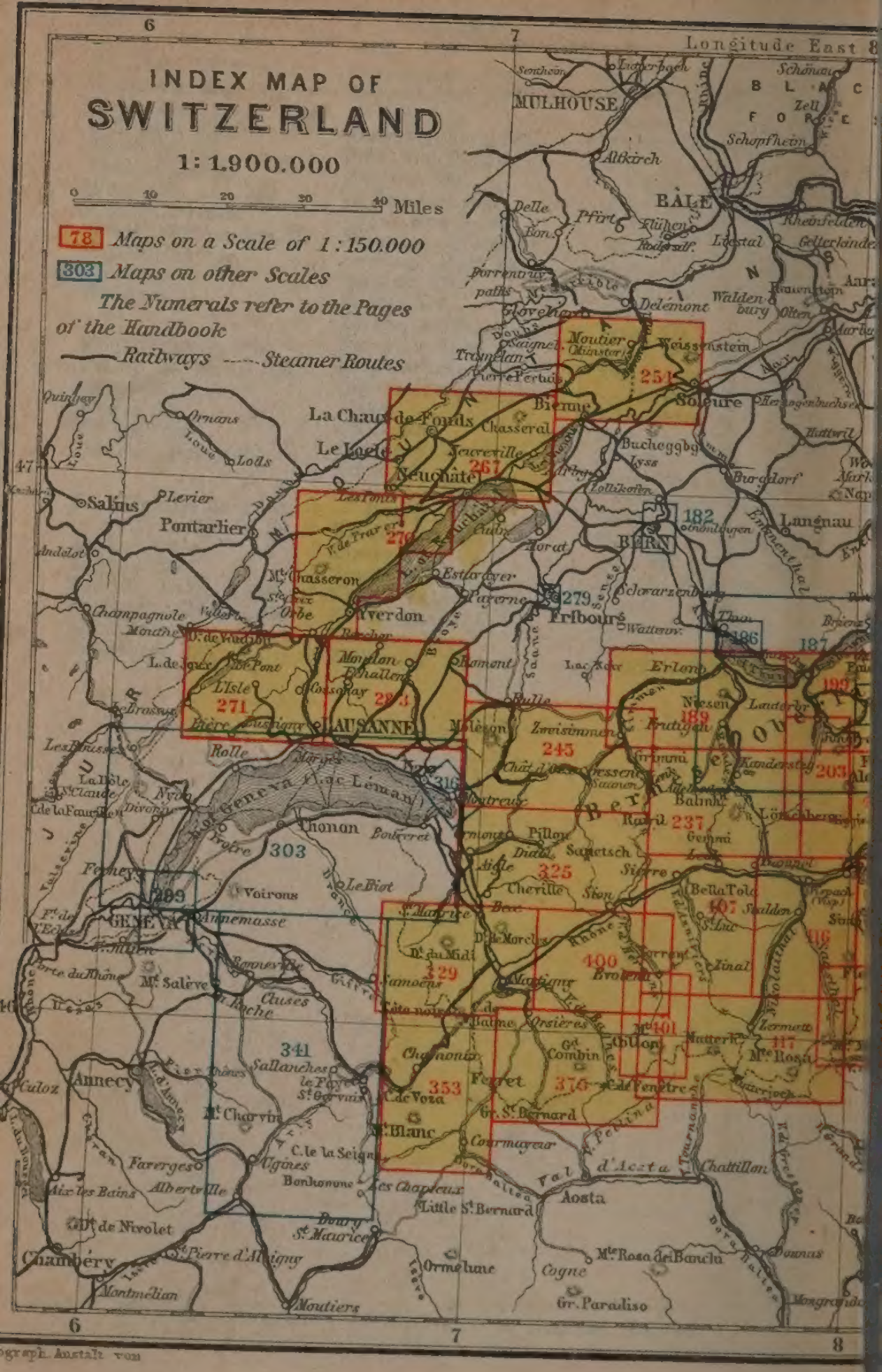
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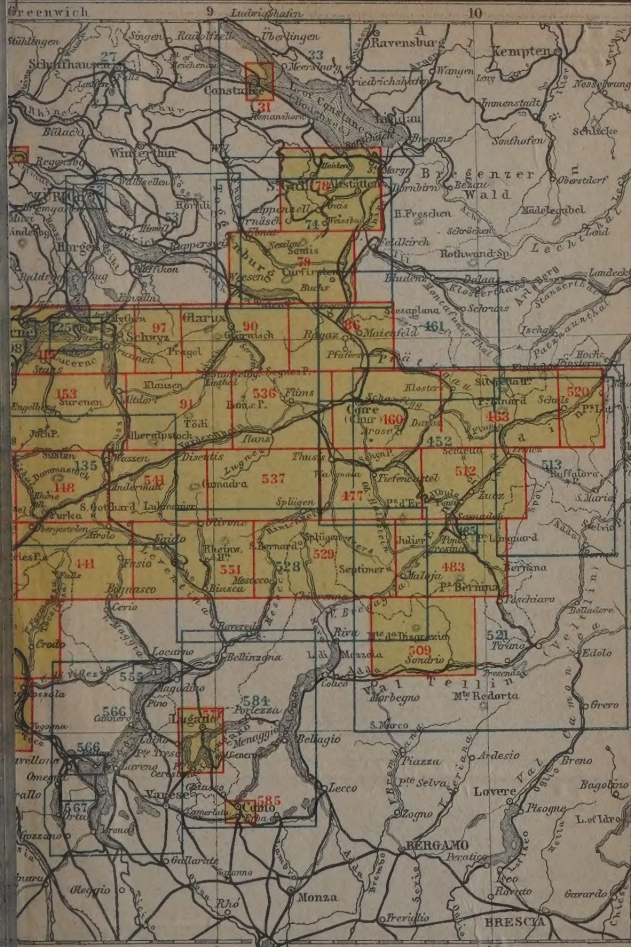
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